"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Thursday colder, probably snow or rain; south to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,186. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR TARIFF BOARD

Confers with Leader Kitchin on Legislation for an Unpartisan Commission.

LOOKING AHEAD TO PEACE

Wants Steps to be Taken to Prevent Dumping of Foreign Goods Here After War.

SWEEPING INQUIRY IN VIEW

Administrative and Fiscal Effects and Relative Rates Among the Subjects Listed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson is in favor of an out and out independent Tariff Commission—or Tariff Board, as he prefers to call it—and has so expressed himself to Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and chosen floor leader of the House Democrats.

The President is anxious also that Congress shall give authority to the Government to prevent European nations from dumping their products in the United States at ruinously competitive prices after the war. Prospects are bright that a Tariff Board will be created.

To Representative Kitchin the President has given his views on these two subjects and has asked that they be taken up by the House leaders without delay, with a view to the enactment of legislation. Mr. Kitchin has been favorable to intrusting the duties of a tariff board to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission. He has told the President that he would like to consult the other Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee concerning Mr. Wilson's suggestions, and it was agreed at a conference between the President and Mr. Kitchin today that the latter should do this and report to the President as soon as possible as to the prospects of obtaining the legislation desired.

Mr. Wilson expects to lay the matter before Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tomorrow.

The President will also address Congress soon on the necessity of organizing a tariff board. In his annual address of Dec. 7 he referred to changing economic conditions and to the great change that was expected to be produced by the restoration of peace in Europe. The uncertainty as to what would occur was so great, he indicated, that the most that could be done was to "make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all."

It is to obtain this information for future use that the President wants Congress to authorize the appointment of a tariff board. In his annual address he said: "I may ask the privilege of addressing you on this important matter a little later in your session."

There already has been some informal discussion of this subject among the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, and it was learned tonight that nearly all of them were in favor of proposing tariff board legislation.

Mr. Kitchin said that while he had not had a full opportunity of discussing the proposed legislation with his associates of the Ways and Means Committee, he believed they would favor such a commission as the President had in mind.

In outlining his views to Mr. Kitchin the President pointed out that the industrial situation arising from the European war was so vital as to justify pressing for action on Tariff Board legislation. He thought the United States should have some such instrumentality to handle what he regarded as a great problem. What was needed above everything, in his view, was an unpartisan body, capable of looking into the subject of tariff revision with dispassionate and disinterested scrutiny.

Powers of the Board.

This board, he thought, should have specific powers to:

Investigate the administrative and fiscal effects of customs laws now in force or which may be passed in the future.

Determine the relations between rates of duties on raw materials and those on finished or partially finished products.

Investigate the effects of ad valorem and specific duties and of those which are a compound of ad valorem and specific.

Examine the arrangement of schedules of duties and the classification of the articles on the several schedules.

Investigate the provisions of law relating to the tariff, and the regulations of the Treasury Department applying to invoices, and other questions with application to the collection of customs duties.

Determine generally the working of the customs and tariff laws in their economic effect and administrative method.

The President stressed the point that the Tariff Board could and should also obtain facts useful in administering its office for the benefit of the Government and people, such as the cost of collection at ports of entry, and he suggested that it should investigate and throw light on every possible relation between the United States and foreign countries, the rates of duty imposed on American products in foreign countries, the existence and the effects of discriminating duties, commercial treaties and preferential provisions, the effects of export duties and preferential exportation rates, and the effects of any special or discriminating duties that may be levied by the United States. In this connection the Tariff Board, in the President's

Continued on Page 22.

BRYAN TO JOIN FORD PEACE BOARD

Stockholm Dispatch Says He Is Preparing to Leave This Country for Stockholm.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Stockholm says that William J. Bryan, in accepting membership on the Ford Permanent Peace Committee, intimated that he was preparing to leave the United States for Stockholm.

WILSON AGAIN URGES CONGRESS TO SPEED

Talks With Kitchin and Will See Other Leaders to Press Program.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Agitation for greater Congressional activity on the Administration program received new impetus today when President Wilson asked Majority Leader Kitchin to "speed up" work on the House side of the Capitol, and made arrangements for discussing the subject with other leaders of both houses tomorrow. The President is anxious that Congress finish its work and adjourn in June before the political conventions.

Representative Kitchin gave assurances that there was no disposition on the part of the House to delay legislation, pointing out that within the next few weeks action would be taken on several important appropriation and other bills. The President has been told, however, that there is danger of long delays in the Senate in debates over national defense, shipping, tariff, and revenue bills.

The outstanding features of the legislative program for the next few months, as Mr. Kitchin foresees them, are:

A tariff commission bill will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

No revenue measure is likely to be reported until after the Military Naval Committees bring in their bills. This may be weeks or months.

No new waterways projects and no new public building bills will be considered.

An anti-dumping clause for the tariff law may be reported later.

In addition to these measures the Shipping bill and the Philippines bill are expected by other Congressional leaders to attract the most attention.

AUTOS IN COLLISION HURT 4 PEDESTRIANS

Moving Picture Actress Badly Injured and Occupants of Cars Bruised.

A motor car traveling west in Forty-third Street and another moving south in Tenth Avenue collided at the corner at 6:45 o'clock last night. The shock was so great both cars were whirled about, though neither was upset. They knocked down three women and a man, and one of the cars was flung into a lamppost on which was a fire alarm box with such force that it knocked the post over.

One car was owned by Benjamin Blumenthal of 981 Park Avenue, and was driven by William Stafford of 408 West Fifty-first Street, who was alone in it. In the other were Henry Killian, in the tin can business at 1 Hudson Street, with a home at 2 Fulton Street, Weehawken, his wife and their young daughter, as well as Richard Freligh, the chauffeur. All in the cars were bruised and suffered from shock, but Miss Maud Payne, a moving picture actress of 510 West 152d Street, one of those struck by the cars, was the worst hurt. Her right arm and hand were fractured, and she made a complaint which resulted in the arrest of Stafford by Patrolman Connors of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who had witnessed the accident.

He sent in a call for ambulances, supposing several had been badly hurt, and Dr. Feld and Dr. Nixon responded from the Polyclinic Hospital, whither they carried Miss Payne. They found the others suffering mostly from shock, though Irving Thompson of 406 West Fifty-eighth Street, who had been struck, had contusions of the right leg, and Mrs. Sarah McFall of 624 Tenth Avenue and her daughter, Miss Sarah, were both bruised. They went home, however.

Both automobiles were partly wrecked, and the Killians, who had been on their way to the West Shore ferry in Forty-second Street, continued on foot.

OFFERED WOODS RILEY'S JOB

But Whitman Indicates That the Offer Was Declined.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York City came to Albany today at the request of Governor Whitman, who, it was reported, offered him the position at the head of the Prison Department, which became vacant with the removal of State Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley. It was reported also that Commissioner Woods told the Governor he could not see his way clear to accept the offer.

"Commissioner Woods took luncheon with me at the Fort Orange Club," said the Governor later. "We did discuss prison affairs. I think it is likely that Commissioner Woods will remain at the head of the Police Department in New York City for some time to come."

Commissioner Woods on his return to the city was met with the report that he had accepted ex-Superintendent Riley's place. He merely smiled and declined to discuss the report.

GEN. WEYLER PROMOTED.

Becomes President of General Staff in Spanish Army.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—General Valeriano Weyler has been appointed President of a Central General Staff of the Spanish Army which has just been created by royal decree, according to a dispatch from Madrid to the Havas Agency.

General Weyler was Governor of Cuba just before the Spanish-American war, and his policy of severity in waging war on the revolutionary movement and particularly his action in forcing the concentration of the rural population in certain sections have generally been regarded as having had much to do with the bringing about of that war. He is in his seventy-seventh year.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA
4 All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line Office, B'way & 29th St. —Advt.

THOMPSON WINS FIGHT IN ALBANY

Speaker Surrenders and Committee Will Get $30,000 and Extension of Time.

R. C. WOOD IS INDICTED

Pleads Not Guilty and Gives Bail —Swann Discusses Indicting Hotaling.

BLACK SELLS R. R. SUPPLIES

Fish Threatens In Assembly to Put a $9,075 Expense Bill Before New York Prosecutor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The milk-white flag of surrender is flying over the Speaker's desk in the Assembly tonight. The Thompson Committee investigation will continue. The committee will get the extension of time to March 7 it has demanded and an additional appropriation of $30,000.

With a bi-partisan combination in both branches of the Legislature operating almost in plain sight, it has been determined to squelch Assemblyman R. Hunter McQuistion, who last night introduced a resolution providing for an omnibus investigation of all bills of legislative investigating committees past and present, including the Whitman junket to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Ways and Means Committee, after hearing "both sides" at a secret meeting this afternoon, determined to let the McQuistion resolution die in committee. It will call on the State Controller to prepare a bill to provide for a system of audit by the Controller of expenses incurred by committees.

Happy Family in Albany Now.

There never has been such unanimity between Senate and Assembly, between the Democrats and Republicans and between the legislative and the executive branch of the State Government since the present administration took hold as there is tonight over the sagacity displayed by the Ways and Means Committee. Everybody's face has been saved. The danger of any too deep delving into the doings of the many committees and commissions which in the last ten years have used up about $1,500,000 of the State's money has been averted.

The Assembly will adopt the two Thompson concurrent resolutions tomorrow. The Ways and Means Committee has voted to report both resolutions favorably.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara was much elated this evening. His friends crowded about him, and congratulated him on having won a complete victory in the face of joint opposition from the Assembly and the Governor. Senator Thompson said he would return to New York City tomorrow, and that his committee would resume work at once.

"We have quite some work to do in connection with the Public Service Commission for the First District," said the Senator. "We will complete that work first. Then we will come up to Albany, and look the up-State Public Service Commission over again. I have not been a party to any compromise. I have refused right along to make any dicker, and when I start for New York tomorrow it will be without any string to hamper me or the committee in its future work."

Brown "Approached" Thompson.

When Senator Thompson talked last night about having been "approached" with an offer of favorable Assembly action provided he would consent to call off the hearings and stop taking testimony, he refused to tell who had approached him. Today it came out that it was Senate Leader Elon R. Brown.

"It is a matter of surprise that Senator Thompson mentioned his conversation with me," said Senator Brown. "The proposal that the Assembly pass the resolution for the Thompson Committee on the understanding that the committee would occupy the additional time given in preparing and presenting a report came from me. It had also the approval of the committee's counsel. The time and connection in which Senator Thompson's interview appeared might raise a false inference as to the source of the suggestion. He seems to have regarded it from a wrong angle, and that it would place him in a false position. I therefore let the matter drop. Senator Thompson intended no wrong, I am sure, but I could not be content to let any one else suffer under the suspicion of having proposed a deal when, in fact, there was no basis for it except my own inapt though well intentioned suggestion."

Talk of Smith, Quigg, and Dady.

Sheriff Alfred E. Smith of New York, former Speaker and also former Democratic leader of the Assembly, was here tonight. He said his visit had nothing whatever to do with the Thompson Committee row and the threatened investigation of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission and other committees. He came up for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, he said.

Those who believe Lemuel Ely Quigg has had a hand in squelching the row that was threatened do not believe that the Thompson investigation in the future is likely to prove as interesting as in the past, despite all that Senator Thompson has had to say on the subject. It was said here tonight also that interests not working in harmony with those represented by Mr. Quigg would have been revealed at work in the present situation by a glimpse behind the scenes. Colonel Michael J. Dady, the once powerful leader in Kings, whose district McQuistion represents in the Assembly, is credited, possibly on account of this connection, with some interest in what has been going on at Albany in the last few days.

It was intimated that in bringing to light the scandal surrounding the Biltmore Hotel vouchers and the pro rata distribution of expense the youthful lawmaker from Brooklyn, while impelled by the best of motives, might have unwittingly played into the hands of corporate interests from his own borough which would have been only

Continued on Page 22.

AUGUSTA SPECIAL—1:08 P. M. DAILY Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY for Aiken and Augusta. Compartment car daily to Augusta. Superb service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave. —Advt.

Kaiser at Nish Looked Ill and Broken; Ate Little at Ferdinand's Banquet

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The Daily Mail correspondent, who arrived at Nish from Constantinople Jan. 18, describes what he saw of the German Emperor at close range on several occasions at Nish and what happened at the royal banquet where the Emperor was the guest of King Ferdinand, and at which the correspondent obtained a seat through the courtesy of the head of the Bulgarian press service.

"I was face to face with the Emperor directly I left the train," says the correspondent. "King Ferdinand had only a few moments before received him on his arrival from the west, and the royal couple were walking up and down the station platform without ceremony, arm in arm. I had never seen Ferdinand before, and it was eight years since I had last seen the German Emperor.

"What a change! The Emperor is not a tall man, as represented in his photographs, and beside the great, massive figure of the hawk-nosed Ferdinand, who has a curious, ducklike waddle, the great war lord seemed almost diminutive. The Emperor wore a long gray coat, a brown fur necklet, and a spiked helmet covered with khaki cloth. The people did not show much interest in him, but the Bulgarian Ministers were obsequious.

"Whether it be due to the fatigues of war, the effect of a two days' journey, or ill-health, I cannot say, but the Emperor's face is that of a tired and broken man. His hair is white, though his mustache is still suspiciously dark. There was an absence of the old activity of gesture.

"The Emperor was obviously out to make himself agreeable. He examined the medals of the Bulgarian soldiers with apparent interest and chatted with royal affability, smiling right and left. None the less he is greatly aged. He held in his hand a handkerchief which he was perpetually using, and I noticed later at the banquet that he seemed to require it to assuage the continual coughing. The handkerchief was a huge Turkish affair of red, embroidered with a white Turkish Star and Crescent in the corner.

"At the banquet King Ferdinand sat on the Emperor's right, and M. Radoslavoff, the Premier, on his left. Next to King Ferdinand sat General von Falkenhayn, the German Chief of Staff. The Emperor ate and drank practically nothing. It is said that he always eats before proceeding to State functions. Certainly he spent more time coughing than eating at Nish.

"The gathering broke up quite informally, the whole scene leaving an impression of simplicity."

STEEL COMMON BACK ON 5 PER CENT. BASIS

Directors Vote as One for Dividend Out of Biggest Quarter's Earnings to Date.

$105,000,000 CASH IN HAND

Net for Last Period of 1915 Is $51,232,778, or $5,729,084 More Than Previous High Record.

The United States Steel Corporation resumed dividends on the common stock yesterday with a declaration of 1¼ per cent. for the quarter, the first payment to be ordered in a full year.

The earnings of the three months ended with December last will be by no means exhausted when thet required $6,353,781 is paid upon the $508,000,000 common stock, as the quarter brought a greater net income by nearly $6,000,000 than any other quarter in the history of the organization.

The earnings were $51,232,788 before allowances had been made for depreciation and interest on subsidiary company bonds, against $38,710,644 in the September quarter and $12,457,809 in the first quarter of the year.

The renewal of dividends at the rate that existed in the first half of 1914, 5 per cent., did not bring so much satisfaction and surprise to the Street as did the tremendous earnings. Preliminary estimates had set $50,000,000 as the maximum to be expected, in the opinion of statisticians, and a natural enthusiasm was exhibited in banks and brokerage offices when news came that this had been exceeded by more than $1,000,000.

There were still plenty of the people in the Street who usually leave when the stock market closes when the Directors' meeting ended at 3:45 o'clock. Few financial developments of recent months have attracted as much attention as the Steel dividend meeting, and bankers, brokers, investors, and speculators stayed to learn the result. They clustered about the news tickers, troubled by fears that there might be no dividend at all.

Quick Advance in Stock.

The recent course of Steel common in the market had lent considerable force to apprehension of further deferring of payments, in a decline from 89 on Jan. 3 to 82¾ on Monday.

The relief of the watchers at the dividend announcement was heightened into enthusiasm when the income statement appeared a moment later. Steel had closed at 84½ under quickened buying in the final half hour of the market session, and when traders with "shorts" to cover looked around for some stock following the Directors' action they found none offered in New Street's unofficial market under 86½. It was reported that bids of 85½, a full point above the official closing price, had failed to bring out any stock, and persons who were reluctant to go a point higher than that decided to get their stock in the market today.

When the first Directors came out of the Board Room at 71 Broadway it was evident to the waiting crowd that there had been a pleasant session. John S. Phipps, son of Henry Phipps, was the first to appear and replied to a question that favorable dividend action had been taken. One after another came Henry C. Frick, E. C. Converse, James A. Farrell, George F. Baker, George W. Perkins, Thomas Morrison, Daniel G. Reid, Percival Roberts, Jr., Samuel Mather, and J. P. Morgan, who talked for some time with Chairman E. H. Gary before leaving the offices. Nearly all the eighteen members of the board were present, and were in a cheerful mood, quite different from a year ago, when the dividend was passed because earnings had fallen to a low level and plants were working at not more than 40 per cent. of capacity. Judge Gary issued a statement, saying:

"The earnings for the quarter, amounting to $51,232,788, are $5,729,084 larger than in any previous quarter. As usual, they were not made up until the day of the meeting of the Directors. The amount of cash in banks is about $105,000,000.

"The members of the Finance Committee and of the Board of Directors were all in favor of the declaration of the 1¼ per cent. on the common stock."

Amazing Bank Deposits.

"Judge, was there any dissension among the Directors while the dividend was being discussed?" the Chairman was asked.

"None at all," Judge Gary replied. "The Steel Directors are always unanimous on everything they vote upon."

The amount of the corporation's bank deposits attracted much attention in the financial district. It was learned that never before had aggregate deposits been as high as $100,000,000. This latter figure was reached about a week ago, and was known by the Finance Committee

Continued on Page 22.

LANSING SENDS NOTE ON ENEMY TRADE ACT

Warns England That We Will Oppose Its Application to American Traffic.

DEFINES NEUTRAL GOODS

Domicile, Not Citizenship, of the Producer Determines This Point, He Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. — Secretary Lansing today cabled to Ambassador Page at London a note making a strong remonstrance against the new extension of the British "Trading with the Enemy Act," which proposes to forbid British subjects, or other persons in the British Empire, trading with persons or firms in neutral countries when they are of enemy nationality or of enemy association.

Under the terms of this act, the text of which was cabled by Ambassador Page on Jan. 20 and made public at that time by the State Department, the British Government would have the power to prevent any or all persons in the British Empire trading with any American person or firm of enemy nationality or that might have associations with the Teutonic powers.

The note forwarded by Secretary Lansing today contains strong representations. It was not a protest in the strict technical sense, because a protest could not be made until a concrete case arose in which the act was applied, but it is technically a remonstrance warning the British Government before such a case arises that this country will oppose both the legality and the practicability of the proposed interference with American trade.

Secretary Lansing takes the position that the domicile of a merchant determines the nationality of his goods for purposes of trade, and that the nationality of his business is not dependent upon his allegiance; that the trade of a merchant in the United States, regardless of whether he is of belligerent origin, is American trade and must be considered as neutral trade, consequently the fact that an American firm or company may be owned by a German or Austrian, or is associated with a German or Austrian company, does not rob the American company of its neutral nationality.

This is based on the well-known rule of enemy character which runs through the rulings of international prize courts. In the determination of a question of prize the decision depends on whether the property seized has or has not the enemy character. To determine questions thus arising as to the nationality of ships and goods certain rules are recognized by the prize courts of all nations. Among the more important of them is the one which provides that the nationality of ships and goods is, in general, determined by the domicile of their owner, those owned by one domiciled in a hostile country being enemy goods, and that goods owned by one domiciled in a neutral State are neutral goods. Under these rules the products of a hostile soil, and articles manufactured in enemy's territory are hostile by whomsoever owned, and the goods and products of neutral countries are neutral goods, subject, of course, to the rules of contraband.

Secretary Lansing not only challenges the legal right of a belligerent to discriminate between those American companies and firms which belong to American citizens, and those American firms and companies which belong to persons in this country who have not been naturalized, or to persons who may have associations with the enemy, or which may supply goods to the Central Allies or deal with them. It is also the contention of the United States that the relations between German and American capital in Germany and business and manufacturing enterprises in this country are such that it would be impossible for Great Britain to aim a blow at the German interests or associations of these firms, without seriously affecting commercial interests in this country.

THINKS WE ARE MEDDLING.

British Expert Defends Trade Act—It Passes Third Reading.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—No official word has been received by the British authorities as to the note which President Wilson, according to cabled advices, is sending through Ambassador Page defining America's position toward the Trading with the Enemy Act. Until the note is handed to the Foreign Office no official comment will be available.

Arthur M. Samuel, who recently enunciated the original proposals for the operation of trade after the war, in an interview in The Evening News, says: "America's objection to the Enemy Trade Act shows the power of German-American trade interests. It is engineered by German firms with branches trading both in England and the United States. The American partners see their branches over here in jeopardy, so

Continued on Page 2.

Extra Drawing Room and Compartment Cars to Florida. Seaboard Florida Ltd., 2:16 P. M. Quickest, best equipped Florida train Seaboard Air Line, 1,194 Broadway.—Advt.

BLOCKADE NOT TO BE TIGHTENED

British Cabinet, It Is Intimated, Is Opposed to Any Revolutionary Change.

DEBATE IN COMMONS TODAY

England Seething Over Problem, but Government Will Avoid Dangerous Precedents.

PRESS FIGURES DISPROVED

Statistics Produced to Show That Neutral Trade with Germany Is Not as Large as Stated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Interest in tomorrow's proceedings in the House of Commons, when the blockade is to be discussed, is intense. Public excitement over the question of whether Great Britain's command of the sea is being utilized to the fullest advantage has been worked up to such a pitch that it is no exaggeration to say that the Government is standing trial at the bar of the nation.

Outside the ranks of the extremists whose shibboleth is, "Strangle Germany" and "Hang the neutrals," there is no disposition to condemn the Government in advance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent can state positively that neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey will make any revolutionary announcement of a new blockade policy. Lord Northcliffe, The Morning Post, Lord Charles Beresford, and Thomas Gibson Bowles will all be disappointed. The London Times's plea for the enunciation of "a clear and firm line of action for a better fulfillment of the policy to which the Government was committed last March by the Orders in Council," will receive no hearing in the sense implied by that paper when it calls for a regular blockade of the whole German coast and an extension of the doctrine of the continuous voyage to goods coming from Germany as well as to goods going to Germany. The British Government is not going to create a precedent of such a dangerous character.

The advice from America in favor of the substitution of a formal blockade for the present system under the Orders in Council will not be taken.

Fears the Precedent.

The Westminster Gazette's Parliamentary correspondent writes: "Any idea of the acceptance of the American proposal for a stricter blockade in the Washington sense is out of the question. It can be safely said that the Government has no intention of accepting the proposal."

Independent inquiries by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent fully confirm this assertion. It is thought probale that Mr. Asquith himself will give an explanation of the reason why the British Government is unable to alter its policy on representations, which undoubtedly come from friends and well wishers, and which have received serious consideration. To Sir Edward Grey will be left the possibly easier task of dealing with criticisms of the Foreign Office, based on statistics, recently published, to show in what quantity Germany is receiving supplies from America through contiguous neutral countries. Not only will the accuracy of the majority of these figures be disputed, but evidence will be offered to show that the present blockade of Germany under conditions made possible by the system of Orders in Council is fulfilling all expectations.

The guess may be hazarded that the Government will accept the motion with regard to the blockade now on the table in the House, as it is couched in general and non-hostile terms, and will stand or fall by the judgment of the House of Commons on the exposition which Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey will make. That it should fall seems out of the sphere of possibilities.

Government Produces Figures.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—In anticipation of today's important debate in the House of Commons on the blockade question the British Government yesterday issued a four-column statement challenging and refuting statistics recently published in The Daily Mail and The Morning Post concerning what those newspapers have declared the hugely increased imports into the neutral countries of Holland and Scandinavia since the beginning of the war.

The statement is confined to minute and detailed figures, covering all the ground dealt with by The Daily Mail and The Morning Post for the purpose of showing numerous cases in which errors have crept into the figures, or certain circumstances ignored, all of which tend to the great inflation of the figures as given by these journals.

Beyond this no attempt has been made to draw any conclusions from the figures. Neither is there a hint of any change in the Government's policy. In fact, despite very decided expressions of opinion heard on many sides that the Government may decide to declare an actual blockade, nothing official is known, and it is regarded as still possible that the Government may only determine to tighten the existing system of controlling cargoes likely to reach countries at war with the Entente powers.

The statement points out that The Daily Mail's figures were all derived from the Danish daily commercial newspaper Borsen. In this connection it says the figures were greatly inflated by the inclusion of cargoes sent into the prize court, which, under an agreement concluded some months ago with the Danish shipping lines to avoid delay, were permitted to proceed to Denmark for return to England, or, in certain cases, for storage in Denmark until after the war, under the joint supervision of the shipping company and the British Legation. The Borsen also included in its Denmark figures cargo destined for other countries like Norway.

In other cases the inflation is declared to have been due to the inclusion, for instance, of rice and various rice products under the single heading

Continued on Page 2.

LOSES BY-ELECTION ON ZEPPELIN ISSUE

Billing, ex-Aviator, Defeated in Parliamentary Contest for a London Seat.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Pemberton Billing, who resigned from the Royal Naval Air Service to stand for Parliament on the issue of better protection against Zeppelin raids, was defeated today in the by-election in the Mile End district, by the coalition candidate, Warwick Brookes. The poll was 1,991 to 1,615.

The canvass of Mr. Billing, who was strongly supported by The Daily Mail, attracted much attention by reason of the candidate's employment of novel campaigning devices, such as motion pictures of his aeroplane flights, in connection with the meetings at which he spoke.

LINER NORSEMAN IS REPORTED SUNK

10,750-Ton Dominion Freighter Was Under Charter to the British Admiralty.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Liverpool message to the Exchange Telegraph Company gives a report that the Dominion liner Norseman has been sunk.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—The Dominion liner Norseman, reported in a message today from Liverpool to have been sunk, made many trips to this port in previous years, and was a sister ship of the Irishman, which left here last Saturday for Liverpool with 1,300 horses and mules, and a large cargo of grain and general merchandise. On her last trip from Portland in January, 1915, the Norseman took out one of the largest general cargoes ever sent from this port. Previously the vessel had been engaged in transporting troops.

The agents of the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway, which owns the Dominion Company, said that the Norseman had been under charter to them last November, and sailed from New York on Nov. 19 for Liverpool, where she arrived on Dec. 5. After that date the steamer was chartered by the British Admiralty, and they had no record of her movements.

The Norseman is a steel, twin screw, four-masted steamship of 10,750 tons, built at Belfast by Harland & Wolff in 1897 for the British & North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool, and was commanded by Captain G. Berry. She was 500 feet 7 inches long, 62 feet 3 inches beam and 33 feet 9 inches depth of hold.

BRYCE ASKS AMERICA TO SUCCOR ARMENIANS

Refugees Will Starve on Syrian Plains if Not Quickly Fed—Page to Inform Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Viscount Bryce called upon Ambassador Page today to urge America to interpose in aid of the Armenians who, driven out of their homes by the Turks, sought refuge in the wilds of Syria. Lord Bryce told Mr. Page that the predicament of the Armenians was becoming even worse than when the Turks started the slaughter, and said that the need of help was imperative. He informed the Ambassador that he had called as the representative of Britishers who were eager to aid the Armenians but were unable to do anything. Unless America was able to afford aid, he said, the Armenians eventually would starve to death on the barren plains of Syria.

Lord Bryce urged Mr. Page to acquaint the American Government with the facts so that speedy relief might be afforded. Mr. Page assured Lord Bryce that he would at once inform Washington.

BRITISH TIGRIS LOSSES 6,000, TURKS REPORT

Say 3,000 Were Killed in Aylmer's Unsuccessful Attack on Friday.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British force going to the relief of the troops surrounded by Turks at Kut-el-Amara attacked the Turkish positions near Menlarie on Jan. 21, but were repulsed after an engagement lasting six hours, according to an official report issued by the Turkish Headquarters Staff. The British, the announcement says, left about 3,000 dead on the field. The text of the report follows:

Engagements continue at the Kut-el-Amara position. British forces coming from Imam Ali Gherbi attacked on Jan. 21 the Turkish position near Menlarie, about thirty-five kilometers (twenty-one miles) east of Kut-el-Amara, and on both sides of the Tigris River.

The engagement lasted six hours. All the British attacks were repulsed by counterattacks. The British were repulsed several kilometers to the eastward.

On the battlefield the British left about 3,000 dead. The Turkish losses were comparatively slight.

General Aylmer (commander of the British force) asked and obtained one day's truce in order to bury the dead.

British soldiers taken prisoners said that the British column also had lost 3,000 men in dead and wounded in the preceding engagements near Sheik Saad.

The Turks attacked another British detachment advancing to the west of of Korna from Muntefik, which caused the British to retreat. The British left 100 dead.

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

WILSON REJECTS LUSITANIA NOTE; ASKS DISAVOWAL

Insists Upon Specific Admission That Torpedoing of the Liner Was Illegal.

TO SEND COUNTERPROPOSAL

This Will Be Considered by Lansing and von Bernstorff in Conference Today.

WHY GERMANY HOLDS BACK

Admission Would Entirely Reverse Her Contentions—Hitch Not Necessarily Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Germany's latest informal proposal to the United States in an effort to bring about a settlement of the controversy about the sinking of the Lusitania is not wholly satisfactory to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing. This was disclosed in a conference between the Secretary of State and the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, lasting about fifteen minutes, at the State Department this afternoon. As a result, they will confer again tomorrow morning with a view to drafting a counter proposal to be submitted for the approval of the Berlin Government.

As it will take at least six days to forward this counter proposition to Berlin and receive a response, it is the understanding in inner circles tonight that the settlement of the Lusitania case will be postponed at least another week. The statement is made in a responsible quarter that no settlement will be reached at tomorrow morning's conference between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing.

The hitch in the effort to adjust the Lusitania matter grows out of the disinclination of the Berlin Government to admit legal liability for the attack on the Lusitania, and the insistence of the United States Government that there be some written expression admitting the illegality of the attack and consequently the liability of Germany for the destruction of American lives.

The instructions from the German Government regarding the Lusitania reached the German Embassy, it was learned today, last Saturday. These instructions submitted a tentative draft of the form of settlement satisfactory to the German Government. Count von Bernstorff submitted the German proposal to Secretary Lansing in an informal note, which was delivered yesterday and which was brought to the attention of President Wilson prior to the call of the German Ambassador to the State Department at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The form of the German proposal was submitted informally to the meeting of the Cabinet today and was not considered wholly satisfactory because Germany had not consented to admit legal liability for the destruction of American lives through the sinking of the Lusitania.

Deems Indemnity a Disavowal.

It is understood that the communication from the German Government proposed that Germany should publicly declare in a formal communication to the United States that the Lusitania was sunk as a reprisal, that as a result of the representations made by the United States Germany had changed her policy of reprisal to comply with the wishes of the United States, in the hope that the United States would be able to obtain results in the direction of the freedom of the seas, and that Germany should express regrets to the United States for the loss of American lives in the destruction of the Lusitania and would pay this country an indemnity for the loss of American lives.

There is nothing in the German communication to the effect that Germany disavows the attack on the Lusitania, or that the attack was made illegally, and no admission of German liability. The German argument is that the willingness of the German Government to pay an indemnity is equivalent to a disavowal of the attack; but Germany is unwilling to declare in writing that the attack was illegal and without justification.

In other words, it appears to be the German position that the settlement of the Lusitania matter is to be made, not as a matter of right, but as an act of grace. In this connection it was pointed out tonight that some years ago the United States Government paid an indemnity to the Chinese Government for the murder of a number of Chinese subjects in a massacre in the State of Colorado, but that this payment was made as an act of grace, not necessarily by legal right, and that those who participated in the crime had not been punished. This precedent, with others, was cited to sustain the Teutonic position.

Hitch Not Considered Serious.

President Wilson is at this time unwilling to settle the Lusitania case without a written expression of admission of liability by Germany. It is understood that in tomorrow's conference between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff an informal draft will be made for submission to the German Government dealing with the proposed settlement along lines that would be satisfactory to the United States. This will have to be submitted to Berlin for consideration. If approved offhand by Berlin, a speedy settlement will result. If partially approved, or if rejected, the next move would be up to the United States.

While there is a hitch, it is not understood that the points of difference are at this time considered serious. The statement was made in a responsible quarter tonight that the whole trend of the conferences between the Secretary of State and the German Ambassador had been toward a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy. In the beginning Germany was unwilling to pay

any indemnity for the loss of American lives on the Lusitania. Then, some months ago, as a result of informal and confidential discussions between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, it was agreed that Germany should pay an indemnity. Since then the United States has been endeavoring to obtain from Germany an admission of legal wrongdoing in making the attack on the Lusitania. Germany refused to give a flat disavowal of the act, contending that it could not well publish to the world anything to make it appear that the attack on the Lusitania was unjustified after Germany had publicly maintained in its notes with the United States that the attack was justified as an act of reprisal against Great Britain.

Negotiations Not Binding.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Both Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff have agreed that the subject of their conversation today in connection with the Lusitania matter should be held confidential. They allowed it to become known that another conference would be held in the morning, but beyond that declined to discuss the case for publication.

It was further explained that these negotiations, necessarily of an informal character, were not in the least binding. Secretary Lansing, in referring to the publication of certain facts connected with the proposal which now is understood to have been rejected, declared that the facts were "conjectures," and that the published description of the informal communication was "supposition unjustified by the facts."

It was indicated tonight that while Teutonic diplomatic circles were disappointed at the refusal of the United States to accept the proposal, a feeling of optimism regarding the outcome still prevailed.

TO SIFT PERSIA SINKING.

British Government Orders a Formal Investigation Made.

LONDON, Jan. 25—The British Government has ordered that a formal investigation be made of the circumstances attending the sinking of the steamship Persia in the Mediterranean last month.

COMPLAINS OF MAIL CENSOR.

Franz Bruckner Contends British Action Hurts Only Neutrals.

The activities of the British mail censor threaten to stop the last efforts of manufacturers in Germany to keep at least a place in the memory of their old-time customers in this country, according to Franz Bruckner of the Franz Bruckner Manufacturing Company of 105 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Mr. Bruckner, whose company manufactures musical instruments and their accessories, told how he had kept his old trade with Germany, after the beginning of the war by the permission of England, and now last June the British forbade the shipment of any more cargoes. Then, he said, the mails had been used to import the little things his company needed, such as violin strings, which could be sent in a letter, until recently the censorship grew so strict that mail was taken from vessels reaching English ports and there examined.

"The holding up of this mail matter, in which I have been able to get articles impossible to procure from another country besides Germany," said Mr. Bruckner, "has practically cut off the last vestige of my trade with Germany. What gets through now hardly amounts to 1 per cent. of the former business.

"I cannot see why Great Britain should interest herself in what Germany sends out, especially in the matter of such stuff as can be put in a letter or parcel post. She is only hurting neutral nations without doing the slightest harm to industry in the Central Empires.

"We have a factory at Schonbach-Stadt, in Austria, which is not even showing up its manufacture of violins, violoncellos, &c. It is true that none is sent abroad, as formerly, but our men are being paid as usual and the articles made are being stored up against a season when the war is over and our old market is once more open to us.

"It is true that there has been a great deal of this surreptitious trade with Germany carried on by manufacturers in this country, who naturally go where they can buy the best goods for the least money, and it is also true that in order that these goods may pass the blockade many of them are marked 'Made in France' or 'Holland,' but no harm has been done, so far as I can see, to anybody save to us importers, who have to pay increased rates for what we get."

Mr. Bruckner said that goods shipped from Germany were handled by an agent in Holland or some neutral country, who "spent money where it would do the most good" and shipped the goods as from himself.

Mr. Bruckner is an Austrian. His name was mentioned in a London cable dispatch to THE TIMES which described how Germany was using the mails to smuggle things into the empire and to carry on export trade surreptitiously.

PRESIDENT TO BELGIANS.

Grateful for Gifts from School Children and Others.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday announced that it had received a letter from President Wilson expressing appreciation of the gifts from the school children and others in Belgium presented to him by the commission at the White House on Jan. 19 through P. H. Chadbourn. The President says:

"I was deeply tuoched by the gifts which you brought me the other day from various persons and associations in Belgium. They constitute so spontaneous an expression of gratitude for what citizens of the United States have been able to do for the relief of those who have suffered disaster from the war that they affect me almost as poignantly as human voices would, and I hope that you will have some opportunity to express to those from whom the gifts came the profound feeling of appreciation they produced in me. I am sure that what America has been able to do for the Belgians it did from the heart, and it is very delightful even in the midst of the terrible circumstances of this war to think of such evidence of disinterested international friendship between the two peoples."

Among the gifts were an inlaid jewel casket, hand embroidery, pillows, cushions, dolls, and pen-and-ink sketches of the President and the King and Queen of the Belgians.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Positions on Heights West of Gorizia Under Heavy Bombardment.

ROME, Jan. 25.—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Lagarina Valley Tuesday night from positions around Mori our troops repulsed an enemy detachment which was attempting a surprise attack.

In the Sugana Valley the enemy artillery threw incendiary bombs on Borgo and Roncegno, causing fires in the latter place. Our artillery has renewed the bombardment of the Caddorazzo station.

In the Tolmino sector the enemy, profiting by the fog, attempted two attacks against our positions on Santa Lucia. Both were promptly repelled.

On the Middle Isonzo the enemy is maintaining an intense artillery fire against our positions on the heights west of Gorizia.

On the remainder of the front the situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Italian frontier:

Italian artillery yesterday shelled Creto, in Judicaria, and Caddorazzo, in Sugana. Fighting took place at the bridgehead at Gorizia and near Oslavia. Italian artillery is visibly becoming more lively on the Isongo front.

Holland Puts On Rubber Embargo.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says a royal decree has been issued prohibiting the export from Holland of rubber and gutta percha and articles manufactured therefrom.

BAFFLED GERMANS RAZE CATHEDRAL

Losing in Flanders Offensive, the Kaiser's Troops Destroy Nieuport Edifice.

ANOTHER DRIVE PREDICTED

London Expects a Renewal of the Assaults Tomorrow, the Kaiser's Birthday.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The chief result of the new German offensive against the French lines at the mouth of the Yser seems to have been the destruction by shell fire of another cathedral, that of Nieuport, which the Germans assert was used as an observation post. The French report the recapture of the trenches taken Monday by the Germans. The French and British concentrated their artillery fire upon Boesinghe (northwest of Ypres) and adjacent positions, inflicting considerable damage on German positions. The Germans late Monday continued their attacks upon Neuville, and the French were unable to dislodge them from all the trenches captured.

Two German aeroplanes yesterday attacked Dunkirk, their bombs killing five persons and wounding three. A British machine is said to have forced a German seaplane into the water northeast of Nieuport this morning.

The morning papers emphasize the renewal of heavy fighting on the western front. They believe that there was a serious German attempt to break through the French lines close to the Flanders coast on Monday, and predict that German activity in the west will probably reach its highest effort on Thursday, when the German Emperor celebrates his fifty-seventh birthday.

German Works in Belgium Damaged.

The French night communiqué says:

In Belgium, to the southeast of Boesinghe, our artillery, in concert with the British artillery, carried out a violent bombardment of the enemy works, which suffered serious damage.

Two German aeroplanes this morning dropped about fifteen bombs on Dunkirk and its environs. Five persons were killed and three wounded.

In Artois the cannonading has been very lively to the east of Neuville and in the region of Vailly, where our fire silenced several enemy batteries.

To the north of the Aisne we dispersed a large enemy convoy in the region of Craonne.

A German heavy battery, which attempted to destroy the bridge at Berry-au-Bac, was damaged by the fire of one of our heavy calibre guns.

On the heights of the Meuse, in the sector of Mouilly, a small enemy detachment which attempted to approach our lines after a somewhat intense bombardment was easily dispersed by our fire.

In the Vosges our artillery effectively shelled the enemy positions at Muhlbach, Stossweiler, and the casemates of Le Rain des Chênes.

German Attack at Nieuport Checked.

The text of the French afternoon communication follows:

In Belgium last night the German and the French artillery branches continued to demonstrate their activity in the region of Nieuport. Further details confirm previous reports that the attack of the enemy, delivered yesterday near the mouth of the Yser River, was checked by the fire of our guns. The Germans were unable to come out except at a single point, where several groups were successful in penetrating into our first line of trenches. They were, however, immediately driven out after a very spirited fight, in which hand grenades were used. These caused the Germans perceptible losses.

In the Artois section the movement on the part of the enemy yesterday against our positions to the east of Neuville St. Vaast, which resulted in complete failure, was resumed at the end of the day in greater strength. After a further series of explosions of mines, accompanied by a very violent bombardment, the Germans delivered an attack along a front of 1,500 yards, in the angle made by the roadway from Arras to Lens with the road from Neuville-St. Vaast to Thelus. They were driven back to their lines by our fire. At two points where our trenches had been shattered by mine explosions they were successful in occupying certain craters, but from most of these they were almost immediately expelled.

In the Vosges we have carried out an effective bombardment of the positions of the enemy at Ban-de-Sapt.

British Aircraft Best Germans.

The British official statement follows:

We had a successful artillery bombardment today near Ovillers-la-Boisselle, Le Bridoux, and Boesinghe. Near Boesinghe we exploded a bomb store in the enemy's lines.

The hostile artillery has shown activity near Gommecourt, about Loos, and at Hooge.

The aircraft on both sides have been active. We maintained our supremacy.

The Berlin bulletin says.

In Flanders our artillery subjected positions of the enemy to a lively fire. Patrols which at certain points penetrated the severely damaged trenches of the enemy observed that he had suffered heavy losses. We took a few prisoners and captured four mine throwers.

Nieuport Cathedral Destroyed.

The Templar Tower and the Cathedral of Nieuport, which offered excellent observation posts for the enemy, were destroyed.

East of Neuville our troops attacked one of the foremost trenches of the French, following some successful mine explosions, and captured 3 machine guns and 100 prisoners. Several enemy counterattacks against the captured positions went no further than a miserable effort. Only a few stout-hearted men left their trenches, and they were shot down.

A German aeroplane squadron attacked the military establishments and aerodrome at Nancy and the factories of Baccarat. A French biplane fell with its occupants near Benoit, northwest of Thiaucourt. The machine was undamaged, and the crew unhurt.

Nieuport is a town of Belgium, ten miles southwest of Ostend. The Cathedral at Nieuport was built in the fifteenth century, and restored in 1903. The church had a massive baroque tower. The roof of the church was made of modern timber. It contained a Gothic pulpit, Renaissance choir stalls, and rood loft and a sculptured altar in the baroque style of 1630.

Nancy Again Under Fire.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The City of Nancy was again bombarded this morning by long-range German guns, and this afternoon a number of bombs were dropped from German aeroplanes. The damage from the bombardment were inconsiderable, only two persons being wounded, while the aeroplane attack is reported to have been without result.

Poincare Back from Alsace.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—President Poincaré, the President of the Senate; Antonin Dubost, and the resident of the Chamber of Deputies, aul Deschanel, returned to Paris today from a trip to the eastern end of the front. They visited the Vosges region on Sunday and Monday, and spent some time in Alsatian villages. They returned by way of Belfort.

FATHER VAUGHAN URGES KILLING MORE GERMANS

Fail to "Play the Game by the Rules," He Says—And Somebody Has to be Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In a speech at the Mansion House today Father Bernard Vaughan said that if Prussianized Germany would play the game according to the rules laid down by international law, he thought it would command the admiration as well as the respect of Englishmen; but the Germans had failed to play the game.

"Our business," he cried, vehemently, "is to keep on killing Germans! Somebody has to be killed, and do you think we ought to be killed in view of the motive we have gone forth to fight for? I say we have to kill a sufficient number of that tremendous army, so as to entitle us to dictate terms of a peace that shall be rooted in a victory to be heard and shouted from Paris to this mammoth metropolis."

Referring to the reports of German atrocities, he said he was sometimes told that the newspapers were exaggerating. His answer was that if the Germans had not done what was charged against them, they were failing to carry out the laws laid down by their war lords—to leave women and children nothing but their eyes to weep with.

RUSSIANS NEAR PINSK.

Reported to Have Made Important Advance in Volhynia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, the Russian positions in the Pripet marsh region of Volhynia are stated to be only four versts (2 2-3 miles) from Pinsk, so successful have been the Russians in recent actions.

The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters at Petrograd last night:

Our artillery successfully bombarded German positions in the region of the Dvina below Friedrichstadt. On the 24th an enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs on Dvinsk, one woman being killed.

Near the Village of Solischnischki, west of Lake Boginskoie, we repulsed a German attack against our observation post.

In Galicia on the Stripa front an artillery duel has been in progress. The enemy again had had recourse to throwing proclamations from balloons into out camps.

We learn that in one German division a great nuumber of men have been frost-bitten, many so severely that they must be invalided home.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian War Office report received here today gives the following account of the operations on the Russian front:

Russian artillery has shelled several parts of the northeast battle front and the enemy is actively reconnoitring.

The Berlin bulletin issued by the German War Office says:

Russian advances at several points were repulsed easily.

NORWAY'S RICHES INCREASE.

Stock Speculation by School Children Marks War Year.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Although there is scarcely any industry, trade, or business in Norway that has escaped the influence of the war, the year-end surveys of economic conditions have generally shown the country as a whole to be richer than it was a year ago, at least from the viewpoint of the capitalist.

The closing of the usual markets on which Norway has been dependent for such necessities as coal and grain—doubling the price of flour and fuel, during the coldest Winter the peninsula has experienced in seventy years—has caused no little suffering among the poorer people, but outside this class it appears that more money is in circulation than usual.

It has been difficult for the farmers to get sufficient quantities of fodder and fertilizer, but prices on farm products have been higher than they ever were before.

General trade has had many obstacles in its way, but notwithstanding this new industrial enterprises are constantly being founded, with plenty of capital at their command. An incidental feature of this new capitalization is the fact that there has been much speculation on the part of young people. Even office boys and school children have been speculating in stock, eager to get rich quick. A common practice has been for people without means to subscribe to stock in the new companies, and then, after a few days or weeks, when the stock is rising, even before any capital has been paid in, to sell at a profit.

The Government is forming a measure that will require the stockholder to pay a certain amount in cash before he can subscribe to stock, and that will forbid any transaction in stocks on which nothing has been paid down.

The Norwegian shipping trade has flourished as never before. The high freight rates, which show no signs of reduction, and the scarcity of foreign tonnage, have made the Norwegian shipowner a rich man. And this notwithstanding that the loss to shipping as a direct result of the war has been heavy. In all fifty-four Norwegian steamers and twenty-eight sailing vessels, altogether representing $13,000,000, have been blown up with the loss of seventy-one sailors. New ships have been added at a faster rate than ever before, and still the yards are unable to keep up with the demand.

A number of ships have been ordered at American yards, and some of them sold several times over before ready to be launched.

The fishing industry has had a good catch, while prices doubled. Such a product as raw cod liver oil sold at $5 a barrel a year ago. It is now sold at more than $50 a barrel. Fishing in the North Sea has practically been abandoned because of the war, and is in that way protected. Experts declare that fishing there after the war will be extremely profitable.

LANSING SENDS NOTE ON ENEMY TRADE ACT

Continued from Page 1.

they have persuaded the American Government to tell us what we shall do in our own house. The United States' action is an infringement upon our sovereign rights and if we knuckle down we shall next hear of the American State Department telling us how often the chimes shall be rung in the belfry of St. Peter Mancroft at Norwich. There are certain American banking firms in this country which have German partners. Germans, for all we know, may be operating through American ships sailing between this country and neutrals. America has a large stake in the banana trade of this country and bigger interests may be hit by the Enemy Trading Act. Again supposing the Hamburg-American Line places money in an Athens or Madrid bank by credit instruments, there is no reason why either or both should not ask the London agents to buy shipping shares or even ships which could be run for the benefit of the banks, who in turn would retransmit the profits back to the Hamburg-American Line. Such cases are by no means impossible and British commerce and industry demand they be made impossible."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The House of Commons today passed to the third reading the Trading with the Enemy bill without division, after the adoption of amendments, affecting minor details in the application of the measure.

There were several bitter attacks on the Board of Trade, on the ground that it had shown too much leniency to aliens and could not be depended on to enforce the measure with sufficient vigor. But a motion to remove it from the board's jurisdiction was negatived without being put to a vote.

PEERS ADVANCE COMPULSION BILL

Measure Goes to Second Reading, Blessed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

EXEMPTIONS ALARM DERBY

Reports 100,000 Granted in Four Days—Lord Haldane Hints at Drafting Married Men.

LONDON, Jan. 25. — The House of Lords, without division, passed the second reading of the Military Service bill this afternoon.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, spoke strongly on the necessity of enacting the measure.

Dealing with its effect on industry, Lord Lansdowne admitted that the weakening of the industrial army obviously affected Great Britain's financial position, but he was quite opposed to any suggestion that Great Britain might have been content with supplying a great navy and munitions of war to her allies, besides placing Great Britain's credit at their disposal.

"If we had taken that line when the war broke out," Lord Lansdowne said, "of course the war would have been very different from what it has been, and our confidence in the success of the operations which we hope to renew in the Spring would have been much less than it is at present. It is distinctly for the insterests of our industry and finance that we should not only emerge victorious, but that the conclusion of the struggle should not be too long delayed."

Lord Haldane, in supporting the bill, said he thought the Government might have to go further and make appeals to married men and also to Ireland.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of the debate, bestowed a benediction on the measure, saying he regarded it as a plain, straightforward, vigorous effort to meet a situation extraordinarily difficult.

Lord Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, in winding up the debate, expressed the opinion that the most serious criticism of the bill was made by those who contended that it did not go far enough. No one would like better to see a permanent measure passed than himself, but obviously it was out of the question to attempt to revolutionize the whole military system in the middle of a great war and force upon the country a general system of compulsion.

Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, said he was convinced that when the bill became effective it would not make the disturbance in industrial circles that many had predicted. He believed it could be so administered that men could be brought into the army as required and as industry could spare them. He was more frightened by the extent of the exemptions granted by the Government than by the reductions in the number of men available for military service made by the munitions tribunals. Since his report was made four lists of reserved occupations had been issued, and he could not help being apprehensive when he learned that no less than 100,000 badges exempting men from military service had been issued in four days last week.

LABORITES MEET IN BRISTOL

Today's Conference Will Settle Attitude Toward Compulsion Bill.

BRISTOL, Jan. 25.—British labor will define its position toward the war and military compulsion at the most momentous conference of workingmen ever held in Great Britain, which will open here tomorrow under the Presidency of William Crawford Anderson, Member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. More than 2,000,000 Laborites will be represented, among them about 30,000 Socialists, whose anti-war sentiments have been very strong, and assisted by an extensive propaganda.

The position to be taken by the miners is considered one of the most interesting features of the conference, a large number of these workers being opposed to compulsory service. Their delegates tonight declined to discuss their intentions.

Everything else connected with labor yields place to the war resolutions, the first of which will probably be moved by the dock laborers tomorrow, dealing with the labor members and the recruiting campaign, and it is expected that the fate of this resolution will give an idea of the tendency of the delegates. The other resolutions refer to the general conduct of the war, the Labor Party's co-operation with the Government, a direct motion respecting the Military Service bill which will be debated Thursday and taken up as the principal business of the conference, and a final motion, to be introduced Friday, on the munitions tribunals.

All these resolutions will provide opportunities for the liveliest discussion. Virtually all the Labor members of Parliament and the leaders of the Socialists will be present.

The Women's Labor League conferred today and adopted resolutions against the Military Service bill, welcoming peace mediation, and favoring the establishment of an international arbitration court.

REPORT BY IMPERIAL BANK.

Berlin Statement Shows a Gain in the Private Deposits.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The fourth special weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany was announced today by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

Gold reserve, 2,451,900,000 marks, increased 1,750,000 marks; commercial paper and treasury bills, 5,449,000,000 marks, increased 88,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,274,000,000 marks, decreased 106,000,000 marks; private deposits, 2,148,000,000 marks, increased 306,000,000 marks. Gold covering circulation and banking notes increased to 59.1 per cent. from 38.4 per cent.

The most interesting feature of the report is that the increase of private deposits by far exceeds the increase of paper, which, together with the decrease of circulation and banking notes, proves that new money has been deposited in the bank.

BAY STATE TO AID RELIEF.

Governor Asks Contributions for Jews in the War Area.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—A proclamation was issued today by Governor McCall asking the people of the State to contribute on Jan. 27 to the aid of Jews stricken by the European war, in accordance with the recent proclamation by President Wilson.

The Governor requests that all contributions be addressed to the American Red Cross in Washington.

BLOCKADE NOT TO BE TIGHTENED

Continued from Page 1.

of rice meals, while numerous cases of apparent clerical errors crept in, such as giving increases in imports as 250 per cent. instead of 150 per cent.

Referring to The Morning Post's figures, the statement says there are two general criticisms to be made of them. The first is that the statistics themselves are incorrect, differing from the American trade returns from which they purport to be taken. The term "neutrals" has been substituted for the American term "Other Europe." Thus The Morning Post figures for flour exported to neutrals, says the statement, include exports from the United States to France and Italy, among other countries.

Ignore Russian Grain Trade.

Secondly, the statement says, The Morning Post's statistics ignore the fact that in normal times neutral European countries all obtain great supplies from Germany and Russia. It is forgotten, the statement adds, that Russia annually exports 300,000,000 bushels of grain, which must now come from other available sources. Thus the British imports of grain from Russia amounted to 800,000 hundredweights in 1915, against 15,700,000 hundredweights in 1913. Moreover, the United States export statistics naturally take no account of the very large quantities of goods placed in the prize court in England.

Comparing The Morning Post's figures with the official British statistics of importations into Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, the statement shows that excluding imports for the Belgium Relief Committee into Holland, the imports of wheat and flour together were slightly lower in 1915 than in 1913. With regard to maize, also excluding the Belgian relief imports, the statement asserts that there was an apparent increase of a half million tons, but that it must be remembered maize had to be largely used for fodder because the use of rye as fodder is prohibited in Holland and Scandinavia. The statistics of fodder of all kinds, it is declared, show only an increase of 1.3 per cent.

Concerning cotton, figures are given showing that large quantities of the staple were imported before the full effect of the Order-in-Council was felt, but it is stated that since April imports have been restricted to the normal quantities imported before the war. Thus, says the statement, the imports of the whole year of 1913 were 73,708 tons, and in 1915, 310,451 tons. For the period from May to December, inclusive, however the figures as given by the statement are in 1913 49,139 tons, and in 1915 52,143 tons.

Referring to The Morning Post's figures that 462,000 pairs of boots were exported from the United States to neutral countries in 1913 and 4,800,000 pairs in 1915, the statement observes that the neutrals here include the Balkans, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and the Spanish Peninsula, in addition to Scandinavia and Holland, and says it should be remembered that these countries imported some 1,500,000 pairs from Germany in 1915, while Italy, requiring presumably much greater quantities, received from Great Britain 250,000 pairs less in 1915 than in 1913.

As to Our Shoe Trade.

France, the statement continues, not only received a million pairs more than England in 1915, but her imports from the United States increased during the first nine months of the year from 110,000 pairs in 1913 to over 1,500,000 pairs in 1915.

"To assume in the face of these figures," says the statement, "that the whole of the excessive imports from the United States found their way to Germany is obviously incorrect. The figures above quoted all support the view that the increase was largely caused by Italian and Russian requirements."

The statement says that, in fact, the figures for all leather goods show no increase in imports into Scandinavia and Holland over 1913, and that it may, therefore, be confidently deduced that the increased exports of boots from the United States were mainly due to the shutting off of the normal supplies and the increased requirements of Italy and Russia.

Concerning bacon, the statement sets forth that The Morning Post's assertion that there had been an increase in Dutch imports by 5,000,000 pounds would be entirely accounted for by imports into Holland for the Belgian Relief Commission, while with regard to the increase of 55,000,000 pounds to other neutrals, which include the Balkans, Italy, and Russia, it would seem highly probable that a large proportion of it had gone to Italy.

Concerning automobiles, the statement estimates that the increase in exports of these machines was not fourteen times greater, as given by The Morning Post, but only about four times greater. Again, it should be remembered, the statement concludes, that the large supplies formerly obtained from Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy are no longer available, while owing to the mobilization in Scandinavia and Holland undoubtedly more cars were required.

Newspaper Disputes Figures.

The Daily Mail shows little patience with the reply of the Foreign Office to its figures concerning imports to neutral countries. The Daily Mail declares that the reply opens with a misstatement to the effect that The Daily Mail's figures were derived from the Danish commercial newspaper Borsen, which it says is untrue. Continuing, it says:

"The Foreign Office has not attempted to controvert the facts, which our correspondent produced, but has contented itself with picking to pieces certain statistics that our correspondent quoted from the Borsen. No doubt these statistics contained some errors; most statistics do. They were, however, the work of Danish Government statisticians and there is no suggestion that they are all wrong. The Foreign Office does not attempt to dispute the things our correspondent saw and heard with his own eyes and ears about the vast volume of goods touring through Denmark into Germany."

While the Daily Mail and The Morning Post stick to their ground and declare that the Government's statement deals mostly with side issues, other newspapers assert that the Government's reply is absolutely convincing and unanswerable.

The Daily News says: "There has rarely appeared a more crushing exposure than that issued by the Government in reply to the latest Northcliffe scandal. The Government's statement shows the present scheme of economic presure is working on Germany with ruthless certainty."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Anything more crushing than the Government's reply cannot be imagined."

The Standard says the figures form a very effective reply to the critics of the Government and show that our strangle hold on German trade has been increased in firmness every week."

The Morning Post says it has no intention to cast doubt upon the Government's figures, as it has no access to its information, but nevertheless it believes in the accuracy and integrity of its Washington correspondent, and insists that evidence certainly shows that vast quantities of essentials are being received in Germany by way of neutral countries.

Regarding the Government's claim that the importations of neutral countries are normal, with the exception of cotton and cocoa, The Post says:

"Where have American exports gone? The War Trade Department replied that some goods have reached England from neutral countries, and that some commodities replace German exports, which have now ceased. Are we then to understand that Germany has received no supplies other than those specified through neutral countries? We are unable to believe it."

In conclusion The Post asserts that the result of the Foreign Office's memoranda is that the country is in a state of dense confusion upon the most essential element in the conduct of the war.

ENGLAND MAY GET WOOD PULP

Plans to Allow Sweden to Have Coal in Return for It.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The controversy between Great Britain and Sweden over the holding up of mails by Great Britain and retaliation by the stopping of British and Russian mail and the placing of an embargo on wood pulp by Sweden, is still unsettled, but negotiations are under way for mutual concessions.

Although nothing official has yet transpired, it is believed that licenses for the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will be granted in exchange for permission to import coal from England.

CAN BLOCKADE BALTIC BY GERMAN TACTICS

British Officer Contends We Have Recognized the Principle of Destroying Merchant Ships.

LONDON, Jan. 25. — Discussing possible neutral objection to an actual blockade of Germany, a British naval officer said today:

"If the legality of an effective blockade is questioned on account of the situation in the Baltic, it can be made effective by following the German precedent of submarining every ship, belligerent or neutral, which attempts to run the blockade."

The German precedent already has been actually recognized by the United States, according to this officer, in its notes on the submarine issue and the British case would therefore follow the actual German practice as limited to the safety of the passengers and the crews but without examination of the cargoes or papers of the vessels.

It is maintained by the officer that except in the William P. Frye note the Washington Government never has asserted that anything more than the safety of the crew and passengers must be provided for by an attacking submarine. By this he means that traffic across the Baltic can be stopped as effectively as it was ever prevented by the northern blockade in the Civil War. If this theory of international law, tactically recognized as amended by the recent practice, is adhered to, the last obstacle to the declaration of an actual blockade against Germany could be surmounted, the officer contended.

WOULD RESPECT NEUTRALS.

Daily Telegraph Counsels Caution in Blockade Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on today's blockade debate, says: "There is reason to anticipate that the Foreign Secretary will announce that the Government has reached no important decisions with reference to the foundations of our policy," and adds, "it must be apparent that we can institute no more drastic measures against the enemy than are to be found in the Order in Council. Any suggestion to the contrary is suspected because the facts are against it.

"This country may be content with the measures which, if apparently slow, are sure and which hitherto have been adopted without any severance of friendly relations with the neutral powers. We have had experiences in the past of the consequences of impetuous and overbearing conduct. The nation will not go astray if it bears in mind the warning fingeposts of our history and seasons its enthusiasm and patriotism with caution and circumspection. It is a good motto that everything which is possible is not expedient."

CONTRABAND ON THE URNA.

Shipment of "Hammers" Turns Out to be Brass and Copper.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A statement given out today by the British Official Press Bureau says:

"Among the cargo found aboard the Swedish steamship Urna, from New York to Gothenburg and Copenhagen, are goods described on the bill of lading as fifteen cases of hammers sent from the United States to a Danish forwarding agent.

"They were found on examination to consist of fifteen cases, each containing a bag of copper, brass, and apparently aluminium fillings and turnings. The consignee does not know for whom the alleged hammers are intended, and the goods have been placed in the prize court."

SPAIN FEARS NEW BLOCKADE.

Premier Thinks to Tighten It Would Injure the Nation's Trade.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, declared at a meeting of the Cabinet last night that if Great Britain reached a decision to increase the stringency of the blockade against Germany it would injure the Spanish export and import trade.

The Count said he had conferred with Bilbao ship owners who had offered to import cereals and coal and to sell those commodities on the wharves at 80 per cent. less than the market price. The ship owners, he added, also undertook to transport raw materials for the industries of Spain.

LITTLE COTTON IN TURKEY.

Theodore H. Price Scouts Stories of Abundance for Germany.

Asia Minor is not overwhelmed with cotton for the Germans to gather, in the opinion of Theodore H. Price, well-known expert, despite the confident statement attributed to them that they can obtain all the staple they wish in Asiatic Turkey.

Mr. Price said that he had noted an interview with a cotton merchant in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday detailing the Teutonic expectations.

"The amount of cotton raised in Asia Minor," said he, "is a negligible quantity. According to Todd's World Cotton Crop all of Turkey only produces 130,000 bales. If the Germans intend to have more planted they will have to wait at least a year for it to grow.

"The accounts of 500,000 bales of cotton being stored in Germany are interesting, but with cotton selling over there at 80 cents to a dollar a pound, I doubt if there is much of a reserve to be had. As to the substitutes for cotton, such as cellulose, I have never seen any, and I doubt if much of it has been seen by anybody. Small quantities of cotton are probably being smuggled by way of Holland.

"If Germany wants to get into a real land of cotton she will have to try Egypt, and so far she is not east of Suez."

DECRIES OUR PATRIOTISM.

Prof. Channing Says We Have Less Than Any Other Nation.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Assertions that Americans are unpatriotic and criticisms of some of the nation's heroes brought attention today to lectures by Professor Edward Channing in a history course at Harvard University.

"Americans are, and always have been, the most unpatriotic people on the face of the globe," Professor Channing told his hearers. This emphasized the need for military training, he said, adding that "it was only by accident that we won the Revolutionary war."

"Washington," said the Professor, "was a man of unsurpassed temper, without large brain power. The strong, square jaw that is pictured to us came to him because he had a pair of old-fashioned false teeth that were worked by a spring."

Franklin, Jefferson, and Patrick Henry were criticised for various alleged shortcomings.

CAPTURED 4,000 TURKS IN THE ERZERUM ROUT

Russians Also Took Enormous Stores of Munitions—120,000 Refugees in Erzerum.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—More than 4,000 Turks, including 50 officers, were captured by the Russians in the recent rout of the Ottomans in the neighborhood of Erzerum, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company. The Russians are also said to have captured scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of munitions. The dispatch says:

"The rout of the Turks in the battle which resulted in their being driven into Erzérum appears from later accounts to have been even more decisive than shown in the first reports. Apart from the Ottoman losses in actual battle, the Russians captured during the pursuit 50 officers and 4,000 men. They also took scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of munitions.

"The influx of 120,000 Turks into Erzerum is considered to reduce the defensive power of the fortress."

Von der Goltz for the Caucasus.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens says that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar von der Goltz has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, June 25, (via London.)—The following report on the Caucasus campaign, was given out by the War Office today:

In the region of Erzerum we continue to press the Turks closely and take prisoners.

In the Melazghert district we fought successful actions against enemy cavalry and infantry detachments.

RENTED FOR ALLIES' VICTORY

Windows of Paris Houses Are Already Bespoken by Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Representatives of a foreign Red Cross organization who recently tried to rent premises for a hospital in the Champs Elysées, near the Arc de Triomphe, received from six concierges the information that they were willing to let apartments only on condition that the tenants would agree to vacate all windows overlooking the avenue on the date of the Allies' triumphal procession because these had already been rented to Americans.

SULTAN'S YACHT TORPEDOED

Seriously Damaged by French Submarine in the Bosporus.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that the Sultan's yacht Erthogroal, according to reports from Constantinople, was torpedoed by a French submarine in the Bosporous in the latter part of December. The vessel was seriously injured but is still afloat.

The Turkish Imperial yacht Erthogroal was built at Elswick in 1903. It is 206 feet long and has a displacement of 900 tons and an armament of eight 3-pounders.

COL. HOUSE GOES TO BERLIN

Gerard Sends Two Secretaries to Meet Him at Geneva.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Jan. 24.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, arrived here this morning and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Berlin. He was accompanied by two Secretaries of the American Embassy in Berlin who had come here to meet him.

Colonel House said that many misstatements had been published in the European press concerning the motives of his visit, and that he desired again to affirm that it was in no wise connected with any peace movement or any peace propaganda, but that its purpose continued to be that which had been announced before he left the United States.

From Berlin Colonel House will return to Paris through Switzerland, and will visit no other capitals of Continental Europe.

German War Loan Payments Made.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Payments on the third German war loan have been completed the last installment having been due Jan. 22. The total was 12,180,000,000 marks ($3,040,000,000.) Of this amount 686,200,000 marks, or about 5½ per cent., was borrowed on collateral from loan banks.

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HOW GERMANS REACT TO WAR

Emotional Restraint Which Might Be Mistaken for a Feeling of Indifference.

CHANGED LIFE OF BERLIN

No Dancing at All, No Great White Way, and a Passion for Solemn Opera.

RIDDLES WITHOUT ANSWERS

A Quest Unending, Which Returns Last Upon Suffering That Is Mute.

By GARET GARRETT.

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Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—When you are in Berlin you may have the strange sensation of being further from the war than you were in New York. It has an odd way of seeming to recede from the senses, until it feels very remote, indeed, but weirdly so, as if you were trapped in an eddy of a great maelstrom or locked away in the padded cell of a contested citadel.

One reason for this is that you thought it would be very different and expected to feel the nearness of war. Then you are struck by the absence of the symbols and accessories of patriotism. It is partly that. There are no flags waving. One may be in Berlin for a fortnight without once seeing a German flag. There is a saying that life is so completely regulated in Germany that the people wait for the Government to say when the flags shall come out and go in. That is technically true; only, it is not a regulation but a custom. When the occasion is appropriate the Government buildings put out flags, which is very seldom, and at that cue the people put out private flags. When the Government takes its flags in, the people follow suit. If you expect to see everywhere pictures and busts of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince and the popular Generals, you are disappointed. They are all for sale in the shops, about as usual, and appear not to be in special demand.

The People Undemonstrative.

But there are other reasons for the feeling of remoteness from war. The people are undemonstrative. There is no clamor, no spontaneous or manufactured excitement. There is no necessity for emotional self-laceration. A recruiting campaign, as in England, with its accompaniments of poster thrills and furious stimulations, would be, of course, unthinkable in Germany. In place of that you see, by day or night, unexpectedly, several hundred men in the civilian garb of artisans, clerks, shopkeepers, and students, moving through the street in very unmilitary fashion, accompanied by one or two under officers in gray. Each man carries a brown pasteboard box, such as tailors use. The boxes seem very light. You ask what they contain. "Nothing," your German friend says. "Each man puts into his box the clothes he is wearing, to be sent home from the military station."

This spectacle somehow sends the war still further away. Sometimes people stop on the sidewalk to pass such forthfaring human material in review, appraising it critically, with no exhibition of emotion; but if it is raining or snowing they bestow only a look, and you get a feeling that the men with the boxes have become detached from human concern.

"A week in uniform will make more difference than you can imagine," your German friend says. He is offering an apology for the quality of the commodity, that it is not all six feet high and thick in proportion. He means to say that it is better than it looks.

Several days later a new military unit, made up of a number of such raw parcels, displaces traffic on its way to the railway station. It is led by a band, goes bravely in its metal-heeled boots, and is, as your friend said, better material than you thought it was; but nobody is in the least enthusiastic outwardly. There is no cheering, not a shout of farewell, or a fling of good luck from the population in whose daily concerns these men were but yesterday taking part. The spectacle is viewed in utter silence. It is almost creepy. Were people ever so emotionally dumb?

It Is Not Indifference.

A word would explain it. If you could suppose the people to be indifferent it would be positively a relief. But they are not. They feel it terrifically. On Sunday they come from all directions in great, grave masses, to drive nails in the heroic wooden effigy of General Hindenburg, forty feet high, that stands in the park near the famous monument. A band plays solemn music. Conversation is repressed. Men, women, and children wait for hours in line for the turn to buy a little iron nail for a mark, mount the scaffald, and drive it in. The sound of the hammer is as clear as the strokes of a woodpecker in the woods on a Winter's day, except when the band is playing; and from that you may know how still the Germans are, assembled there by thousands from all the environs of Berlin. That is every Sunday.

No, the Germans are not indifferent. They practice self-repression in an amazing degree. News on the bulletin boards of the newspapers which would plunge an English or an American street crowd into wild ecstasies is received and digested by a German crowd with a restraint quite marvelous. The discussion takes place in conversational tones. They stand before huge war maps on which the "fronts" are pegged out with colored pins, debating facts and theories in low-pitched voices. There is no lack of interest. Discussion is free. It is the manner of showing the one and conducting the other that causes the visitor to stare and wonder. He may try to explain it by the legend that is everywhere, in restaurants, theatres, railroad carriages, hotels, and street cars: "Vorsicht bei gesprachen. Spionengefahr," which is to say, "Guard your speech on account of spies." But speech, in spite of that, is free enough. A German will discuss the war with strangers, even with Americans, with little mental reserve, if any, only he does it with a restraint of feeling quite unexpected in people at war, and in vociferous Germany most of all. It is as if war had become a part of normal existence, a thing to be accepted and to which all must adjust themselves alike.

At first it was different. Then they could cheer and shout and sing their hymns of hate. There is no more of that. The "Gott strafe England" stuff is put away. Hymns of hate are banished. Nobody talks any more of the end of the war as a thing you can count upon in space or time. A state of war has become the state of existence, and you make the best of it. When you cannot stand it any longer you take what is left of your family and purse and go to a restaurant to eat and drink moderately, but slowly, for the whole evening.

The restaurants are always full, the popular ones as a matter of course, for Germans will eat and drink in their solemn way, perish the world as it will; and the smart ones, too, where food is dear, because the war money is easy to spend. The hotels also flourish. Mine host, keeper of the Adlon, counted up his profits on Dec. 31, 1915, and entered the best year of his life.

This is a famous place, where everybody goes because everybody else does—neutral correspondents, cotton men from Texas, German-American representatives of relief societies in the United States, spies, people whom nobody knows anything about, delegations from everywhere, diplomats, royalty, and great Generals. Royalty you know not by its airs, its boots or any outward marks, but by the way Herr Adlon makes his bow. The playhouses and opera are crowded. You go on Monday night, when the attendance would, if ever, be light, to one of those vaudeville places where instead of seats are long, narrow tables for serving food, and it is hard to get a place. The favorite opera is "Parsifal," which in December was produced every night for two weeks consecutively, at the Royal Opera House, with not a seat untaken from the orchestra to to the top gallery, except only the royal boxes.

The Chastening.

The passion for "Parsifal" and the disappearance of the celebrated "all-night life" of Berlin are symptoms of a chastening which has touched Germany deeply. Berlin, before the war, was in certain respects one of the most immoral cities on the continent of Europe. Sin was less seductive there but more engulfing than in Paris: it had more of depth and less of frivolity. And this has all vanished away. The women were not dispersed merely to be out of sight. They were put to work. If you ask where and at what work the answers are vague. The police took care of them, in some efficient way; and they take care also that they shall not reappear.

One rainy day a neutral correspondent, passing two young women who were getting wet, offered them the shelter of his umbrella. It was altogether quite innocent. The young women said they were going home from work, giggled a bit, and walked under the umbrella to the corner where they got a street car. The neutral correspondent had not gone ten paces alone when two men touched him on the shoulder, showed their police badges, and asked whether he had accosted the young women or they him. He explained what had happened.

"Did they ask you for money or invite you to go further than the corner?" they asked.

He said they had not, and began to tell who he was.

"That is all right," said the police officers. "We know who you are. We only wanted to know something about the young women."

There is nowhere in Berlin any dancing, neither in public places nor in private houses. Dancing would be frivolous. There is no gayety or light music, but there never was really much of either one in Berlin at any time. Gayety was a kind of recklessness, and music was always serious. Berlin is not the capital of Germany; it is the capital of Prussia. In Munich it is different, for that is Bavaria, and when the fabricator made Bavarians he smiled and puffed a bit of frivolity into their souls. They have a sense of color, a gladness toward life, and a preference for comfort which the Prussian has never had and perhaps never will.

Life in Berlin.

But Berlin is the city people wonder and ask about. Can it be true that life there in war time, a city of two million in a country cut off from the world, is taking place almost as usual? That cannot, of course, be so; and yet life in Berlin objectively is so much less off from normal that for truth of emphasis one is tempted to say, "Yes, almost."

The difference at night is the most noticeable thing. Comforts are about the same. On the hotel news stands and in the booksellers' shops you can buy The London Times, The Telegraph, The Daily Mail, THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Literary Digest, The Outlook, and some Paris papers. The difficulty is to get them into Germany in the first place, that is, through the neutral mails so far as the German frontier; there is no ban upon their circulation afterward. Within twenty-four hours after arriving at the hotel you have to go in person to the nearest police station, give an account of yourself and get your passport stamped; before leaving you have to go again and report your destination. That is a nuisance, but not a hardship.

Traffic in the streets is not so dense as usual. There is a vile smell of benzol from the exhaust of motor cars. On a bad night it is a trick to capture a taxicab because the demand exceeds the supply. There is the interest of seeing the hitherto undiscovered potentiality of a rubber tire for horse cabs. Those on the taxicabs are believed now to be indestructible. They wore out nominally months ago, and are still serving, but for looks. The deficiency of taxicabs is made up by an increase in the number of horse cabs, and the horses are very poor, all the good ones having gone to war. There are a great number of to-let signs in the windows: "Zu Vermeiten sofort." There is nothing but paper money above small change.

There are soldiers everywhere. Day and night you hear the beating of their bootheels on the pavement, a sound, especially in the stillness of the night, which, in its hollow, aching, rythmic harshness seems to hit the chord that vibrates to the thought of Prussian power. These are the first impressions one will get of Berlin in war time. The wounded one expects to see are not so numerous, not continually appearing like an oppressive presence. You see them only now and then.

A Picture.

The spirit of it all is fortitude, and that had never been a Prussian virtue. Here is a picture of it. At 3 A. M. one morning, on an inch of snow, comes wheeling down the very middle of Wilhelmstrasse an old man in carpet slippers. His hands rest high on the handle bars; he sits bolt upright, looking stolidly ahead, and each time he presses on the pedals the bearings squeak for want of lubrication. He is a solitary, symbolic figure. Suddenly, and without its tuneful, well-known warning, "Kah-loo-oo-oo, Kah-lo-o-o-o," a gray war motor rushes around the corner. The old wheelman, to avoid it, turns too quickly, loses his balance, and falls off. He is the kind of German to take it very ill. You expect him to turn and speed the disappearing motor car with words designed to put the Government, the war, the world, past, present, and posterity, each in its proper place. Instead, he retrieves a slipper, shakes the snow out, puts it on, remounts his wheel, and goes on his squeaking way with not a word of any kind, without so much as looking at the car that ran him off his balance. That is Berlin in war time.

Where is the meaning in this? There is none. If you go to Berlin to find the meaning of war in the reactions of people you shall be disappointed, and if you are a person to whom sensations are valuable for their own sake, you shall be cheated. There is a terrific price to pay. The people pay it mutely, as for something they did not buy and shall not know how to dispose of. "This," you say, "is not war. This is the acceptance of war, which is a very different thing. War, after all, is to be seen and heard in the instant of taking place."

At the Front.

Therefore, you must go to the front. You must hear the guns. The answer will be there. You go. A party of neutral correspondents, wanting "picturesque stuff," is made up by the Foreign Office and sent to the western front to attend the Christmas eve celebrations. It is received by the military authorities at the point where the authority of the Foreign Office ends. It is escorted down a long room filled with mud-covered soldiers, just out of the trenches, and to places at the table where the General and his staff are seated. It is like intruding. There is stiffness at first, which wears away; the General and two of his staff speak English. There is a Christmas tree, presents to hand around, and plenty to eat and drink. The General makes a speech to the soldiers, an awkward, soldierly performance, ending in the hope that next Christmas they shall all be at home again. This sentiment is enthusiastically received.

That is all that happens, except that the sound of heavy guns comes incessantly from the front fifteen miles away, that one of the neutral correspondents gets too much to drink, and that the party's military escort says, on leaving it for the night, that if the General seemed a little stiff it must be overlooked, because at 10 o'clock that morning his only son was killed at a place somewhere on the line about thirty miles away. He heard of it just before sitting down to dinner.

The guns keep at it all night. They produce a beautiful, liquid sound which in time would become rather soothing than distracting, but it is quite unintelligible. You get a thrill, of course, but no meaning whatever, and the answer is further to seek. To understand it you must actually see it. That you do next. From a safe place you witness a mechanical deluge. There is another thrill, and then the disappointment. The liquid sound, the balls of smoke, then the wretched, ugly, immoral sound of shells exploding—that is all. It is a spectacle without meaning. It produced a sense of vanishing reality. That men are dying in it, some of those who sat last night around the Christmas tree—that is, of course, a fact, but one so inadequate, so unrelated, so inapplicable, as to have no relevance whatever. It is hard to realize. If one could see this fact of death itself, get close enough to be physically aware of it as the agent of the tragedy, then there should be the answer.

The Final Product.

But if you do get close enough, if you came to the very spot, still fresh, where a shell has done its work, the thing eludes you still. The heart will not respond because the senses are involuntarily disgusted. A phrase presents itself, whether invented on the spot or recollected from a book one cannot stop to think. "Death in any form hath majesty." One wishes it were true. It isn't. The human form dismembered, scattered, mangled, emptying itself upon the ground, is but a thing to clear away. To feel sorry for it is an impulse. To find a meaning in it is preposterous.

Your quest is at an end. That is where the riddle stops, unfinished. But Berlin, when you are there again, is somehow different. The muteness of the people, still quite void of meaning, seems more tragic. Suppose there is no answer! The war itself is not in feeling so remote as was the case before. The meaning—that is more so.

At the railroad station you see a troop train pulling out. On the platform are the women, waiving handkedchiefs ,and every woman is in mourning! The picture grows with thinking on it.

After dinner your hostess, in a lull of politics turns toward the mantelpiece, where stand some photographs. You have learned to know the mother's gesture. She reaches always for the youngest first. "He has fallen," she says simply, handing you the picture. When you hand it back she has another ready. "And this one." On putting back the third she sighs: "Ah, if it were not for the suffering it causes war might be a very beautiful thing."

"What are you thinking of?" you ask.

"My maid," she says, "who has been with me twenty yeafs, her youngest son has fallen, too. You've no idea how close that brings us to each other."

But she, of course, was wrong. War without suffering would be utterly hideous. That is all there is to say it —until you find its meaning.

VIENNA FEARS NO FAMINE.

Markets Well Supplied—Prices 15 Per Cent. Above Normal.

VIENNA, Jan. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Vienna's high cost of living problem is not as formidable as it appears, if the consumer is willing to buy at any one of the many markets maintained by the municipality. For the purpose of obtaining information first hand on this subject, The Associated Press correspondent went shopping in one of the larger city markets, but did not buy. Salesmen and buyers alike said that the price of food had gone up since the war, but that on the whole the average family was able to obtain the same meal at a cost not more than 15 per cent. higher than before the war. The following table, in American weight and money equivalents, shows what food products sold for in the city markets on Dec. 11:

	Per Pound.
Beef, (Austrian,) shoulder	28c.@30c.
Beef, rump	35c.@43c.
Beef, (imported,) shoulder	29c.@37c.
Beef, rump	36c.@47c.
Pork, cutlets	34c.@36c.
Pork, fresh ham	40c.@45c.
Pork, fresh bacon	47c.@52c.
Pork, smoked bacon	48c.@52c.
Pork, lard	48c.@58c.
Beef, suet	27c.@32c.
Veal, cutlets	37c.@42c.
Veal, steaks	40c.@43c.
Mutton, cutlets	23c.@33c.
Mutton, leg of	29c.@37c.

Chickens were: Roasts, a pound, 26-32 cents; broilers, 32-45 cents; boilers, 16-25 cents. Istirian pullets sold for $1.43-$2.28 apiece; Hungarian pullets, $1.30-$2; fat geese, 74-78 cents; lean geese, 54-60 cents; ducks, 68-70 cents; pigeons, 19-22 cents; turkeys were sold from 20 to 33 cents a pound. Eggs were not quite 3 cents apiece, and stored eggs sold for about half that. First-class table butter was 58 cents a pound; three other grades sold at 53, 46, and 41 cents a pound.

Cabbages were from 1 to 3¼ cents a pound. Other vegetables were in proportion to these.

On Dec. 11 there were offered on the Vienna meat cattle market 4,657 beeves. Of these, 400 were bought by army conserves factories, and for 604 there was no demand. Offered were 1,596 meat and 6,830 fat porkers; and there remained unsold 45 of the former and 1,150 of the latter. In the following week prices declined as follows: Beeves, per 100 pounds, average $1.12; cows, $2.17; calves, $1.72. Pigs and sheep also showed slight declines.

These data and the fact that the Austrian Government is considering the advisability of again permitting the baking of wheat bread indicate that the food supply of Austria is far from exhausted.

WOULD PUT EITEL ON SERBIAN THRONE

Kaiser's Offer of Separate Peace Includes Territory Toward Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MONASTIR AGAIN ATTACKED

French Airmen from Saloniki Also Raid Gievgeli—Montenegrins Giving Up.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 26.—Germany is continuing her efforts to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail.

The correspondent states that Germany has offered to extend the Serbian boundaries in the direction of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and re-establish the King under Austro-German suezerainty with Prince Eitel Friedrich, Emperor William's second son, on the Serbian throne.

A dispatch, received from Rome, says that the Austrians have occupied San Giovanni di Medua, a seaport in Albania, seventeen miles south of Scutari.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Serbian towns of Monastir and Gievgeli have again been attacked by a squadron of French aeroplanes, sixteen in number, the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs. It is estimated 100 persons were killed or wounded at Gievgeli.

All the French aeroplanes returned in safety. In some cases they covered a distance of 190 miles.

ROME, Jan. 25.—Active guerilla warfare is being waged by the Montenegrin troops on their retreat southward, and particularly in the Tarabosch Mountain, west of Scutari, according to reports received here today.

In advance of the Austrian troops, who are in pursuit, a number of Austrian aeroplanes have been harassing the Montenegrins, flying low and using machine guns against groups of the poorly equipped soldiers of General Martinovitch.

Denies Montenegrins Are Fighting.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarter's Staff under date of Jan. 25 says:

All foreign reports stating that the fighting has been resumed in Montenegro are pure inventions. The report that King Nicholas has left his country and is confirmed.

Up to the present it has not been ascertained in whose hands the real Government of Montenegro rests, but this is completely without importance so far as the military result of the Montenegrin campaign is concerned.

The disarming of the Montenegrin Army is progressing without interruption. At all places where Austro-Hungarian troops arrive the Montenegrin battalions under the command of their officers surrender their arms without delay. Numerous detachments from the districts not yet occupied by us have notified our vanguard of their readiness to lay down their arms.

The Austro-Hungarian force which occupied Scutari captured 12 cannon, 500 rifles, and 2 machine guns.

The Overseas News Agency today issued the following:

"The newspapers of Berlin state that the travels and utterances of King Nicholas are less important than the fact that all of Montenegro is now occupied by Austro-Hungarian troops, which nowhere encountered resistance from the people. The only disorders were in Podgoritza, in that case the fighting was between Montenegrins and Albanians, who engaged in riots in the streets until Austro-Hungarian troops were summoned by the Montenegrins to restore order.

"The newspapers state further that the main body of Montenegrin troops laid down its arms and that the Niksic-Danilovgrad-Podgoritza-Scutari line is firmly in the hands of the Austro-Hungarians.

"Neither King Nicholas nor the Montenegrin Government withdrew the request which they made for peace, and the capitulation has actually taken place. The newspapers express the opinion that King Nicholas went to France at the request of the Entente powers, especially Italy, because of the impression made in these countries by the surrender of Montenegro.

Among the military prisoners in Montenegro who were freed by the Teuton forces is Count von Holck, well known as an aviator and horseman. Count von Holck won the Hamburg Derby several times.

Press dispatches from Sofia state that Macedonians are volunteering in great numbers for service in the Bulgarian Army. At last accounts 1,500 volunteered. The number of those who desire to serve is so large that many applications have been declined.

Say They Will Feed the Population.

VIENNA, Jan. 24, (via London, Jan. 25.)—The disarmament of the Montenegrins, it is reported here, is progressing favorably. Lack of communications, the nature of the country, and unfavorable weather rendered it difficult for the Montenegrin Government to reach outlying districts. It was necessary that notice of the Government's intention to capitulate should reach every house, because every Montenegrin was armed. and this task, in the absence of rapid communications, was found more difficult than at first supposed.

The Austro-Hungarian military authorities, it is announced, are showing much consideration for the conquered people and have permitted the members of public safety to retain arms, although Austro-Hungarian troops have already assumed police duties.

Measures have been taken to feed the population, which is greatly in need of the necessaries of life. Fifteen hundred Serbian soldiers, who had taken refuge in Montenegro, were made prisoners by the Austrians.

Trustworthy reports from Northern Albania say that many albanians are joining the the Austro-Hungarians, and that the supporters of Essad Pasha, the Provisional President of Albania, who has been opposed to Austria, are dwindling steadily.

Nothing is known by the public here of the terms of peace between Austria and Montenegro. This has not even been the subject of speculation by the press, which treats this as a matter of secondary interest until the country is completely occupied. There are indications, however, that the Government is not inclined to be severe with Montenegro. Through the occupation of Antivari and Dulcigno Austria has established an effective control over the major part of the Eastern Adriatic Coast.

CALLS RUMANIA PRO-TEUTON.

Former Premier Carp Says She Never Will Side with Allies.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna today publishes an interview with P. P. Carp, a former Prime Minister of Rumania, who is now visiting the Austrian capital.

"The ex-Premier stated that Rumania never would side with the Entente powers, and that he even considered Rumania's neutrality was dangerous for her future. He expressed the hope that the central powers would soon expel the undesirable guests from Greece.

"M. Carp expressed the opinion that the future task of the central powers would be the creation of a block of united States from Stockholm to Bagdad, and he said he hoped Rumania would be included in this union."

REFUGEES DIE BY HUNDREDS.

National Allied Relief Committee Appeals for Funds.

The surviving Serbian refugees in San Giovanni de Medua and Durazzo are to be removed to other parts of Europe, probably Italy and France, according to a cablegram received by the National Allied Relief Committee from the American Relief Clearing House in Paris yesterday. In the cablegram was quoted a cablegram to the Clearing House from Dr. Edward Ryan of the American Red Cross, who is with the Serbian refugees, and who reported that the suffering is beyond description, and that "human life is of no more value than the dust in the street."

The American Relief Clearing House has already arranged for the charter of a steamship to take the first party of refugees to Italy and France. Dr. Ryan's cablegram to the Clearing House which caused the Relief Clearing House to take action read:

Nothing to be done except take Serbian refugees away from Medua and Durazzo. Question of food is solved for the moment. Transport absolutely necessary. Only way we can help them. The suffering in places visited is beyond description. People are dying by the hundreds and must be removed. I have seen myself hundreds lying by the roadside, and human life is of no more value than the dust in the street. Consider we are the only people who can relieve the situation by transporting the refugees.

Commenting upon Dr. Ryan's message, the Clearing House cabled as follows:

This is the unbiased opinion of Groutch, Ryan, and every one on the spot. Hence we have secured a small steamer, after long search. Will be at work next week.

It is understood that France will furnish a safe convoy for this steamship that will transport the refugees. The National Allied Relief Committee is appealing for funds for the Serbian sufferers. All contributions will be turned in in full to the War Relief Clearing House. One hundred cents of every dollar will be devoted to this Serbian relief, no deductions being made for administration expenses.

FRANCE WELCOMES NICHOLAS.

Pompadour Villa at Lyons Placed at Montenegrin King's Disposal.

LYONS, Jan. 25.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, accompanied by Crown Prince Danilo, Prince Peter, Princess Militza, and seven officers and thirty soldiers of his staff, arrived here last evening from Italy in King Victor Emmanuel's private car. He was received at the railway station by the municipal authorities, who welcomed him in the name of President Poincaré. A military escort attended him to the hotel, where his wife and two daughters, Princesses Zenie and Vera, had arrived last week.

M. Denys Cochin called at the hotel shortly after the King's arrival to welcome him in the name of the French Government. M. Cochin is a member without portfolio. A crowd gathered during the interview, which lasted for twenty minutes. The King of Montenegro later appeared twice on the balcony of the hotel to acknowledgments to the cheering throng. He was dressed in the picturesque native costume.

The Montenegrin royal family has decided to accept as a residence a building on the banks of the Saone River which was built for Mme. de Pompadour. The building was placed at their disposal by the City of Lyons.

SOFIA TO BE GERMANIZED.

Municipal Commission Sent by the Kaiser to Show How.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Saloniki says a German Municipal Commission has arrived at Sofia to consult with the authorities in the Bulgarian capital with regard to the measures to be taken for organizing the municipality on German lines.

The Bulgarian Government, the correspondent adds, at the request of Germany, will present a bill in Parliament, making the teaching of German obligatory in all the Bulgarian schools.

HOLDS TO NORTHERN EPIRUS.

Greek Electoral Court Seats Sixteen Deputies, Despite Allies' Protest.

ATHENS, Jan. 24, (via Paris, Jan. 25.)—The Electoral Court has seated in Parliament sixteen deputies from Northern Epirus—that portion of Southern Albania as far as Koritsa, which was occupied by Greece without authorization after the London Conference.

This decision was reached by the court, notwithstanding the protest of the Entente Powers against the holding of elections in this district.

THINKS WAR IS FOR INDIA.

Dr. S. A. Perrine Says They Who Can Hold Egypt Will Win.

Dr. Samuel Alden Perrine lectured last evening before the American Geographical Society in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, on India, in which country he once resided ten years. He believes that this present war is really to determine which of the powers will dominate India. The country which is able to hold Egypt will be the country, in his opinion, that will control India. Dr. Perrine's lecture was illustrated with lantern slides showing scenes in India.

Before the lecture there was a brief business meeting, at which the officers of the society were re-elected.

FIRM NEUTRALITY IS SWEDEN'S SLOGAN

Premier and Other Leaders Hope for Peace, but Will Insist on International Rights.

PUBLIC BACKS THAT POLICY

Cabinet Chief Repudiates the Idea That the Nation Will Yield All to Keep Out of the War.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 24.—Maintenance of neutrality in conformity with the principles of international law was the keynote of all the speeches before both houses of Parliament today, when the debate on the budget was opened. Leaders of all parties dwelt on the virtual unanimity of the Swedish people in favoring firm and impartial neutrality. Premier Hammerskjöld declared this to be the policy of the Government, but he added:

"We repudiate the idea that our policy means we will not abandon neutrality under any conditions. It is our fervent desire to keep peace and it is our duty to work for this end with all our might, but we must also reckon with eventualities in which maintenance of peace, in spite of all our efforts, would no longer be profitable."

Sweden, the Premier continued, had endeavored constantly to co-operate with other neutrals, particularly Denmark and Norway, to promote common aims. In these efforts Sweden has been successful to a considerable degree, he said, adding:

"We regret that these united efforts for the rights and welfare of neutral powers and for preservation, as mentioned in the speech from the throne, of the inheritance of international law should depend on circumstances over which we have no right.

"But it is our conviction that the success of such efforts would be to the advantage, materially and ideally, not only of Sweden, but of other neutral countries and of belligerents. The present grouping of the powers will not be eternal. In other circumstances a belligerent perhaps will be very sorry that it has for the sake of an often doubtful and temporary advantage torn up treaties and provisions of international law, when it is too late to restore or replace them."

The Premier admitted that certain inconveniences, especially of a commercial nature, might have been mitigated if the Government had been less scrupulous in regard to absolute and impartial neutrality.

"However, experience has shown us," he continued, "that in view of the perpetual and rapid aggravation of the commercial war one can depend for only a short time on the precarious enjoyment of advantages procured by such arrangements. Other neutrals also have learned from experience that concessions merely give rise to fresh demands. When once one enters on the road of concessions it is easy to get further and further away from real neutrality.

"Under the circumstances there is the risk that dangerous restrictions of our rights and liberty, should we submit to them, will probably remain in force, in a more acute form, until the end of the war and even subsequently, and result in a dependence economically and politically sinful. Although in the interest of neutrality and independence we have renounced certain temporary benefits, the collective result for our industrial life is not worse than in other neutral countries; indeed, rather to the contrary."

Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, expressed dissatisfaction with the speech of the Premier whose policy, he declared, seemed to be to expose the nation to the gravest perils solely for the sake of an exact interpretation of international law. The prohibition by Sweden of the exportation of wood pulp, he said, was purely an act of repeal.

"What is reasonable and honorable compromises for slackening the tension," M. Branting continued, "and not to let one's self be driven to extremes by the irreconcilable element. The Prime Minister has again said that the Government is ready to keep peace, but it should be borne in mind that this might be impossible, notwithstanding all his efforts."

Ex-Premier Lindman declared himself in favor of active rather than passive neutrality. The nation, while maintaining its neutrality, should guard its rights, he said.

"The great edifice of the law of nations exists no longer," he continued. "Its foundation appears to be shattered. It will be to the honor of neutral Sweden not to participate in the demolition of the law of nations. We have the right to be treated by belligerents in conformity with that law."

PHILIPPINES TO SEND PLEA.

Assembly Asks Congress to Support the Clarke Amendment.

MANILA, Jan. 25.—The Assembly today passed a resolution requesting the American Congress to support the amendment of Senator Clarke of Arkansas to the Philippines self-government extension bill.

This amendment would give the President the power to recognize the independence of the Filipinos in not less than two years and not more than four years, provided the President shall consider conditions in the Philippines such as to warrant him in doing so. There is general rejoicing here over the Clarke amendment.

Speaker Osmena is preparing a bill under which American employes of the Philippine Government would receive pensions while seeking positions after the passage of the independence bill.

BILLINGS TO GO TO FRONT.

New York Militiaman Will Be a Major of Canadian Volunteers.

Captain Haskell C. Billings, 32 years old, a veteran of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., left New York last night to take up a commission as Major in a new regiment of Canadian volunteers, now drilling in Canada, which is soon to be sent to the front. Captain Billings said in his letter of resignation from the militia that for a long time he had been anxious to see actual fighting.

PRAISES OUR LIBERALITY.

Joseph H. Choate Says Americans Are Learning to Give.

Joseph H. Choate, former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, declared yesterday that the spirit of adopting children seemed to be abroad of late. He presided at the annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, of which he is President, and delivered an address in which he spoke in high terms of the generosity being displayed by Americans at the present time. The meeting was held in the association's headquarters at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and Mr. Choate received birthday greetings from those who attended. He celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday the day before.

"People are learning to give," Mr. Choate said. "This is the best year for raising money that I have ever known. I don't know why, but it is. One would suppose that the existence of the horrible war would frighten people and prevent their giving to the domestic charities and benevolent works that they have been in the habit of sustaining, but I believe that is not so. And once people learn to give their knowledge increases every year. I believe that if we could appeal to the public a little more strenuously we might be able to find good homes for the 200 children who are on our waiting list."

The Secretary, Homer Folks, talked of the amount of work for dependent children being accomplished. At the end of the fiscal year, he said, there were about 4,600 children under the supervision of the various departments of the association. He said 1,111 of these were in free and boarding homes under the "Placing-Out Agency" of the association; 1,006 were with their mothers in situations in domestic service; 215 in boarding homes under the supervision of the country committees; 2,258 in institutions under the supervision of these committees.

The placing agency placed 191 children in free family homes during the year. Since the association began this work in 1898, 2,187 children have been taken from institutions or public officials and placed in carefully selected and supervised family homes. During the past year 649 situations were procured for women with babies or little children.

WHY YUAN CHANGED PLAN.

Feared as Emperor He Would Be Barred from World Peace Council.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Official information has reached Washington indicating that realization that he might be excluded from the peace councils at the close of the European war was the prevailing factor in Yuan Shih-kai's decision to postpone his assumption of the throne of China.

Reports from Peking and Tokio already had made it evident that the combined pressure of the Allies upon Yuan Shaih-kai to induce him to refrain from making the radical Governmental change during the war was beginning to tell upon the Chinese President. On the ground that revolutionary movements almost certain to follow the change might seriously affect China's foreign relations. Yuan Shih-kai was informed that the Allies at least would be better pleased if the execution of his program was deferred.

Moreover, it has been intimated that as the Allies would refuse to recognize the projected Imperial Government, and the republic meanwhile would have disappeared, China could claim no representation in the peace conferences which would end the war, and without a voice in the peace councils China would not be in a position to demand and arrange for the recession of the important possession of Kiao-Chau, which Japan wrested from Germany under a conditional pledge to restore it to China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Passengers arriving here today from China aboard the Shinyo Maru minimized the significance and proportion of the present uprisings against Yuan Shi-kai, President and prospective Emperor. They said responsible Chinese believed a monarchial form of Government would stabilize China and that Yuan's position was tenable from financial and military points of view.

Yuan's hesitancy in mounting the throne, they said, was due to the advice of prominent Chinese that should the new Government fail of immediate recognition China's hope that she would be represented in the final peace negotiations between the warring European nations would not be realized.

VILLA HAS $5,000,000 GOLD.

Silverton Says New York Vaults Contain Part of Horde.

Samuel J. Silverton, whose $8,000 face value "Villa money" issued by the State of Chihuahua was seized by Secret Service agents last week, got his paper back again yesterday. The United States District Attorney's office told the Secret Service office that the money was worthless and that to carry it is no violation of statute.

Silverton, who lives at 229 West Thirty-fourth Street, is confident that Villa will once more get the ascendency in Mexico. He said yesterday that Villa has $5,000,000 in gold in deposit vaults in this city, El Paso, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands.

Captain Porter of the Secret Service in Chicago seized $50,000 of the currency there last week. Stores were selling it at 5 and 10 cents for souvenirs. The man who sold it to the stores said he had a trunk full of it. Silverton, who came here from Chicago last Friday, does not deny that he is the man.

Britain Denies Kamerun Charges.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—Allegations of maltreatment of German prisoners by the forces which conquered the Kameruns in Africa are answered in the British Imperial Blue Book, which has been received here. One of the principal complainants was said to have been O. Orthner, an American missionary, now living in Detroit. Official statements of the officers in charge of the Kameruns expedition are given to dispose of the charges that natives were encouraged to kill and mutilate Germans.

Democratic League Election.

The Young Men's Democratic League, at the National Democratic Club last night, elected Assemblyman Salvatore Catrillo of the Twenty-eighth District and Herman Oberterbessing Vice Presidents, and H. Stevenson Whelan Chairman of the General Committee. There was a discussion of plans to interest young Democrats, and it was decided to hold a big athletic meet for prizes next month. The league has about 6,000 members.

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BRIAND DEFENDS FRENCH CENSORS

Tells Deputies He Will Not Permit a New Law Which Will Demoralize Soldiers.

BILL IS SENT TO COMMITTEE

Premier's Speech Evokes Warm Protests at First, but Is Cheered at the End.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies today, by a vote of 394 to 138, sent the Censorship bill to committee.

This bill provides that all publications must be communicated to the Government before being offered to the public, but that the censor shall have the right to suppress only such unofficial matter as refers to military operations and diplomatic negotiations, the disclosure of which would be harmful to the national defense.

The censorship, as now being applied, will be continued for the time being. The bill provides for regulating

HOUSE REPUBLICANS BACK DEFENSE PLAN

Applaud Mann's Speech, Calling for Big Navy and an Army of Perhaps 500,000 Men.

SUGGESTS ENGLAND AS FOE

Minority Leader Thinks Country Can Better Spend Large Amount Now Than More Later.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Republican support of the Administration's national defense program was assured in the House today when Representative James R. Mann, the minority leader, made an earnest plea that preparedness be considered from a non-partisan viewpoint and that the nation prepare itself against possible aggression at the end of the European war.

Mr. Mann's utterance evoked great enthusiasm on both sides of the Chamber. The applause was frequent, and only a few of the "small navy' contingent failed to join in the demonstration.

"I have much more fear in the end of a war with England than I have of a war with Germany," said the minority leader.

Mr. Mann advocated a standing army of 250,000 to 300,000, or even 500,000, men, ample coast defenses, and a navy capable of protecting the interests of this country at sea. Mobilization of industrial resources also was urged by the Republican floor leader, who said the United States, in event of war after the European conflict, should be in a self-sustaining position.

"We can better afford," said Mr. Mann, with emphasis on every word, "to spend hundreds of millions of dollars, or a few billions of dollars, in ample preparation for trouble, and avoid it if possible, than we can afford to wait for trouble, and then spend untold billions before we are finally victors, as we would be."

Mr. Mann's speech was followed by brief reference to preparedness by Representative Nicholas Longworth, another Republican leader. He supported the view of the minority floor leader.

His Views Changed.

Representative Mann's speech, which was one of the most forceful and earnest delivered in the House in many a day, was in part as follows:

"I have never been a believer in a large standing army, and I suppose I have been properly classed among what are sometimes referred to as 'little navy,' but wise men ought to be able to peer, maybe indistinctly, into the future and to prepare today for what may come tomorrow. The world is in the most anomalous condition mankind has ever seen. The greatest struggle of all the ages is going on between the most powerful forces and combinations of nations until we are the only large powerful nation not yet involved. It is a break-up in the world, each side not merely fighting for its own existence as it believes, but, as it seems to me each fighting with the determination to put the other out of business, as it were.

"I do not know, and no one knows, what will result from the present war. No one knows whether the aggression on either side against our interests may possibly, against our desires and contrary to our wishes, finally lead us perhaps not into this struggle, but into some struggle which is the outcome of this one.

"I doubt whether a paper peace between the two struggling parties now, even if it could be entered into, would be even the beginning of the end. The present conflict is likely to last for many years before it is definitely determined either that one or the other is the master or that neither can become master. And it seems to me that the part of wisdom for us is fairly to prepare ourselves for any possible trouble which may come.

"It may be we will have no trouble. I hope not. In this war I am neutral, and think we ought to maintain peace at all hazards. And yet the time may come when we may not have the determination whether we can maintain peace or not; because, however much we may desire peace, it is not within our power, with the feelings which we have, to stand aggression too far.

"It will be expensive to prepare for peace. Two years ago a billion dollars seemed a very large sum of money. No one would have believed two years ago that either England or Germany could carry on a war at the expense already involved, amounting to billions of dollars, where the interest on the indebtedness is sufficient to carry the ordinary Governmental work. The end of that indebtedness is not in sight. What may come out of such immense burdens of debt in these countries, even when peace may be declared, no one can tell. Revolutions are not improbable, and revolutions in the history of the world have usually led to aggressions and disputes, and often wars with other countries.

Cost Now and Later.

"We can better afford today to spend hundreds of millions of dollars, or a few billions of dollars, in ample preparation for trouble and avoid it if possible than we can to wait for trouble and then spend untold billions before we are finally victors, as we would be.

"If we are involved in no trouble, we will be getting off cheaply with the expenditures for preparation. If we should be involved, the money we spend now would be worth many fold that which we spend after the struggle began. I do not intend to discuss details, though I have reached the conclusion myself that it were well, as an emergency measure, to increase our army to 250,000 or 300,000, or even half a million men; that we should increase or provide our fortifications so that our coasts may be fairly, amply protected, and that we should provide a navy which would be able to defend us on the sea.

"I have much more fear in the end of war with England than I have of war with Germany. Events are coming rapidly in the world. We may sit by and wait in contentment and yet it is our duty as the managers of a great country and a powerful people to provide for their protection against possibilities as well as against certainties. I think, then, that we ought to provide these great forces; that it ought to be considered as an emergency matter, entirely apart from the ordinary routine or expense of Government, and without regard to partisanship or party lines.

"If England, France, Germany and Italy can consider their proposition without party lines, a country like ours ought to be able to sweep aside mere partisan considerations and try all to stand together, loyal to the country, in the efforts to aid the Administration of the Government.

"I think further we ought to provide in some way for the building up and strengthening of our home industries, so that if we shall become involved in war we may be able to live within ourselves. As far as possible that question should be considered apart from former partisan opinion in the hope that in some way we may get together in the interest of our country, if we should become involved in a struggle with a foreign power.

"I have spoken briefly, not with rhetoric or fancy phrase, because it seems to me if there ever was a time in our history when we ought to invite and receive expressions of opinion from all sides this is one of the times—with a determination that out of it we will bring results, a combination of the opinions of all, without expressing the views of any, which we and all our people may stand for, that we may uphold in the future our national honor and our national integrity, and possibly our modern civilization, which our fear may break down on the other side of the water.

Country's Needs First.

"Let us try to think what is for the best of our country, what we would do if we had each one the supreme authority and responsibility, if it were placed upon each one to determine whether he would take the chance of disaster in the future or prepare now to prevent that disaster."

Mr. Longworth objected to the passage of the Good Roads bill at this time, though he indicated that ordinarily he would be in favor of the legislation.

"But this is not the time, in my judgment, to pass this legislation," said Mr. Longworth. "The condition of the Treasury is such that I do not think we can go ahead with reckless expenditures, even for worthy purposes.

"The situation is simply this, that if you are to pay out $25,000,000 a year you must provide a new form of taxation to do it, and any man who votes in favor of this bill must be willing to carry it out by voting for some new form of taxation, probably a stamp tax.

"I am fearful, also, that if you pass this bill it may be used by opponents of preparedness to prevent adequate expenditures for that purpose by this Congress. Personally, I am in favor of that class of preparedness spoken of in the able speech of the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Mann, a preparedness not only to resist invasion of these shores, but to protect also every American citizen in his life and property, wherever he may be. I am not willing at this time to take the risk of the gentlemen opposing preparedness because of this expenditure. Therefore I am constrained to vote against this bill at the present time and in its present form."

While it has been understood that most of the Republicans favor army and navy increases, until today none of their leaders had spoken on the subject. Consequently, coming on the eve of the President's departure on a preparedness speaking tour, Mr. Mann's address was regarded as especially significant.

STONE EXPECTS LONG PEACE

Thinks America Will Be More Secure After the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, discussing the pending Philippine Self-Government bill in the Senate, today said:

"The close of the war will bring greater likelihood for lasting peace with the European nations than has existed at any time in the last half century. I do not want it understood that I am opposed to a reasonable preparedness, but I think there is much less occasion for alarm now than before the war."

Senator Sheppard asserted that failure to prepare for any eventualities would be to court humiliation and defeat.

"The Monroe Doctrine arouses increasing antagonism and opposition in Europe," he said. "Some State land laws have brought us to the verge of war with Japan. Our Mexican border is in a turmoil. Last Fall it was generally recognized we did not have a force strong enough to cope with the situation on our Southern border. Our economic existence demands that we insist upon fair treatment on seas and in the ports of the world. In view of these facts, it is folly to say we are immune from war and folly not to put our land and sea forces on a strong basis."

Senator Vardaman said he could see no need of great expenditures for military purposes. Senator Robinson declared the public had a well-founded belief that the retention of the Philippines would involve the United States in war and that their control by this country had not added to the cordiality of this country's relations with any foreign power.

Senator Stone offered a new amendment to the bill, which would authorize the President to enter into separate agreements for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands with such nations as might decline to come into a joint agreement, as proposed in the pending Clarke amendment, to promise independence within four years.

Senator McCumber held it would be impertinent for the United States, after granting independence to the Philippines, to ask European nations to respect and guarantee their sovereignty. He proposed an amendment to the bill which would authorize the President at the outset to indicate to foreign powers the desire of the United States to extend independence and to enter into an agreement on the condition that this nation would not surrender sovereignty until assured that sovereignty would be respected.

16-INCH HOWITZERS FOR AMERICAN ARMY

Germans Showed Their Value, Col. Treat Testifies—Can Be Fired from Mobile Platforms.

LESSONS FROM FRENCH, TOO

Three-Inch Type to be Like the 75s — Crozier Wants Munition Plants Fitted for Army Calibres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Some of the events of the war as they bear on the use of heavy mobile artillery were laid before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs today by Colonel Charles G. Treat of the General Staff, who is Chairman of the board which recently studied the problem of remodeling the American field artillery system. Following the German system, said Colonel Treat, the General Staff was recommending the adoption of mobile howitzers as large as sixteen inches in calibre, while it hoped to profit by French experience and avoid the accidents resulting from high explosive shells detonating before leaving the guns.

"Our military observers with the armies in the European war," said Colonel Treat, "are treated with the greatest consideration, and have been given every opportunity to get exceptional information. We are receiving information from them of the utmost value, although they will not report until their return on matters which might injure the armies to which they are attached.

"The observers have reported, for instance, that the sixteen-inch guns no longer require concrete foundations, but can be fired from a platform which is transported readily on motor tractors. The gun and its carriage make three motor tractor loads, and can be assembled for use within an hour and a half. They have observed such guns being transported by motors over very bad roads.

"One of the troubles we learn the French are having with their high explosive shells, which carry about four times the exploding charge that ours do, is the danger that they will explode in the gun. They have lost about 400 guns and gun crews by accidents of this kind. We are now experimenting, and hope to reach their efficiency, while avoiding this danger.

"Another fact which we have learned is that the high explosive shell is much more effective than shrapnel in destroying the morale of troops. The shrapnel is likely to cause much heavier casualties, but the terrific explosions of the shells affect the troops so gravely that they will stop a charge or destroy a column much more quickly.

Artillery for American Army.

"About 50 per cent. of the artillery which we are recommending for the United States Army is of the 3-inch type, which can be handled by six horses for almost every type of terrain. We are experimenting and hope to give it a percussion range of 10,000 yards. Owing to the lessons of the war, we expect to provide the guns with about 10 per cent. of shrapnel and 90 per cent. of high explosive shells instead of 90 per cent. shrapnel as before the war. Our 3-inch guns, we believe, are superior to any except the Creusot, and probably are as good as they. The only superiority claimed for the Creusots is in taking up the recoil.

"To go with these guns for high angle fire we recommend a 8.8 howitzer. The next pair of guns for longer range that we ask is the 4.7 gun and the 6-inch howitzer, to have ranges of about 14,000 yards, and to carry four times the weight of projectile of the smaller guns. These guns have been built and are being tested. Incidentally we find that motor tractors for them are cheaper than horses. The next type of gun that we ask is the 7.6 howitzer, which has also been built. We are designing a 9.5 howitzer and hope to get authorization for 16-inch howitzers. We are also asking munitions and gun reserves to provide for an army of 1,000,000 men for six months.

"I hope the members of the committee are as much impressed as I am with the need of this field artillery. I know that we must have it to have an army that is well balanced, efficient, and able to take care of itself."

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, told the committee that in his opinion not over 50,000 men a year could be enlisted. He does no approve of relaxing the standards to increase the number, neither does he believe that shortening the term of enlistment would help. Under the present enlistment law he figures that in four years from now we would have a reserve of 50,000 or 60,000 men. The War Department has no means for keeping track of these men. But he believed that they would "appear somewhere" in case of war.

"I believe the Continental Army could be enlisted," he said. "It would be an experiment, but it would appeal to entirely different classes of men, and I think can get the strength asked from men who would not enter either the regular army or the militia."

To Utilize Munition Plants.

Brig. Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, discussed in detail before the House Military Committee the War Department's plans for big guns. His examination by members of the committee indicated that efforts would be made to write into the army bill definite plans for utilizing private munition factories in time of war. Several suggestions were advanced, chiefly a proposal that the necessary patterns and machine attachments be made and stored so that every commercial rifle or ammunition factory could be converted quickly to turn out army calibres.

General Crozier estimated that this would cost $275,000, and would produce the implements necessary for increasing the Government's capacity to make 1,500 new model Springfield rifles a day to a total daily production for the country of 15,000 or more. Without the preparation of such implements in advance, he said, conversion of the plants might take a year. It was pointed out that while many American-made rifles had gone abroad during the present war, none of the orders for the service models in use in various armies had yet been filled, because of the time required to convert plants.

The committee was told that the first of the new 16-inch mobile howitzers could not be delivered to the army for two years. General Crozier said it would take nine months to complete designs for the guns, and another year to make the first gun for testing.

The ordnance experts also are preparing to construct twenty-six sixteen-inch rifles, long range, heavy weapons to be mounted in turrets as part of the fixed fortifications. General Crozier gave no estimate of time necessary to construct them. He said he had seen reports that seventeen-inch guns were being mounted on new German battleships, but had no official information.

ARMOR PLANT FIGURES VARY

Estimates of Cost Before Senate Committee Differ Widely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Widely different estimates of the cost of building an armor plate plant and making armor were presented to the Senate Naval Committee today by naval officers and representatives of private manufacturers. The committee is considering Chairman Tillman's bill for the establishment of a Government factory.

Rear Admiral Strauss, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, estimated that it would cost $11,000,000 to build an armor plant producing annually 20,000 tons. A. C. Dinkey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, testified that it would cost that much to build a 10,000 ton plant.

Admiral Strauss said he had figured the manufacturing cost of the Government produced armor would be $262 a ton. E. G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steeel Company, insisted that this was too low, and did not include allowances for depreciation. Mr. Dinkey said the armor his plant was turning out for the battleship Pennsylvania was costing $341 a ton. The Government pays $425.

Mr. Dinkey estimated it would take the Government four years to build an armor plant, and Admiral Strauss said it would require over three years.

Senator Tillman told the committee the new head of the Bureau of Yards and Docks had reported that if the red tape of the Navy Department was cut he could build the plant in a year and a half.

The committee will vote on the Tillman bill next Tuesday. Senator Penrose suggested that meantime the private manufacturers submit to the Secretary of the Navy detailed figures as to cost with a view of arriving at a reasonable price for armor and thus obviating the need of a Government plant.

BENNET DEFENDS GERMANS.

Criticises President for His Reference to Anti-Neutrality Plots.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Representative William S. Bennet of New York, speaking in the House today, protested against British interference with shipping, and criticised the President for his reference to foreign-born citizens of this country who were accused of anti-neutrality plots.

"Out of a total of 14,000,000 foreign-born citizens in our country," said Mr. Bennet, "the proofs show that but one man has ever been accused of a violation of our neutrality laws, a number so infinitesimal that neither the President nor any one else in a high position should have agitated our united citizenship by an implication which, coming from such a source, must have been considered to refer to large numbers."

Mr. Bennet said he represented the second largest district in New York, and thousands of foreign-born residents were among his constituents.

NUNS AT GABRIELS ASK AID.

Need Funds to Replace Building Destroyed by Fire.

Mother Patricia of the Sanatorium Gabriels, at Gabriels, N. Y., issued an appeal for funds today, following the destruction of the administration building by fire last Tuesday morning. The sanatorium is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy for sufferers from tuberculosis, and is non-sectarian. Insurance on the burned structure amounted to only $7,000, and the value of the property destroyed was greatly in excess of that amount.

Plans for a modern fireproof building are already being prepared by Mother Patricia, and its construction will start as soon as sufficient funds have been raised.

CHAMP CLARK BOOM ODDLY STARTED HERE

Wilson Men Suspect It Is a Pro-German Scheme Designed to Scare President.

SPEAKER IS MUM ABOUT IT

All but One of the Names Signed to Appeal for Clark Are of Teutonic Origin.

A Presidential boom for Champ Clark, started here by the "Champ Clark Presidential Campaign Committee" of 185 Broadway, set politicians of all persuasions speculating yesterday. To a document which sets forth Mr. Clark's qualifications for the Presidency are signed the several names of the officers of the committee, and of these all but one appear to be of German origin.

Friends of Speaker Clark declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President if President Wilson should seek a renomination, and while political opponents of the President joked over this apparent split in the Democratic ranks, friends of the President and of the Speaker indignantly asserted that Mr. Clark probably didn't know anything about it, and raised the question whether or not the boom might not be a device to embarrass the President engineered by persons who feel they have cause for dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's foreign policy.

Speaker Clark has made no public utterance on the subject of the next Presidential campaign since his tolls speech of the last session, when he asserted that if President Wilson's Administration were a success, and he desired a renomination, no man could wrest it from him. In the event of the failure of the Administration, he added, the nomination would be worthless.

The men whose names appear on the document are Julius J. Binder, Chairman; Philip Lewy, Vice Chairman; M. Cramer, Secretary; Michael H. Tropauer, Treasurer, and John Hodel, Jr., J. Davidson, and Max Kramer, these latter, with Mr. Binder, forming a Finance Committee.

Mr. Binder is in the real estate business at 51 Chambers Street. The City Directory gives Mr. Lewy as a clerk, living at 71 West 116th Street; Cramer, as a lawyer, of 103 East Ninety-seventh Street; Tropauer, a clerk, of 68 East 122d Street; Hodel, a cashier, and so many Davidsons and Kramers are listed the particular ones could not be identified. None of these men could be reached yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Political circles here were stirred tonight by the publication of a letter from the "Champ Clark Presidential Campaign Committee, 135 Broadway, New York," booming the Speaker of the House for the Presidency.

Speaker Clark asked to be excused from discussing the matter in any way. He would not comment as to the possible significance of German signatures.

Have YOU an Unexpired LEASE on Your Hands?

It is our business to relieve you of the burden. We specialize in sub-leasing offices and lofts. Our facilities are such that we can secure you a good tenant promptly, and there is no charge until rental is made.

Are You Looking for OFFICES or a LOFT?

We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short periods. No charge to you for the service.

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EST. 1912 — INC. 1913
Offices and Lofts
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E&W 2 for 25¢
EARL & WILSON

Sheriff Brad Milligan had a hunch that the Governor of California was a human being. That hunch enabled Peter B. Kyne to call the best story he has ever written "Light in Darkness." Don't miss it, in this week's
5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

A Reduction Sale of Furs and Fur Garments

to become effective to-day (Wednesday) will include the following important offerings:

Muffs of beaver, black fox, black lynx or moleskin . . . $18.00 & 28.00
Muffs of badger, pointed fox, natural lynx or smoked wolf . 15.00 & 18.00
Muffs of baum marten fox or white fox . . . . . 28.00 & 38.00

Muffs of rose fox, $28.00 & 35.00
Muffs of cross fox, 38.00 & 45.00
Muffs of kit fox, 15.00 & 21.00
Muffs of black wolf . . $15.00
Muffs of natural or rose wolf, 12.50
Muffs of blue wolf . 8.50

Neckpieces to match these Muffs have been marked at correspondingly low prices.

Women's Karakul Coats, reduced to . . . . . $125.00 & 150.00
Women's Hudson Seal Coats, reduced to . . . . . 65.00 & 125.00
(sizes incomplete)

Interesting price reductions have been made throughout the stock of Fur and Fur-lined Coats, among which are those remaining from the selections of higher-cost garments.

Sales arranged for to-day (Wednesday)

A Special Offering of Women's Stamped Nainsook Underwear

(made up, for embroidering) will take place in the Fancy Needlework Department. The following items, all of which are stamped in dainty, artistic designs, will be marked at very special prices:

Nightrobes . . . . 65c. & 95c.
Envelope Chemises . . 45c. & 85c.
Corset Covers . . . . 25c. & 40c.
Drawers . . . . . 55c.
Drawer Combinations . 75c. & $1.00

Also

Little Children's Stamped White Washable Dresses (made up) . . 35c. & 55c.
Little Children's Stamped White Pique Rompers (made up; sizes 3 to 4 years) 45c.

Silk Umbrellas for Men & Women

will offer exceptional values at the prices quoted.

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with natural wood or mission-finish handles . . $2.50
Taffeta or Twilled Silk Umbrellas of superior quality, with handles of sterling silver, of bakelite mounted with sterling silver, or of plain bakelite $3.00

Early Spring Hats

(suitable also for present wear), to be offered in the trimmed Millinery Department, on the Third Floor, at the special price of $18.00

will comprise a number of decidedly attractive Hats, in tailor and more elaborate styles.

An attractive selection of Spring Hats, specially prepared in B. Altman & Co.'s ateliers and shown in the regular stock, represents very charmingly the Paris trend in millinery fashions for Spring.

An Advance Sale of Hemstitched Scrim Curtains

to be held in the Lace Curtain Department, on the Fourth Floor, will afford an opportunity to purchase the Spring equipment of simple curtains at unusually advantageous prices:

HEMSTITCHED SCRIM CURTAINS

With Cluny edge . . per pair $1.35
With machine-filet insertion, per pair 1.95
With Cluny insertion and edge, per pair 2.25

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 45th and 47th Sts

Consistent with our usual policy—every vestige of Winter Apparel is now scheduled for Final Clearance.

Afternoon, Reception & Dance Dresses
Formerly $85 to $165 at..... $45, $75

About one hundred and twenty-five handsome gowns of silk and velvet, fashionably combined with laces, tulles and Georgette crepe.

Also a Closing Out of About Seventy-Five
Tailleur Suits
Formerly $45 to $95... at $25 and $35

Remaining Winter lines—a few of all sizes—a few styles of a kind; in cloth and velvet, with and without fur.

Furs
Handsome Rose and Dyed Blue Fox Sets..... $95
Formerly $175 to $195
COATS—Of Hudson Seal, Mole and Caracul..... $175, $245
Formerly $295 to $425

Luxurious Natural Silver and Blue Foxes—
Formerly $1,000 *to* $1,200—*at*..... $550
Even if purchased for next season, these rare furs should prove an interesting investment at such a price as this.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)
AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK
Men's Sack Suits
$25.00
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $32.50 to 40.00

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest

$500,000
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Due Jan. 1st, 1932
at 95
Netting about 5½%
These Bonds are the direct obligation of the Company, with a Capital, Surplus and Profits of $2,500,000, and are further secured by deposit with the Trustee of first mortgages on improved real estate in American cities equal in amount to the face value of the Bonds.
Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
55 Liberty Street

WATERBURY PLEADS GUILTY.

Remanded to Tombs for Sentence for Fraud on Dr. Starr.

Jules H. Ford, alias "Doc" Waterbury, who, according to the police, has been implicated in many swindling schemes, pleaded guilty to grand larcency in the second degree before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. Waterbury, since his arrest on Jan. 13, had informed District Attorney Swann that he would uncover various lines of "graft and crooked business" if consideration were shown him by a light sentence. District Attorney Swann, however, refused to be bound by such a stipulation, and Waterbury pleaded guilty without making any revelations.

Waterbury said he was 42 years old and a graduate of Cornell University. He has been arrested on many occasions, but usually managed to escape conviction. The larceny charge to which he pleaded guilty yesterday was made against him by Dr. M. Allen Starr of 5 West Fifty-fourth Street, to whom Waterbury had sold for $200 a fictitious life membership in the Gridiron Club of Washington.

Waterbury was remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Feb. 2.

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(on chest and another between shoulder blades)
Weak Chests, —Any Local Pain.
Insist on Having ALLCOCK'S.

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DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoos of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better. You may try them before you buy them.
Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Col. Roosevelt
tells the story of a moose hunt and how he had to kill the big *bull that charged him.* "A Curious Experience." In the
February Scribner
All Newsstands

Business Men's League of the American Jewish Relief Committee

Open meeting at Y. M. H. A. Hall, 92nd and Lexington Ave., for business men; prominent speakers and appropriate music Thursday evening, January 27th, 8 P. M. sharp. Tickets may be had at Business Men's headquarters, Imperial Hotel, Room 403, or at the American Jewish Relief Committee headquarters, 174 Second Ave. Also at the following places: Mr. A. E. Rothstein, 37 University Place; Mr. Joseph H. Cohen, 1 East 33rd St.; Mr. S. C. Lamport, 273 Canal St.; Mr. Elias Silverstein, 15 East 22nd St.; Mr. Wm. Fishman, 15 East 26th St.

GEO. B. SLOAN LEFT ESTATE OF $1,225,970

Mother of Man Who Committed Suicide in 1914 Has Life Interest in $1,194,745.

$566,621 FOR HOSPITAL

St. Luke's Liberally Remembered—Other Bequests to Charity and Relatives.

George Beale Sloan, who committed suicide at Rye Lake, N. Y., on July 10, 1914, left a net estate of $1,225,970, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden. There was a contest of the will, brought by his mother, Mrs. Alvira C. Sloan; his sister, Mrs. Helen Danenhower of Oswego, N. Y., and his brother, Robert S. Sloan of Woodmere, L. I., but this was withdrawn. They asserted that Mr. Sloan was of unsound mind at the time of making the instrument.

The appraisal shows that St. Luke's Hospital receives $566,621 as a remainder interest after the death of Mrs. Sloan, the mother of the testator, who receives a life interest in stocks and bonds valued at $1,194,745; the life use of 12 West Tenth Street, and the contents of that residence, appraised at $25,396; Mrs. Helen Danenhower, the sister, and the brother, Robert S. Sloan, each receive $112,191, classified in the report as a third of that portion of the estate as to which the testator died intestate.

Under the group of deferred legacies were $15,000 each to Ruth Danenhower and Edith Liddell, nieces, and Ethel P. Danenhower and Helen DeRussey Sloan, "not related"; $10,000 each to Helen F. Sloan and Edith Sloan Burden, cousins; similar sums, each, to the Home for the Friendless at Oswego, N. Y., the Orphan Asylum at that place, and the City Hospital of Oswego; $5,000 goes to Anna Sundsall, and the remainder interest in the home at 12 West Tenth Street goes to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

The grouped assets include: Cash on deposit, $23,126; stocks and bonds of the aggregate appraised valuation of $1,200,493; cash due from the estate of George B. Sloan, Sr., $177; a Cadillac automobile and a Packard totaling $2,000 in valuation; interest of the estate in certain patents, $3,400, and the equity, $17,732, in the West Tenth Street property which, the report shows, cost the testator $67,500. There is a mortgage of $35,000 on this property.

Among the items of personality was an oil painting, "Scene in Venice," by Rico, appraised at $1,000.

The larger holdings of stocks included sixty shares of the Great Bear Spring Company, appraised at $48,900; 220 shares of the General Motors Company, preferred, $48,230, and 400 shares of the common stock of the same company appraised at $36,800. There were 142 separate items of bonds, the largest parcel of which was forty-one bonds of the Commonwealth of Virginia, appraised at $24,850.

CANFIELD RESIDENCE IN DOUBT

Decision by Court Asked—Estate Partly Appraised.

Transfer Tax Appraiser Charles Sweeney yesterday sent to the Surrogates' Court a mass of testimony with a formal request that the court determine whether Richard A. Canfield, gambler and art collector, died a resident of this city or whether Providence, R. I., was his legal residence. Upon the decision will depend whether New York State is entitled to collect a transfer tax on the estate, estimated at more than $2,000,000. Together with the testimony was a partial appraisal of the estate.

One of the articles appraised was the bronze statue of Bacchante, by Mac-Monnies, removed from the court of the Boston Public Library because it was considered injurious to the public morals, which has a valuation of only $250.

Luke Vincent Lockwood, sole executor and trustee, maintains that Mr. Canfield died a resident of Providence. Clayton F. McKenley, who was private secretary to the sporting man, testified that Canfield paid his personal taxes in Rhode Island and maintained the home in Providence where the members of the family lived.

Mr. McKenley also testified that Canfield's principal place of business was at Morgantown, Va., where he was interested in the manufacture of glassware, and that Mr. Canfield had a controlling interest in the Spring Stopper Company, which held patents on glass stoppers for bottles, and has its main offices in Brooklyn.

Included in the testimony is a statement that the Canfield residence at 9 East Fifty-fifth Street was "only visited" by members of the family, although a servant was always maintained on the premises. Whenever he voted Canfield cast his ballot in Providence, the testimony shows.

The grouped items that have been appraised include an equity of $25,247 in the Fifty-fifth Street residence, which gets a total valuation of $96,350; nine vacant lots on Fifty-eighth Street, east of Third Avenue, Brooklyn, receive a valuation of $10,738; the Spencer House at Saratoga, $8,000; the United States Club, on Woodlawn Avenue, Saratoga Springs, $4,000, and the executor places the value of the entire personalty in New York at $90,196. The stocks and bonds are not scheduled, nor are the realty holdings in Newport and Providence.

Separate groupings placed the value of the porcelains at $8,765; antique furniture at $65,175, paintings, $14,750; books, $834, and jewelry, $522.

A collection of forty-nine Whistler lithographs has an appraised valuation of $5,000; there is an oil painting by Harpignies, appraised at $2,500, and another painting by the same artist, $2,000, and a portrait of Mr. Canfield, by Whistler, is appraised at $3,000.

F. H. SMITH LEFT $37,157.

Appraisal of Estate of Author-Artist Filed.

F. Hopkinson Smith, author and artist, left a net estate of $37,157 when he died on April 7, 1915, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Berwin. The entire assets go to the widow, Mrs. Josephine V. D. Smith.

The schedule of assets shows among other things: Cash deposits of $5,107, jewelry and wearing apparel, $200, and pictures, $12,340. There was also an item of $2,889 described as due from Charles Scribner's Sons for books to be used in connection with their magazine.

The value of royalties from the same publishing house is given at $7,500, and a contract with that concern for the unpublished book, "Felix O'Day," is estimated by the firm as worth $7,500 to Mr. Smith's estate. Royalties due from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are given at $200, while the amount of royalties due from Doubleday, Page & Co. is set down at $109.

A contract with the Vitagraph Company of America for the moving picture rights of "Kennedy Square" is valued by the company at $3,000. Stocks and bonds held by the author are appraised at a total of $5,000. Among the sketches scheduled is "Under the Dome of St. Paul's," appraised at $150.

RHINELANDER ESTATE VALUED

Aunt of Ex-Police Commissioner Waldo Left $279,321.

Miss Laura V. Rhinelander left a net estate of $279,321 when she died on Dec. 10, 1914, according to the appraisal of her estate filed yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser John J. Lyons. Her brother, Charles E. Rhinelander, receives $189,784, while her nephew, ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, receives personalty valued at $225 and a life interest in the residence at 31 East Seventy-second Street. Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, a friend, receives $5,250 and St. John's Guild $10,000. There are other bequests.

Among the assets scheduled it is reported that there were cash deposits of $2,618, mortgages amounting to $21,115, and that the personalty, jewelry, paintings, and wine cellar sold for an aggregate of $54,018. The rest of the estate consisted of realty interests, among which were a half interest amounting to $65,348 in 31 East Seventy-second Street, an equity of $32,052 in 222 Greenwich Street, an equity of $24,716 in 160 and 161 West Street, and an equity of $20,000 in 236 Washington Street.

The report shows that two claims for moneys loaned, totaling $121,053, have been made against the estate of Gertrude Rhinelander, mother of the ex-Police Commissioner, but the claims are appraised of no value because of the insolvency of that estate. There was a diamond star brooch appraised at $2,500 and a bracelet adorned with diamonds appraised at $2,990.

C. D. McKelvey Left $79,819.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 25.—An inventory of the personal estate of Charles D. McKelvey, one-time Superintendent of the New York Central and New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroads, filed in the County Surrogate's office today, shows an appraisal of $79,819.87.

HOUSE PASSES ROAD BILL.

$25,000,000 Measure Wins by a Vote of 281 to 81.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Shackleford Good Roads bill, carrying an appropriation of $25,000,000 to aid the States in improving their post roads, was passed by the House late today, 281 to 81. Three members voted "present."

The States would share in the appropriation on the basis of their population and the number of their post roads. The money would be disbursed through the various State Highway Commissions. Opponents of the measure insisted that this proposed appropriation would be only the forerunner of requests for others of a similar nature.

Representatives from the large cities generally opposed the project on the ground that the roads would not be of general benefit, but would go to favored sections of rural districts. It was freely predicted that strong opposition would be encountered in the Senate.

Two Hurt in a du Pont Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 25.—A solvent recovery building at the Carney's Point (N. J.) plant of the du Pont Powder Company blew up early tonight, seriously injuring two workmen. The quantity of powder that exploded was not large, but it was sufficient to wreck the small sheet iron building. The powder was being used in connection with experiments, and what caused the explosion has not been determined.

MORNINGSIDE PARK PUMP STATION GROWS

Building 100 Feet Long and 40 Feet High Needed There, Water Board Says.

WILL BE REST HOUSE, TOO

Meet Objection to Its Unsightliness by Declaring Structure Will Be an Ornament.

Although officials of the Park Department say that they have neither approved of plans for a large building on the west side of Morningside Park, to be used in connection with the Catskill aqueduct system, nor have they given permission for anything but a temporary structure there, a man connected with the Board of Water Supply told a TIMES reporter yesterday that plans for the building were nearly completed, and that the Park Department had approved of the building, half of which was for its own use.

A part of the permanent steel framework of the building is already up, and it has called forth unfavorable comments. It has been said that any kind of a building in Morningside Park would be unsightly, particularly one forty feet or more in height, which the plans call for. The building is to stand in Morningside Park, about 100 feet from Morningside Drive, between 121st and 122d Streets.

Commissioner Cabot Ward, President of the Park Board, said on Monday that, as he understood it, the Board of Water Supply had asked permission to place a low building there for a pumping station. Before the department allowed anything permanent there, he said, plans would have to be submitted to the park architect, and unless the Park Department was convinced that the station was absolutely necessary there, it would be ordered taken down.

Plans for Big Stone Building.

The plans, which, it is said, have been drawn by the architects of the Board of Water Supply after consulting with the park architect, call for a stone building about forty feet high, 100 feet long and fifty feet wide. It is to be used primarily for an emergency pumping station. A large part of the space, it was said, was to be devoted to the use of the Park Department as a resting place for those who go to the park. A janitor's room and a tool house for the Park Department are included in the plans, it was said at the Board of Water Supply.

When the first plans for running the aqueduct system through the city were discussed, it was decided as a matter of economy to run the tunnel under streets and through parks, thus avoiding taking any land. Application was made to the Park Department five years ago to build temporary structures in Morningside Park, and later a request was made to build a pumping station there.

There is a low point in the tunnel at 122d Street, under Morningside Park, due to a dip in the rock formation, and Shaft 11 of the water supply pipe goes into it. The tunnel is about 400 feet below the park surface. According to the Board of Water Supply, it is necessary to have a pumping station at this point in case of emergency.

The necessity for a building forty feet high, the engineers said, is due to the pump system required because of the great depth of the shaft. Water can be pumped up only a distance of from twenty-eight to thirty-two feet, so it is necessary to lower the pump into a shaft in a float. The float, the cranes that are used in lowering it, and the sheaves require a very high building.

To take the pumping station out of the park, the engineers said, land would have to be bought at great additional expense.

An Ornament to the Park.

"The building will be an ornament to the park," J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, said. "Of course, the tunnel could not be built without a means of getting into it, and the rock structure makes it imperative that the pump station be placed in Morningside Park. In all the plans which have been made by the Board of Water Supply the Park Department has been consulted, and they have offered many suggestions. The present steel work is only temporary, that is, it will be covered by stone work."

Carl P. Pilat, landscape architect for the Park Department, said that the department had not approved any plans for the pump station.

"The permit granted," he said, "is for a temporary structure. Before a permanent building of any sort is placed there it must be approved by the Park Department. If it is found that the plans call for a structure larger than is necessary or if it is not shown clearly that a permanent structure is needed this department may order it torn down. This action has been taken in many cases."

Commissioner Ward could not be reached yesterday. He has announced his intention of making a thorough investigation into the proposed building.

HEIRESS WEDS SECRETLY.

Miss Ebling Married Last November to Fritz Wolfort.

The marriage of Miss Priscilla Ebling, heiress to $750,000, to Fritz Wolfort, a former Lieutenant in the German Army, which took place last November in Gloucester, Mass., was announced yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, at 23 Pleasant Avenue, Weehawken, N. J., after the affair had been kept a secret for three months even from Mrs. Ebling.

According to Mrs. Ebling, her daughter and Mr. Wolfort were married by the Rev. Dr. Bertram B. Bolvin of the First Parish Church of Gloucester, and then came to Weehawken, the bride living with Mrs. Ebling and the groom remaining at his bachelor apartment at the Palace Court on Park Avenue in Weehawken.

Mrs. Ebling admitted yesterday that she had been informed of the marriage a few days ago and explained the secrecy of the young people by telling how the match had been opposed by Mrs. Wolfort's guardian, although Mrs. Ebling declared that she herself had never had any objection to her daughter's choice. An effort had been made, she said, to keep the wedding a secret until the bride came of age, on Feb. 6.

Mrs. Wolfort is the daughter of the late Philip Ebling of Weehawken and the granddaughter of the late William Peter, who was a rich brewer of Union Hill. The groom is President of the Indian Head Tire Company, with an office at 157 West Fifty-first Street, Manhattan. He has been in this country about ten years.

MUTES VIE AS LIP READERS.

School for Hard-of-Hearing Gives Prizes to the Winners.

The annual "Lip-Reading Bee," or commencement exercises of the New York School for the Hard-of-Hearing, took place at the school, 18 East Forty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. The exercises are held in the middle of the term, when the greatest number of pupils can be reached. So many were reached yesterday the schoolroom was packed and some of the pupils could hardly see the lips of the speakers.

There were three contests for prizes, followed by a mock "trial for breach of promise," which kept the school in a roar of laughter. The pupils were of all ages—women with white hair, serious matrons, pretty young girls, and a number of young men. They were in all stages of "hard-of-hearing," the raised, toneless voices of some showing them to be totally deaf, while others apparently could hear fairly well. There was a strong feeling of comradeship among them. There was perfect silence when the dialogues and story-telling contests began, no sound being made to give an unfair advantage to those who could hear slightly.

The pupils wrote out the dialogue from memory, took the story down sentence by sentence, and wrote answers to twenty questions. These were simple, such as "How do you spell cat?" "Who was the father of his country?" "What is the first letter of the alphabet?" The papers were sent in at the close of each contest and later prizes were awarded for the best.

STRAUS DEFIES INFLUENCE.

Says Service Board Will Do Its Duty Free from Intimidation.

Application was made yesterday by the Kings County Lighting Company for the admission before the Public Service Commission of the evidence taken concerning its rate case before the Thompson committee. This was denied by Oscar S. Straus, the Chairman.

Ashley T. Cole, counsel for the lighting company, then moved that the entire case be resubmitted to the commission after Feb. 1, when Commissioners Cram and Williams may have been replaced by other Commissioners. He referred to the examination on the case by the Thompson Committee of Commissioners Hayward and Williams, and suggested that the commission might be influenced by what had taken place then.

Chairman Straus, however, denied that motion also.

"This commission," he said, "has its responsibilities, and will discharge them free from influence or intimidation from any source."

The Chairman, however, granted the company an adjournment until tomorrow. This was to give time to subpoena the minutes of the Thompson Committee as far as they affected the Kings County Lighting Company case, which Mr. Cole said Chairman Thompson had refused to supply to him.

ATTACK BRINCKERHOFF WILL

Relatives Allege Incompetency of Man Who Gave to Charities.

A contest to break the will of Edwin O. Brinckerhoff, which disposed of an estate estimated at more than $300,000, was started in the Surrogates' Court yesterday with the filing of objections by Daniel D. Brinckerhoff of 59 St. Nicholas Place, a half brother, and Julia M. Herrison of Mount Vernon, a half sister, and eight other relatives. They alleged that the testator was of unsound mind at the time of making the will, Oct. 2, 1875.

The will left one-half of the estate to Edward R. Livermore, a friend, now dead, and the other half in equal shares to The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the American Female Guardian Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Five Points Mission, and the Five Points House of Industry. No provision was made for the disposal of Mr. Livermore's share in the event of his death.

Mr. Brinckerhoff had been an inmate of Bloomingdale Hospital for forty years, and died there on Dec. 7.

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alone sells many securities, and will sell our Guaranteed Mortgages when investors have learned. Meanwhile proof of value is what sells them—the fact that among absolutely safe securities they yield the highest income.
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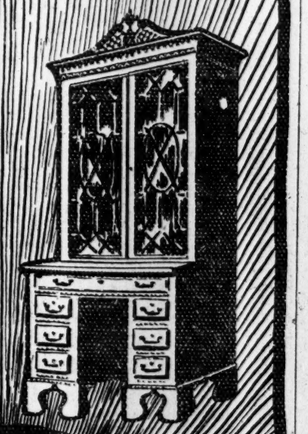
Now Then, Men!
Take Notice!

We have come to the parting of the ways. Winter Overcoats that lingered in the Macy stocks up to now must go. You, as a business man, know what inventory means in your shop, store or office. Just imagine what it means here, where we never carry over a single garment from season to season.
So, then, take notice:
Pre-Inventory Sale of
Winter Overcoats
Assortment of about 1000 smart coats that will take good care of your 1917 Winter needs besides the weeks ahead, at prices that *need* no flattery.
Meltons, Kerseys, Crombies, Plaid-backed Novelties
Cassimeres. "Warmth without weight" Fabrics, Friezes
Single and double breasted models, Chesterfields, form fitting styles and tailored up to Macy standards. Silk-lined coats, velvet collars, some with silk yoke skeleton body; loose fitting coats—go ahead and fill in the rest yourself, there's hardly a good thing but what it's represented.
$11.50 for Overcoats that started the season at $14.75, $16.75 and $18.50.
$14.50 for Overcoats that started the season at $19.50 and $22.50.
$17.50 for Overcoats that started the season at $19.75, $24.75 and $29.75.
$20.50 for Overcoats that started the season at $24.75, $29.75 and $34.75.
Other Overcoats up to $54.50, reduced ¼ to ⅓ less than original prices.
Sale Begins 9:00 A. M. Today and Continues Until Saturday Evening.
R. H. Macy & Co.

GIMBELS
February FURNITURE SALE
"With Initiative"
Today
First Day of Review
Hundreds—yes, thousands—of foresighted purchasers have waited for this semi-annual event, have seen our announcements, and will be here today and the ensuing days to inspect at their leisure and make selections from the magnificent collection forming our
February Sale of Furniture
"With Initiative."
SPECIAL purchases—made many months ago—have been combined with our regular stocks of fine cabinet-made Furniture to make an Exposition and Sale of all that is NEWEST, most PRACTICAL, and most eminently DESIRABLE at savings of $5 to $50 on every $10 you spend. A group of experts who inspected the collection yesterday, declared that we possessed
Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of the Finest Furniture in America


Over-stuffed Tapestry Covered Arm Chair at $45 from $65

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Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Announce That They Are Now at Their New Location
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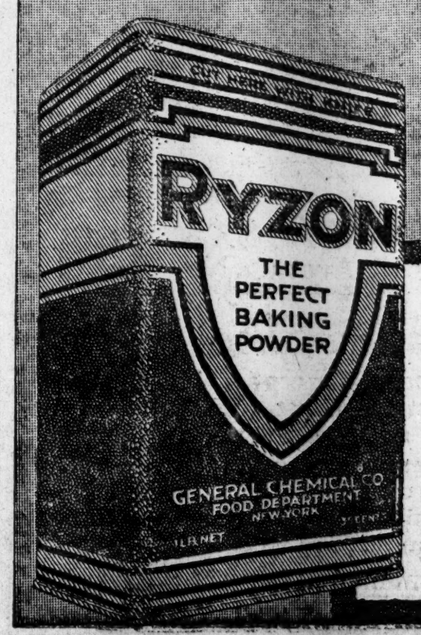
THE TEST IS IN THE EATING



BOYS and girls revel in good things baked with RYZON. Their smiles, their nods of approval, make you proud of your baking.
Healthful, too, for RYZON is made with a new and better phosphate, and man cannot live without phosphates.
Money back from grocer if not satisfied.
Modern recipes call for standard *level* measurements. If you do not use *level* measurements, *use RYZON exactly as you would use any other baking powder.*
¼-lb. tin, 10c
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1-lb. tin, 35c

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White Mark of a Blameless Life

It is the black Mark which is set upon a person by the public and is consequently the strongest of all Marks. It is the one which every one most dreads and every good man seeks least to deserve.

"Twenty-Cigarette" Case

"Twenty-Cigarette" Case—Of tan pigskin leather, silk lining, pocket on each side; 6¼ x 3¾ inches closed; thickness of two cigarettes.....$5.75

In black pin seal leather..$4.75

Wallet—(at top) In black or colored pin-point seal leather, calfskin lining, full-length secret bill pocket, and four card pockets. Two sterling silver corners. Size: 5½ x 4 inches closed...$6.75

Travelling Accessories

Brush Case—(at left) Tan pigskin or black seal leather case, leather lining, with leather loop in center protecting bristles. Two military brushes of natural ebony (5 x 2⅛ inches); case measures: 5 x 4 inches, complete.....$7.00

Collar Pouch—(center) Of tan sheepskin, white satin lining, fastened with draw-string at top: 12-collar size.....$2.75

Manicure Set—(at right) Purple crushed morocco case; grey chamois lining, fitted with: leather-backed military brush, comb, nail clippers, manicure scissors, cuticle knife, file, cuticle pusher. Pearl clasp fastening: 5½ x 3½ x 1½ inches folded. Complete.....$7.00

Toilet Case

Toilet Case—(for women) In black or colored morocco, moreen lining, covered snap fastenings at side, handle at top. Fitted in white celluloid: hair brush, manicure roll, comb, button hook, tooth brush and holder, tooth powder roll, soap box, mirror, nail scissors, file, and button hook. Case measures: 10½ x 6½ inches folded. Complete..$11.75

Boudoir Articles

Waste Basket—Of finely woven tan English wicker, morocco rim with full-lining to match; top diameter 12¾ inches, height 13¾ inches.....$7.50

Monogram Extra
Gold plated monogram, as shown, made to order. Size: 4¼ inches high.....$5.50

Flower Vase—(at right) Of enamel, all colors, silver plated top and base, 11 inches high.....$1.50

Art Flowers, extra, from...20c

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Dealers Throughout the World

BOOK DEALERS PUT IN PAWNSHOP CLASS

With Jewelers, They Must Take Out Licenses, According to Law Approved by Mayor.

SALES ONLY IN DAYLIGHT

Visits to Homes of Customers Prohibited and Reports of Every Purchase Required.

An ordinance, introduced by Alderman Brush, adopted by the Board of Aldermen in November last and approved by Mayor Mitchel on Dec. 31, makes the life of a book dealer most uncomfortable. Under it he is permitted to buy and sell books only from sunrise to sunset; he is compelled to take out a license for $25 and to file a bond for $100, both renewable each year; he is not allowed to visit the home of a customer to sell, purchase, or appraise books; he is obliged to enter on a record the name of the seller, the title of each book, and any other description of it he may have; this record to be open for inspection by the police; and he is forbidden to buy books from a servant or a minor.

It is an old law, which was intended to cover sales by furniture men, pawnshops, and junk dealers, but which by its wording has been twisted into including book dealers and jewelers. About a dozen years ago, when Seth Low was Mayor, the law was made to apply to book dealers, and much worry to them ensued. They were informed that they would have to get a license, &c. They took the matter before Mayor Low, who decided that the law was not intended for them.

Jewelers of the City Protest.

The ordinance, as approved by Mayor Mitchel, set the date for its going into effect as Jan. 1. The jewelers, however, whom it affects as it does the booksellers, appointed a committee to wait on the Mayor to protest against it. As a result of their visit the Mayor on Jan. 3 suggested an amendment to the law postponing the date of its operation to April 1, and the Board of Aldermen adopted it.

In the meantime the police have been after the booksellers, unaware of the amendment, and have arrested four or five of them for not having a license. These cases, when brought into the police courts, have been either postponed until the Magistrates read up the new law or have been dismissed. The latest case is that of a bookseller named Breslow, whose shop is in East Twenty-third Street. He was in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday. He was accompanied by another book dealer, Theodore E. Schulte, also of East Twenty-third Street. The Magistrate, after hearing the case, dismissed it.

Booksellers Hold Meeting.

The matter is deemed so serious by the booksellers of this city that they held a meeting last Thursday to discuss it, and take suitable action. The large booksellers were well represented at the meeting. There were representatives present from Charles Scribner's Sons, E. P. Dutton, Putnam's, Brentano's, and other houses. Mr. Butler presided. A committee of ten persons from the booksellers and dealers in rare books was appointed to take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the law, in its present form, from going into effect. This committee will probably appear before the Mayor, and offer their objections to the law. It consists of the following members: Isaac Mendoza, Theodore E. Schulte, Frederick Lacy of Putnam's, Charles E. Buckhardt of E. P. Dutton, Lathrop C. Harper, James F. Drake, Robert H. Dodd, George D. Smith, R. J. Safford of Charles Scribner's Sons, and T. C. I. Tessaro.

"I don't believe," said Theodore E. Schulte yesterday, "that the Aldermen in passing this ordinance meant to include us in it. Just think of what it means. A customer comes in here to buy a book. It is late in the afternoon. We have to look out and see if the sun has or has not set before we can sell him the article wanted. Then take the matter of recording our purchases. We received a consignment a short time ago of some 6,000 or 7,000 books. There were no valuable items in it. If we had to write out the name of each book in this case it would cost more than the consignment is worth.

Fit Only for Junk Dealers.

"Another instance: We got the other day a lot of boxes containing mostly Government reports. It was worth about $13. The freight, &c., cost us about $10. Most of the things were only good as junk. They went into bags for the junk dealer. There is coming to the man who sent us the stuff about $3. Where would we be if we had to record all this kind of worthless material?"

It seems that during last Summer there was talk of such a law being enacted. The booksellers asked that they be heard before any action was taken, and this was practically promised them, they say. Some of the book sellers seen yesterday said that there was no more reason for their taking out a license than there was for the department stores or other lines of business. One dealer said that the law compelled him not only to record each purchase, but to give the name of the seller and the price paid. He was also obliged to state to whom he sold each book. This record the police could inspect at any time. He was compelled also to make copies on request for the police. A few dealers think that the law may prevent the purchase of stolen books, but the amount of such things is declared to be very small.

CASSIDY IS SET FREE.

Parole Board Defers Action in Willett's Case.

COMSTOCK, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Joseph Cassidy, convicted of bartering for the nomination of William Willett, Jr., as Supreme Court Justice, was released from Great Meadow Prison by the Parole Board today. He left on a noon train for New York.

The board announced that it would reserve decision in the case of Willett. It was said there were some matters connected with his application for parole into which the board desired to inquire.

Willett and Cassidy were convicted of improper practices in connection with the former's attempt to obtain a Democratic Justiceship nomination in Brooklyn. They were each fined $1,000 and sent to prison for terms of not more than eighteen or less than twelve months. Their minimum terms expired on Jan. 12.

Their applications for release were made some time ago, but were held up on objection of District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn. Since then their fines have been paid.

Joe Cassidy arrived at his home in Far Rockaway last night shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by his wife and brother, John. A large number of his friends met him at the station. The former boss announced that he was going to engage in the real estate business in Far Rockaway and become active in the town's affairs. A number of his former business associates held a meeting and arranged to give him a dinner later in the week at the Rockaway City Club.

OSBORNE'S BAIL NOW $500.

Warden Pleads Not Guilty to New Perjury Indictment.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Thomas Mott Osborne this morning pleaded "not guilty," to a superseding indictment for perjury, which was handed down by the Westchester Grand Jury which has been investigating conditions at Sing Sing, yesterday afternoon. Bail in $500 was furnished by Robert S. Brewster, of Mount Kisco.

Mr. Osborne was represented in court by Huntington W. Merchant and ex-Judge Michael J. Tierney of New Rochelle, and there was no friction with District Attorney Weeks.

"Do we get the minutes of the Grand Jury?" Mr. Merchant asked.

"Why, certainly, you will get them," Mr. Weeks smilingly said. "I think you can have them tomorrow morning."

The new perjury indictment wipes out the original indictment filed on Dec. 28 and the $2,000 bail which Mr. Osborne furnished at that time before Justice Platt is also squashed.

When Mr. Merchant asked Mr. Weeks if he would surely give him the minutes, Justice Morschauser broke in and said: "Of course you will get the minutes. If there is any question about it, I will give you an order for them. There should be no more delay."

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BABY.

Mother of Child Too Ill in Hospital to be Told of Death.

Mary Crowley, 3 years old, ran out of her home at 302 East Seventieth Street last night and five minutes later was instantly killed by a large automobile truck as she was walking in the middle of Second Avenue near Sixty-seventh Street. Her mother, who is ill in Flower Hospital, was not told of her daughter's death.

Witnesses told the police that the chauffeur of the truck, which was described as a grocery delivery van, failed to stop and drove away. Owing to the fact that the speed of the machine was not increased, the police are of the opinion that the chauffeur may not have known of the accident.

Patrolman McCauliffe of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station carried the body to a near-by store and summoned Dr. Mencher from Flower Hospital. The surgeon said death had been instantaneous. He took the body to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station for examination.

Before the ambulance reached the station Michael Crowley, father of the girl, entered and reported that his daughter was missing. As the Lieutenant was about to send out an alarm for her recovery the door opened and McCauliffe entered with the body of the girl in his arms. He told the police of the condition of his wife, and then hurried to the hospital to be with her. The authorities of the institution, however, took care that no news of the accident should reach the sick mother. Crowley was permitted to remain in an adjoining room.

WOMAN CHASES INSULTER.

Seizes Man in Broadway Who, She Says, Mistreated Her in Car.

Mrs. Gertrude Gardiner Eggleston, widow of a former United States Army officer, living in a studio at 343 West Fifty-seventh Street, caused excitement in Broadway last night by seizing a man at Thirty-fourth Street and holding him till a policeman came.

In Night Court, the man said his name was Charles Roig, 35 years old, of 453 West Fortieth Street, and paid a $5 fine for disorderly conduct.

Mrs. Eggleston, who is about 45, said she was wedged on the platform of a car when Roig pushed her aside to get off. When she remonstrated he insulted her, she said, and she jumped off the car and ran after him.

Roig denied the charge.

BRADY TO DINE ON OSTRICH.

Vanderbilt Chef Will Cook Bird Sent to "Diamond Jim."

"Diamond Jim" Brady is to be the principal guest at an ostrich dinner at the Hotel Vanderbilt tomorrow night. A few days ago Mr. Brady received an ostrich from one of his friends who runs an ostrich farm in Southern California, and he gave the bird to Manager Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt. Mr. Marshall decided that a fitting dinner should be arranged for Mr. Brady and his friends.

Jean Rioroche, chef at the Vanderbilt, learned to cook ostrich meat at Ghizereh Palace, in Cairo, Egypt. According to the Egyptian method, there is only one proper way to cook an ostrich. The meat should be braised.

Operettas for War Charities.

The fourth of the series of matinee performances of operettas at the Princess Theatre for the benefit of various war charities will be given tomorrow afternoon. The program will include "Un jour de printemps," made up of eighteen century Bergerettes, sung by Greta Torpadie and George Mitchell, and "Weeping Pierrot and Laughing Pierrot," an opera comique in one act, by Jean Hubert, sung in English, translated by Amy Lowell from the French of Rostand. Miss Torpadie, Mr. Mitchell, and Einar Linden will appear in this.

Vernon Castle Sued for a Fish Bill.

When Vernon Castle, the dancer, left his Summer home at Port Washington, L. I., last Fall, he left behind, it is alleged, an unpaid fish bill amounting to $32.65. Charles K. Mackey of Port Washington, a fish dealer, has brought suit in the Fourth District Municipal Court at Jamaica, Queens, against Castle for the amount. Castle, served with the summons while walking along Broadway, has until tomorrow to file an answer with the court.

Andrew Alexander
548 Fifth Avenue, New York

Winter Shoe Sale

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SHIP LINES TO MEET 2ND CABIN DEMANDS

Expected That Immigration Rule to Land at Ellis Island Will Be Canceled.

PLAN BETTER INSPECTION

Boats to Provide Quarters and Matrons—Howe Defends Order as Protective Measure.

After an all-day session at Ellis Island before the commission appointed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, steamship agents said last night that they believed the order made last Fall, but never enforced, to land alien second-class passengers by way of Ellis Island would be canceled.

Herman Winter of the Cunard Line, Chairman of the Steamship Agents' Committee, suggested that the steamship companies should have opportunity to confer with the commission to see what could be done.

After luncheon the commission met the agents and agreed to draw up a list of improvements they think should be made on board some Atlantic steamers such as hospitals with light, matrons to assist doctors with women passengers, &c., to be sent to the Atlantic lines for consideration.

One of the first speakers yesterday was E. T. Barrows, representing the Produce Exchange, who pointed out that if second cabin passengers were sent to Ellis Island it would drive passengers from this port to Boston or Philadelphia or Canada, where they would land at piers with first cabin passengers.

A lively discussion was started by S. Blake of the Cornish Arms, in West Twenty-third Street, one of the hotel men present, who spoke of the alleged exploiting of immigrants by the Immigrant Guide and Transfer Company, on Ellis Island. He said that immigrants were charged from 40 to 50 cents each for the trip from the bureau to Grand Central Terminal. Commissioner General Caminetti jumped to his feet and said, "Take this man's name down. I will make him prove his charges."

"This concern has an office here on Ellis Island," Mr. Blake replied, "and you know it, because it could not operate here without your sanction. The Travelers' Aid Society or any of the religious organizations here would take immigrants to railroad stations in New York and only charge carfare."

Mr. Blake was supported by three other hotel men, and, after a cross-examination, Mr. Caminetti admitted that the concern had semi-official recognition, but denied that any official took any part of the charge as commission.

Mr. Densmore, for the Department of Labor, told the steamship agents that Commissioner Howe contended there was not sufficient light in the quarters provided on the steamers for proper medical examinations or hospital facilities, or matrons to assist examinations of women passengers. He said many aliens who had become insane after landing might have been excluded if properly examined upon arrival.

Mr. Winter of the Cunard Line replied that the companies were willing to give all the facilities in their power, and would have done so before had that been asked for.

About 125 men representing transportation, hotel, and business interests in New York, Hoboken, and Jersey City were at the hearing.

After the hearing, Commissioner Howe gave out a statement saying the order to send second cabin passengers to Ellis Island had been promulgated only to permit proper examination and protection.

"The examination on board ship," he said, "must be made in the cabin, which in most steamships is small, badly lighted, and frequently very crowded. The Inspectors are rushed for time, there is all of the confusion incident to landing, the meeting of friends, and the inspection of baggage. No real medical examination is possible on board ship. There are no retiring rooms, and no means for more than a cursory examination under very unsatisfactory circumstances.

"As to the protection of the immigrant, the law requires the authorities to protect the immigrant from 'fraud and loss.' Why land passengers at many points in New York, Hoboken, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, ignorant and unprotected, when they can be comfortably landed at Ellis Island, where they are free from expense or opportunity for exploitation?

"A very large percentage of those who come are illiterate and ignorant of city life. The great majority are poor. They land at twenty places at this port, loaded down with bundles and heavy baggage. They have to buy railroad tickets without supervision. Those landing at piers must transport baggage from Hoboken or Brooklyn to New York, and frequently back to Jersey City. Often they arrive at piers too late for trains inland and are compelled to go to hotels. They are detained one or more days longer than is necessary, and their baggage must be handled again. By these means they are subjected to needless expense of from $5 to $10 per capita. It may amount to from $20 to $40 a family.

"When they land at Ellis Island they go directly to westbound trains or to New York without loss of time and are watched over by the Government. Telegrams are sent to their friends, railroad tickets are bought, and their money is exchanged under Government supervision. Every care and protection surrounds them from the time they reach port until they are on their way inland."

Slayer Gets 4-Day Life Extension.

OSSINING, Jan. 25.—William Flack, the youthful slayer, has been allowed a four days' additional lease of life by Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing. Flack was reprieved until next week. The Warden could put him to death Monday, but has ordered that the execution be held on Friday. Flack was convicted of slaying Giuseppe Marino at the request of Angelo Leggio, who was sentenced to die also, but hanged himself in the deathhouse with a bedsheet two weeks ago.

HOCKING POOL SPLITS FIRM.

Cincinnati Brokers Sue a Former Partner Who Speculated in It.

The collapse of the Hocking Coal and Iron stock pool in 1910, which was engineered by the late James R. Keene, and which cost him about $1,000,000 in settling actions brought against him by firms that were injured, has resulted in another suit just filed in the United States District Court. The defendant was Hugh Ferguson Criss, a member of the Stock Exchange, and the plaintiffs, Mr. Cross's former partners, Jesse Nevin Roberts and Walker P. Hall. The three parties to the suit composed the Cincinnati brokerage firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss, organized Jan. 3, 1905.

The complaint said that under the copartnership agreement no member of the firm was permitted to make any speculative purchase in the market, but that in violation of this agreement large purchases of the Hocking stock were made by the defendant in January, 1910. The result, it was alleged, was the firm's insolvency and receivership proceedings. Later a settlement was made with the creditors by which the firm could resume business, but it was alleged that the defendant's partners suffered heavily in settling debts incurred through his speculations.

In June, 1912, the firm was in shape to resume business, and it was arranged that Mr. Criss was to be the Exchange representative, that his partners were to release him from their claims against him, and that in return they should be the sole beneficiaries through his membership in the Exchange. This new contract was to run for four years, but, at the end of the third year, Mr. Criss said officials of the Exchange had notified him that the arrangement was a violation of the rules of the Exchange and that it must cease.

It was agreed to dissolve the partnership, but the plaintiffs were still to benefit by the defendant's membership in the Exchange. But this agreement, it was charged, was violated by Mr. Criss, and because of this refusal, the plaintiffs said, they were compelled during the last year to pay $100,000 in commissions. They sue for that amount.

BUYS CAPT. SMITH'S BOOK.

Robert H. Dodd Pays $130 for History Printed in 1624.

"The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," by Captain John Smith, printed in London in 1624, the remarkably rare first edition, was sold in the Anderson Galleries yesterday to Robert H. Dodd for $150.

George D. Smith paid $72 for "The History of the Province of New York," by William Smith, London, 1757, the scarce first edition of this work. G. Reynolds gave $50 for the first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1855, with the eight pages of advertisements, often lacking. W. C. Southern obtained for $50 "American Ornithology," by Alexander Wilson, three volumes, New York, 1828-29.

The total for the sale was $2,049.65.

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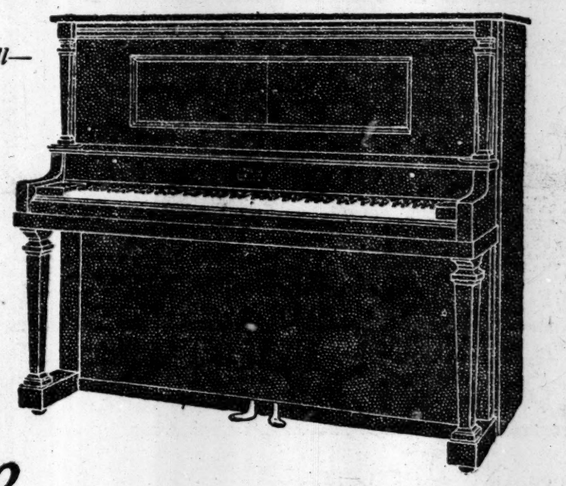

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PETER CLARK MACFARLANE
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CIVIC BODIES FIGHT UNCOVERED TRACKS

Committee Has an "All-Tunnel" Plan for the Central's West Side Lines.

MARKS TO RECEIVE THEM

Delegation Fears the City Will Sacrifice Riverside Beauties to Save Railroad Money.

Borough President Marks will receive this morning a deputation from civic organizations interested in the suggested agreement between the city and the New York Central regarding the west side tracks. The Chairman of the deputation is the Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and 100th Street, and the object of the meeting with President Marks is to get specific information about the proposed improvements. So far no detailed plans of the tentative agreement have been published, and the committee has been anxious to learn if points considered essential to preservation of Riverside Park have been insisted upon.

The members of the committee are: The Rev. Dr. Peters, Frank De Muth, and Peter Cappel, West Side Taxpayers' Association; Frank Joyce, League to End Death Avenue; George C. Wheeler, Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association; James Davenport, North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association; T. Ward Wasson, Upper Manhattan Property Owners' Association; Minturn Post Collins, Dyckman Taxpayers' Association; Robert L. Hoguet and Julius Henry Cohen, Citizens Union; Bainbridge Colby and Mrs. Charles A. Bryan, West Side Branch Woman's Municipal League; J. Aspinwall Hodge, Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, and Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, Woman's Municipal League; Walter B. Stabler, Merchants' Association; Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Greenwich House; Miles Menander Dawson; Dr. John L. Elliott, Hudson Guild; Charles L. Craig and John C. Coleman, West End Association; and Reginald P. Bolton, who has been acting as Secretary of the committee.

The committee will ask President Marks especially for assurances that the New York Central, in the relocation of its tracks, will preserve the west side above Seventy-second Street for park purposes. The committee fears that in order to save money for the New York Central the city may not insist on two points in connection with Riverside Park which in the committee's opinion are most important. These points are clearing of railroad tracks from the water front entirely and preserving the park in its present beauty.

Secretary Bolton of the committee and Bernard M. Wagner have prepared and submitted to the city authorities a detailed plan of how this could be done. The plan calls for construction of a tunnel for the railroad tracks practically all the way from Spuyten Duyvil to Seventy-second Street, so that the river bank would be left completely clear. Its cost, Mr. Bolton estimates, would be about $29,000,000 or $30,000,000.

Starting from just north of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, this plan would carry the New York Central tracks across to Inwood, a few yards back from the present bridge, and would tunnel straight under Inwood Hill, so as to leave the surface free for the extension of Riverside Drive, which is certain to be built at some time in the future. This plan would naturally, according to Mr. Bolton, cross the deep gully at Dyckman Street by a viaduct at a very considerable elevation above the water level, and there is nothing to prevent the railroad tunnel emerging from Inwood Hill and being carried across the valley, as part of the structure of the same viaduct, while it left beneath it a practicable highway for trucks down to the river's edge.

Mr. Bolton has worked out an original suggestion for the railroad yard at about 145th Street, one of the points in the agreement between the city and railroad that has appeared likely to arouse sharp criticism.

According to the committee's ideas, the four main tracks of the New York Central would be carried in a tunnel under the present Riverside Drive, so that they would be completely out of sight. Then Twelfth Avenue, which at present ends at 135th Street, would be opened and carried as far north as 155th Street, and the space between this avenue and the present Riverside Park would be used as the freight yard for the New York Central. Here, it was believed, space would be found not only for milk stations, but also for general freight and the storage of a certain number of cars.

This yard, it is suggested, should be covered with a roof and on this should be deposited sufficient earth to permit it to be properly parked. In the plans for the yard proposed by the New York Central there was provision for a roof over the main, through tracks only, the rest of the tracks and the milk platforms to be left exposed.

Then, according to the Bolton plan, the railroad would be carried across the Manhattanville Valley on a viaduct, and as soon as Riverside Park at about 127th Street is encountered the tunneling would begin again. This tunnel would run some way back from the river and would follow, more or less closely, the present line of the Drive.

None of the fanning out of the New York Central's tracks from Eighty-second Street south, which has been asked by the railroad, has been suggested by Mr. Bolton, but he would bring the tunnel into the Seventy-second Street yard either at its present entrance on the waterfront or by an easement acquired under private property along a new route from Seventy-second to Sixty-seventh Street.

WILSON WRITES TO INVALID.

Miss Fancher Pleased, Though He Can't Attend "Golden Jubilee."

Miss Mollie Fancher, Brooklyn's famous invalid, who is to celebrate what she calls her "golden jubilee" on Feb. 8, at her home, 160 Gates Avenue, is treasuring a letter which she has received from President Wilson. Miss Fancher, who has been confined to her bed for fifty years because of injuries she received in an accident, wrote to the President inviting him to be present at her anniversary reception. Through his Secretary, President Wilson has sent her the following message:

The President has requested me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I thank you for the courtesy. He is sorry not to be able to accept your invitation, and sends you his cordial greetings and very best wishes.

Miss Fancher is noted for her unfailing cheerfulness.

CHILDREN'S COURTS IN $235,165 HOME

Jurists, Philanthropists, and Social Workers Aid in Dedicating New Building.

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND

Justice Hoyt Tells of Dual System —Robed Judge and Unrobed "Child Adviser" at Hearings.

The new Children's Court Building, the largest and finest of the kind in the world, 137 East Twenty-second Street, was dedicated yesterday. Borough President Marcus M. Marks was in charge of the exercises. Among the speakers were John M. Glenn of the Committee on Criminal Courts of the Charity Organization Society, and Ernest K. Coulter of the Big Brother movement. Commodore Gerry of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was present, but did not speak. Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt, presiding Justice of the Children's Court, and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, also spoke. Telegrams were received from ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Alonzo T. Clearwater and John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education.

The main courtroom was filled; many lawyers, members of the Big Sisters movement, and others interested in the work were present.

Borough President Marks gave a brief sketch of the inception of the building idea in 1909 by Justice Hoyt, some of his official associates, and Mr. Coulter, then Clerk of the Court.

He traced the movement until 1912, when $262,000 was appropriated for a new building, and a part of the old site of the College of the City of New York was set aside for it. He told of the $26,935 saved from the amount appropriated, and other speakers referred to this as a remarkable event in the history of public buildings. In closing Mr. Marks said:

"I understand an expenditure of $1,000 would make a solarium on the roof of this wonderful building possible. We all appreciate the value of sunlight and fresh air, why not take advantage of this additional opportunity to make the new Children's Court ideal?"

"We are setting an example in this court," said Mr. Glenn, "for the treatment of adults. When you see the Rockefeller prison exhibit just across the street you wonder if people have any sense, not only in the prisons but in the courts. I am not an advocate of no punishment, but I advocate making something of the man."

Justice Hoyt spoke of the improved methods that could be employed in the new building, with two Justices sitting at the same time. In the first division, he said, the Judge in his robes would make the child and the parents both feel that they were subject to the laws as members of the community. In the second, the Judge without his gown would reach the child more as an individual and a counselor.

He said there should be better facilities for treatment of neglected and delinquent children, not by the court, perhaps, but by the community—more private homes, institutions for making observations, small institutions for treating certain classes of delinquents, and training schools. The court, he said, should be the tribunal of last resort, and the work would be better done before the court was reached.

Mr. McAneny paid a tribute to John H. Finley, then President of the City College, for his aid in getting the college to part with the land for the building. He said laying the corner stone of the building had been one of the pleasant experiences of his term as Borough President.

The court house is approximately 81 feet front and 75 feet deep, has four stories and basement, and a façade of limestone. There is a great entrance hall, with the record room at the rear and, at one side, the rooms where the probation officers receive the probationers. The main court room, the second division, and the clerk's room are on the second floor.

On the third floor are the detention rooms for boys and girls, large sunny rooms. There are plants and cases of books and, in the girls' room, a number of dolls. Back of the girls' room is a spacious nursery, where mothers can care for, dress or bathe babies.

The top floor is occupied by the probation officers. There are rooms for representatives of different organizations—the Catholic Protectory, Protestant and Hebrew societies.

The interior of the building is finished in Italian marble and English quartered oak. It has been occupied since last August.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Searle Barclay, and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson were women mentioned by Mr. Marks as having assisted in solving the problems of the Children's Court, and tributes were paid to the architects, Crow, Lewis & Wickenhoefer.

CITY SAVES $31,500,000.

R. Fulton Cutting Traces Results from Municipal Research Bureau.

R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, said last night in an address before the Columbia University Institute of Arts and Sciences:

"The reduction in the operating cost in the city budget for 1916 as adopted means that the taxpayers of New York City will pay $31,500,000 less this year for the operating cost of their Government than they would have had to pay if the average rate of increase in appropriations which prevailed in the five years 1903-1908 had continued from 1908 to 1916 during the period of the bureau's continuous study of appropriations, administrative problems, and devices to reduce appropriations or to make every dollar of public expenditure do more work."

Mr. Cutting said that the agitation now spreading over the United States for scientific administrative budgets in National, State, and City Governments, a reform warmly advocated by the National Chamber of Commerce, was due to the campaign conducted by the bureau, and which was adopted by President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, of which Dr. Cleveland, director of the bureau, was the Chairman.

Times Staff Dinner.

Times alumni who have not received notices of the annual dinner, which takes place at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 6, and desire to attend, are requested to notify Wilbur F. Fauley, the Treasurer, at Times Annex, West Forty-third Street.

SURGICAL OPERATION IN MOVING PICTURES

Members of the New York County Medical Society See All the Details.

NOT FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Films Entirely Impersonal, as No Faces Are Shown—Boon to Students of Surgery.

Members of the New York County Medical Society saw at their meeting on Monday night a series of moving pictures intended for educational use among doctors and students of surgery. The camera had recorded all the details of a number of intricate operations. The pictures had been taken at a range of only eight feet from the operating table, and each movement of the surgeon was seen more clearly than is possible in a clinic amphitheatre where the seats of the nearest students are fifteen or twenty feet distant from the operating table.

While films of surgical operations had been made before, the new series was distinctive. The accuracy and detail of the pictures, according to the physicians present, had not been equaled in previous views. Nor had other operating room pictures been confined so closely to the scientific side of the subject; the new films were described as entirely impersonal, as only the chief surgeon's hands and those of his assistants were seen doing their work, and at no time did the faces or the paraphernalia of the operating room figure in the scene.

Accompanying the pictures were explanations and diagrams to show just what was being done. Dr. J. Bentley Squier, who made the demonstration, tracing each operation from the first incision to the final stitching, explained that the idea in having the films made was that they would afford an opportunity for students of surgery to follow quickly and accurately the new developments in their field; they would be enabled to see, for instance, exactly how a new operation was performed by the man who had originated it in a distant city.

The films are not for public exhibition, but probably will be used in medical colleges and libraries, where it may soon be possible on short notice for any surgeon or student to call for just the film he needs to teach him the details of an operation he himself must perform without delay.

LARGEST YEAR FOR POOR AID

Improvement Society Shows Great Increase in Work.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, according to its seventy-second annual report issued yesterday, spent in 1915 more money than in any year since its foundation. Its outlay was $789,880, compared with $564,456 for 1914 and $374,213 for 1913.

Within the year 11,000 separate subscriptions were received amounting to $577,000 in addition to the endowment fund proceeds.

Money, food, clothing, rent, friendly help, and nursing advice were given to 12,000 poor families, consisting of 54,000 persons. Country care to the total of 56,170 days was given to 1,900 convalescents, mostly sick mothers and children; 42,228 days of outings at beaches were given to 17,880 mothers and children; 426 widows were aided in caring for 1,363 children through regular pensions amounting to $105,418, and 1,488,527 penny hot luncheons were sold in nineteen public schools to 26,980 pupils.

The association goes on record regarding professional visitors sent to needy families.

"The real worth of a visitor," it says, "lies in her ability to seize hold of the permanent virtues of people and shake them free from the confusion of accidental faults that at unguarded moments have slipped into their lives; in her ability to make wise, patient plans through which discouraged, halting lives shall receive new hope and outlook that will again make living worth while. We have no apology to make for visitors who can do these things."

Instances are given of the visitor who saved a widow from being robbed by a rascally notary; of another who obtained a cash settlement of $3,000 for a man injured in a mine accident, and of a visitor who induced a former employer to give an invalid man a pension.

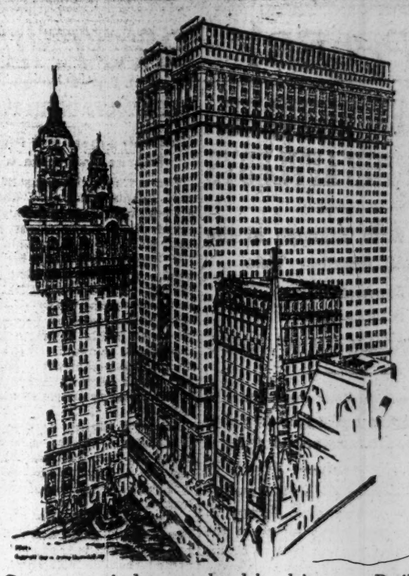
FIND WOMAN HERMIT DEAD.

Neighbors Say She Was Once Well to Do—Body Frozen.

A recluse for the past eight years in a tiny house in a section of Jamaica, Queens, known as Shore View Park, Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong, said by neighbors to be a member of a well-to-do Brooklyn family, was found dead in the kitchen of her home late yesterday afternoon. A stroke of apoplexy is believed to have caused her death. She had apparently been dead about ten days. The fire in her stove had gone out and her body was frozen.

Mrs. Armstrong was 65 years old. Many receipts from a storage warehouse in Jamaica for storing a large quantity of furniture were found in the house. Only 25 cents was found, with the exception of a dollar bill in a letter from a daughter, Jean, in Kansas City. The daughter's last name was not signed to the letter.

Mrs. Armstrong had spoken, some of the neighbors declared, of another daughter living somewhere in Brooklyn, whom the police are trying to find, and of a Dr. Armstrong, her brother-in-law, said to be a physician residing at 100 Coffey Street, Brooklyn.



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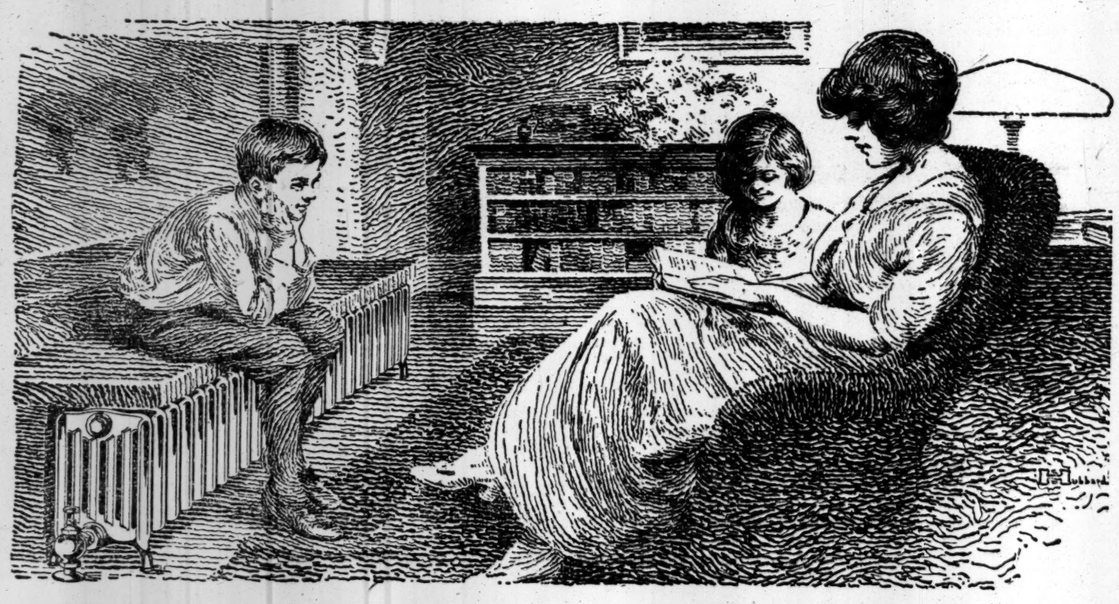

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APPLEBY BROTHERS VICTORS IN CLASS B AMATEUR BILLIARDS

BILLIARD VICTORIES FOR THE APPLEBYS

Brothers Both Triumph in the Class B Amateur Title Tournament.

MOON EASILY VANQUISHED

Fred Loewenthal Gets Poor Start in Evening Game, but Edgar Appleby Wins by 300 Points to 219.

Francis S. Appleby had little difficulty in gaining a victory over George T. Moon, Jr., in the second match of the Class B national amateur billiard championship, yesterday afternoon, at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy, the score being 300 to 162. While Appleby made a creditable average of 7 27-39, it was brought about by excellent play during the first part of the match and near the end. In the middle game his play deteriorated considerably, due in part to difficult leaves and a tendency to strive too much for perfect landing on the second object ball.

Moon did not quite reach the crest of his game, his average being 4 6-39. The progress of the match was entirely different from one in which Moon usually plays. He has improved considerably over the billiards of last year and his games even then were marked by occasional flashes of brilliant play for a Class B or C tournament. Yesterday, however, there was not once when he had the ivories rolling under a close nurse control. His best run of the match was only seventeen, made on his last turn at the table. In fact during the entire game, which went to thirty-nine innings, he counted in double figures only four times.

Appleby was much more at home yesterday playing before spectators than he was last year and his tournament experience aided him materially against Moon. Though his game slowed up after the fifteenth inning, he was still able to more than match the results that Moon attained and his string steadily mounted to a big lead.

At the start each of the players was uncertain on draw shots. They had become impressed, perhaps, with the idea that the ivories were heavy, due to the remarks of White and Burnham in the opening game of the tournament. That the balls were lively was proved soon after play started, when each of the contestants overdrew on the longer efforts and the spreads. Moon said the balls were too lively.

On the bank Moon was the winner and clustered a run of twelve for his turn at the table. It was only for a moment that he held the upper hand, however, for Appleby made a run of twenty-five in his opening inning and thereafter the match was never forced out of the commanding position. In the ninth inning Appleby made his first long run, when by close play he clustered thirty-six points. He gave a pretty exhibition of billiards in this inning, weaving the balls back and forth across the table under perfect control.

The highest run by Appleby came at the close of the game, when he went out with an unfinished cluster of forty This inning showed Appleby at his best and impressed the spectators with his ability to control the spheres. Once or twice he found himself confronted with a difficult shot, but made it with ease, and always with the idea of future position in mind. The scores:

F. S. Appleby.—25 1 0 2 13 9 9 0 36 2 16 0 11 0 13 1 7 1 2 0 2 12 6 9 12 0 0 0 2 8 4 4 8 19 2 7 8 5 9 40. Total, 300. Average, 7 27-39. High runs, 40, 36, and 25.

G. T. Moon, Jr.—12 0 2 2 5 16 7 0 3 2 11 0 8 0 0 3 1 0 1 2 1 3 4 9 9 5 2 3 0 0 0 8 1 1 1 0 2 3 17. Total, 162. Average, 4 6-39. High runs, 17, 16, and 12.

Edgar Appleby, in the evening game, scored a victory over Fred Loewenthal by a total of 300 to 219, but in winning he did not display nearly as clever billiards as his brother in the afternoon match. His average fell to 5 17-57, while Loewenthal, who was entirely out of stroke in the early innings, made 3 48-57.

At the outset it appeared as if Appleby would conclude his string quickly. His stroke was good and he made frequent counts in double figures, so that at one time his average was just short of nine. He maintained this consistently good play for twenty-six innings, and counted his total up to 195 at that point. Thereafter he fell below his accustomed speed in scoring. After the twenty-sixth inning he counted in double figures only twice, in each instance the clusters being nineteen. Many of the other innings were ciphers, and the game stretched to such a length that there were some who believed that Loewenthal might, after all, establish a victory even though he did appear hopelessly outclassed at the start.

One thing that accounted for the failure of Appleby's game was that he was always playing for the position as well as the point, and when his stroke became uncertain he left set-ups for Loewenthal that made it possible to make fairly good runs. Loewenthal must have realized when the score was 217 to 78 against him that his only hope lay in safety play. At any rate, it looked many times as if safety was as much his object as the carrom, and with the balls widely separated Appleby failed to bring about the gather shots necessary for a continued run.

With Appleby failing, Loewenthal gradually drew up. Furthermore, the balls were rolling better for him, and though he did not count in big figures at any time, still he was consistent enough to maintain an average near the ten mark for some innings before the close of the game. His chief difficulty lay in his inability to hit the object balls with enough force. In attempting to play close he frequently paid the penalty of close play and tied himself in difficult positions that could only be solved by masse, bank, or around-the-table shots.

Loewenthal lacked no ability to draw, but he was just a shade inaccurate. Time and again he missed by the thickness of a card, where to have made the point would have left him in good position for a continuation. The scores:

Appleby—10 3 0 6 0 26 0 5 0 0 17 13 29 2 0 9 15 0 2 24 0 1 1 0 1 31 1 1 0 0 19 3 2 7 5 8 0 0 *1 5 7 3 0 7 5 1 9 6 0 0 0 0 19 1 4. Total—300. Average—5 17-57. High runs—31, 29, and 26.

Loewenthal—0 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 3 0 8 2 0 3 6 *0 7 0 0 1 5 0 0 4 5 1 1 0 10 0 16 7 24 0 8 1 1 9 2 1 0 2 5 12 0 9 0 8 11 15 0 4 4 11 0 7 1. Total—219. Average—3 48-57. High runs—24, 16, and 15.

*Lost 1 for a miss.

Referee—Joseph Dalton.

Games—Afternoon, Clark and

"FED" LEADERS WORRYING.

Many Managers and Players Would Not Be Averse to a Shelter.

There was a round-up of former Federal League managers here yesterday, all seeking information about how they stand in the settlement of the baseball war. George Stovall, manager of the Kansas City club for the last two years, is wondering what is to become of him. The Kansas City club fell flat last season and many of its obligations were taken over by Harry F. Sinclair, who now holds the right to sell any of the club's players. Stovall says that he has a contract with Kansas City, but he would like to land a managerial berth under the aegis of organized baseball.

Larry Schlafly, former manager of the Buffalo "Feds," who has managed clubs in the International League, is now on a hunt for a job, although he was released last season by the defunct league.

John Ganzel, formerly manager of the Brooklyn "Feds," has a contract which has two more years to run, and it is expected that he will come to some sort of a compromise with George S. Ward, ex-President of the club.

William E. Robertson, President of the Buffalo club, was also in the city yesterday, and had a long conference with James A. Gilmore over the disposal of the ball players whom he still has on his hands. Robertson has been unable to come to any kind of compromise with the International League in Buffalo, and the Federal League baseball park in that city will not be used the coming season. As Mr. Sinclair has the choice ones among Robertson's players, the latter may have quite a task getting rid of the few good ones he has left. The Buffalo players claimed by Mr. Sinclair are Heinie Schulz, Hal Chase, Frank Allen, and Anderson, a catcher.

Edward G. Gwinner, President of the Pittsburgh Federal League club, was also in conference with Mr. Gilmore. The Pittsburgh club has not yet disposed of any of its players. Ed Konetchy, the big first baseman, is still on the market. He has had several meetings with Barney Dreyfuss of the Pirates in an effort to get back with that club, but Dreyfuss has thus far declined. Rebel Oakes, manager of the Pittsburgh Feds, has applied for a job with the Yankees, but Manager Bill Donovan has no place for him.

Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., President of the Brooklyn Club, yesterday released Raleigh Aitchinson, one of his pitchers, to the Milwaukee club of the American Association. The Brooklyn club decided that the Spring schedule as arranged was too stiff, and the game with the Boston Braves has been canceled.

BRAVES TO LOSE SCHMIDT.

Big First Baseman to Retire from Baseball.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—It was learned today that Charles Schmidt, first baseman of the Boston Nationals for the last two years, will retire from the game, and devote his entire time to his private business interests here.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The report from Baltimore today that Charles Schmidt, first baseman of the Braves, had decided to quit the game, was not an entire surprise to officials of the club, although they had not received any formal announcement of it tonight. Business Manager Walter E. Hapgood said that Schmidt had indicated last Fall that he might retire, but in a telephone conversation with Manager George T. Stallings last week, had promised to reserve final decision until they had had an opportunity to confer. Schmidt was under contract to play with the Braves another year.

STUDENTS WANT BASEBALL.

Northwestern Undergraduates Petition Faculty to Retain the Sport.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Two thousand Northwestern University students signed a petition to the Faculty today urging it to uphold baseball as a college sport.

NEW HUNTS COMMITTEE.

Masters of Fox Hounds Announce Result of the Annual Election.

The annual election of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the result of which has just been announced by the Masters of Fox Hounds of the several States, has fixed the makeup of the governing body as follows:

Representing New York, Joseph E. Davis; New England, J. Watson Webb; Pennsylvania, A. J. A. Devereux; Maryland, G. Bernard Penwick; New Jersey, H. A. Bourne; Virginia, James W. Graves; National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, F. S. von Stade, H. S. Page, A. Henry Higginson; secretary, Frank J. Bryan.

The newly chosen committee will meet about the middle of February, and will then arrange the schedule of hunt meetings for the coming season.

ELLIS DEFEATS STONE.

Close Play in Interstate Three-Cushion Billiards at Thum's.

Joseph Stone, representing New York City, was defeated by Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh, last night at Thum's, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, in a championship game of the Interstate Three-cushion Billiard League, by the score of 50 to 46. The game was interesting, first one then the other leading, but fortune favored Ellis during the last few innings, giving him the advantage in the breaks. Both players made high runs of 5, and the game lasted 82 innings.

Ellis won the championship of the league last year when he tied August Kieckhefer and defeated him in the play-off. Now Ellis aspires to win the world's championship, he having challenger Alfredo De Oro, the title holder. This match will be played some time next month.

Cassignol Wins at Billiards.

Firmin Cassignol, the French expert, won both exhibition games at 14.2 balkline billiards last night at Maurice Daly's Academy. In the first contest the Frenchman defeated Julian Wright, by 250 to 39. He had an average of over 31. In the second game he did better, as he scored 300 points, with an average of 75 and high runs of 180 and 90, while Welker Cochran, his young opponent, made a total of 70, his high run being 51.

English Lad in Kentucky's Stud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Word was received here today that English Lad, a noted thoroughbred race horse of a decade ago, has been purchased by the Kentucky Racing Commission, which is seeking sires for the purpose of improving the racing blood lines of thoroughbreds in the State. English Lad is by Requital-English Lady. Requital at one time was considered the greatest race horse in training, in America, and English Lady won fame through her progeny as well as on the tracks. The horse

ENGLEWOOD GETS JERSEY TOURNEY

Contest for State Golf Title Will Be Held on Kirkby's Home Course Early in June.

At the meeting of the New Jersey State Golf Association, held yesterday at the office of Frederick H. Thomas, 71 Broadway, the Englewood Country Club was selected for the holding of the seventeenth annual State championship. The only other club to put in a bid for the event was the Deal Golf and Country Club, but on the first ballot Englewood was made the choice by eight votes to two. The date of the title tournament is June 1 and 3, the Metropolitan Golf Association having been asked to leave this date open for the playing of the New Jersey tournament. The annual Westchester championship will probably be played at the same time at Wykagyl, as only golfers in the New Jersey and Westchester districts are eligible for these sectional championships, and in this way the tournaments are run off without conflict or loss of time in the height of the tournament season.

William Watson of Baltusrol was re-elected President of the association. No other officers are elected at the annual meeting, as all the other offices are filled by appointment by the President. Nathan S. Schroeder, Secretary of the association, read his annual report, which showed a balance of $480.18 for the year, an increase of nearly $200 over that of last year. The association added ten clubs to its list during the year and now has a membership of thirty-seven clubs. The new members are the Knickerbocker, Arcola, Sea View, Hollywood, Somerset Hills, Merchantsville, New Brunswick, Norwood, Trenton, and Riverton.

The Englewood course held the New Jersey State championship in 1911. Since that time the course had been considerably lengthened and improved. It was a bidder for the national open this year, and it was successful in its quest for the junior metropolitan championship. Montclair and Upper Montclair have each won the championship cup twice and Oswald Kirkby has scored two wins for Englewood. The holding of the championship on his home course improves Kirkby's chance to put Englewood in the lead.

The representatives from the various clubs were William Watson, Baltusrol; Nathan S. Schroeder and Oswald Kirkby, Englewood; J. E. Kelly, Deal; W. R. Hodgkin, Montclair; S. D. Lounsbury, Plainfield; A. H. White, Upper Montclair; De Witt C. Jones, Suburban; A. C. Puddington, Madison; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, and W. A. Dunn, Ridgewood.

BELLEAIR MATCH PLAY.

Kerr and Topping Golf Winners on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 25.—The first day of match playing in the January tournament at the Belleair Country Club resulted as follows:

First Flight.—Hamilton K. Kerr defeated L. A. Howard, 5 and 3; W. B. Topping defeated E. P. Swift, 4 and 3; Dr. C. H. Dickerson defeated George Dobyne, 5 and 4; W. A. Lawhead defeated Henry J. Topping, 3 and 2; Dr. C. H. Gardner defeated C. H. Worcester, 2 and 1; Ira Holden defeated George R. Balch, 3 and 1; W. J. Morrison defeated E. H. Logan, 2 and 1.

Second Flight.—R. S. Porter defeated Donald Alvord, 5 and 3; D. E. Winston defeated R. L. Whitman, 5 and 4; W. H. Hurlburt defeated C. Liffler, Jr., 6 and 5; C. E. Scholl defeated C. J. Winton, 1 up; J. C. Head defeated E. H. McPherson, 5 and 4; T. L. Coop r defeated J. F. Mathews, 3 and 1; B. Foster defeated Louis Brown, 3 and 1; W. W. Jamison defeated W. Grange, Jr., 5 and 4.

PINEHURST COURTS BUSY.

Tennis Players Dodge Rain and Many Matches Are Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 24.—The tennis players in the midwinter tournament were held up for a time by rain today, but managed to make progress before and after a noon shower. The courts dried out somewhat for the afternoon play, but the balls soon became heavy.

Two of the winners in the men's singles were Jones and Throckmorton, the latter having a hard three-set battle with E. T. Gross. Philip V. G. Carter, the golf star, and partner, C. E. Edwards, won the only match played in men's doubles.

In the women's singles there were some interesting contests. Three of the matches required deuce sets. The summaries:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—J. D. E. Jones, Providence, beat R. B. Weeden, Providence, 6—1, 6—1; Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, beat E. T. Gross, Providence, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3; R. C. Seaver, Boston, beat E. S. Glassco, Toronto, 6—2, 5—6, 6—4; H. A. McKinney, Providence, beat Norman Johnson, New York, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, and C. E. Edwards, New York, beat Harold Wilcox, Providence, and D. F. Cummings, Boston, 6—1, 6—1.

Ladies' Singles.—First Round—Mrs. C. G. Loring, Boston, beat Miss Hazel Treat, Providence, 8—6, 6—2; Miss Ballin, New York, beat Miss Fay Nell, Columbus, Ohio, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. C. H. Chapin, Springfield, beat Mrs. C. Cousins, West Hampton, 6—4, 9—7; Miss Carolyn Bogart, Elizabeth, beat Mrs. Waters, Apawamis, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Priscilla Beal, Uniontown, beat Mrs. Tudor Gross, Providence, by default; Miss Alberta Weber, Shelter Island, beat Miss Line Nicholson, Providence, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. F. M. Haines, Ardsley, beat Miss Fuller, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

Richmond Country Kennel Club.

Dog owners and fanciers of Staten Island met last night at the Elks' Club, at Stapleton, and organized the Richmond County Kennel Club. A. B. Thompson was elected President, with Mrs. S. Schmidt and K. Halle as Vice Presidents. William Martin was chosen Treasurer and M. E. Kelling Secretary.

The new club will hold its first open match, at which eight trophies will be awarded, on Saturday, Feb. 5, at Harmony Hall, Grasmere, S. I. If this exhibition proves successful, a larger show will be held on April 1 at the Elks' Club. Over thirty persons joined the club at the meeting, and the Secretary has received the names of many others who wish to become connected with the new organization.

Piping Rock Wants Woman's Golf.

If an application received yesterday by Miss Marion Hollins, Secretary of the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association, is favorably acted upon by that body its next championship tournament will be played on the Piping Rock course at Locust Valley, L. I. This organization is the first, and thus far the only one, to apply for the fixture. It is said, however, that Baltusrol may apply at the Woman's Metropolitan Golf Association meeting, to be held at the

NEW YALE COACH RUMOR.

Reported That Tad Jones and M. F. Sweeney Will Be Football Mentors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—T. A. D. Jones, former Yale quarter back, has been decided upon as head coach for the Yale eleven, it is understood here, although official confirmation is lacking pending formal action by the committee having the matter in charge. This committee, it is understood, will meet within a few days.

It is also understood that M. F. Sweeney, an instructor in physical culture at Hill School, and a former well-known athlete at St. Francis Xavier's College, is to be called as a consulting coach.

Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Yale Athletic Committee, when asked if there was any truth in the report that Jones had been agreed upon and that Sweeney was coming to Yale, said:

"I don't know—officially. I suppose there is."

John Klipatrick, one of the committee of three appointed to consider the selection of a Yale football coach, when seen in New York yesterday, denied that any definite selection had been made.

From other sources it was learned that "Tad" Jones has been considered for the position as have several other prominent former Yale football players, but the committee has not as yet definitely agreed upon any individual.

GRIFFITHS GETS A DRAW.

Honors Even in Bout with Freddie Welsh at Akron.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Johnny Griffiths of this city gave a good account of himself tonight in his twelve-round battle with the lightweight champion, Freddie Welsh, and had there been a decision would probably have been awarded a shade, as he made it a battle all of the way.

Griffith was the aggressor throughout the bout, excepting in the sixth and tenth rounds, when Welsh did the forcing. Welsh was unable to do much with his left, excepting in the twelfth round, when he cut open Griffith's face. The bout was at catchweights, Griffiths weighing around 142 and Welsh 138.

TENNIS CLUBS MERGE.

Bedford Park Members Admitted to the New York Organization.

The amalgamation of the New York Lawn Tennis Club with the Bedford Park Tennis Club was consummated last night at Keene's Chop House in West Forty-fourth Street, when the first annual meeting of the joint organization was held. The merger of the two clubs is the result of a number of preliminary meetings, held after it had become known that the Bedford Park Club would be compelled to give up its grounds in the Bronx this Summer. The combination will retain the name of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, and will have its courts at Williamsbridge, where the New York Club has held forth for four years.

Christopher B. Winne, who presided over the N. Y. L. T. C. last year, was re-elected President, and the other officers named by the Nominating Committee through its Chairman, Robert S. Conklin, are as follows: Vice President, Wallace Krugler, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Secretary, Lewis E. Sisson, Bedford Park Tennis Club; Treasurer, James T. Brown, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Captain, W. Halsey Wood, New York Lawn Tennis Club; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Martin, New York Lawn Tennis Club; Second Lieutenant, Frank Cliver, Bedford Park Tennis Club; Governors, Maskell E. Fox, Jr., Bedford Park Tennis Club, and Robert S. Conklin, New York Lawn Tennis Club.

The New York club is one of the oldest tennis organizations in the greater city, having been in existence for almost twenty-five years. With the addition of the Bedford Park Club the New York's membership will be increased to 125, making it the second largest organization of its kind in the city. The West Side Lawn Tennis Club ranks first in membership. Fifty-two members were recruited from the Bedford Park Club, twelve of whom are women. Under the new régime there will be eight players representing the club who are ranked among the 100 leading racquet wielders in the United States.

Nearly sixty men attended the meeting, which, in the opinion of President Winne, assures a successful outcome of the consolidation.

It was voted to increase the number of courts on the grounds at Columbia Oval from seven to fourteen, in order to accomodate the enlarged membership.

Two championship events will be decided during the annual tournament of the club this Summer, one being for the Bronx title in singles, and the other for the Manhattan championship in doubles.

EXPECT NO TENNIS BOLT.

Pacific Coast Will Accept Ruling in McLoughlin-Bundy Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Reports from the East that Western tennis enthusiasts might bolt the United States Lawn Tennis Association were not confirmed here today.

Dr. Sumner Hardy, President of the Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis Association, said that any extension of the rule against professionalism would be opposed, but the ruling of the national body would be accepted.

The immediate issue on the coast is whether the noted ex-champion, M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, and his doubles partner, T. F. Bundy of Los Angeles, may go into the business of selling athletic goods without losing their amateur standing.

Sale of Vaughan Protested.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25.—President Edward G. Barrows of the International League has protested the sale of Second Baseman Vaughan, formerly of the St. Louis Federals, to the Portland Pacific Coast League Club. Vaughan jumped from the Buffalo International Club when he joined the Sloofeds, and Barrows demands that he be returned to Buffalo. The Portland Club bought the player from the new St. Louis Federal-American combination. President McCredie of the Portland Club said today: "I don't believe Barrows has a leg to stand on as a result of the baseball peace pact."

New Scholastic Record in Plunge.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Jan. 25.—Roger Bird, a 230-pound member of the Brookline High School swimming team, tonight plunged 78 feet to a new national scholastic record. He won the event easily in a dual meet between the local school and the Harvard freshmen. The previous record mark was 71 feet 4 inches, made by Arthur Wales of Brookline High School at the Princeton University interscholastic meet last Winter.

Crescents to Play Hockey Club.

The Crescent A. C. expects to advance in the race for the Amateur Hockey League championship by defeating the Hockey Club in tonight's game in the St. Nicholas Rink. The teams are tied. The Crescents are of the opinion that they will have a chance to win the title, and if they beat the Hockey Club they will be in the

MAN IN THE MASK TO MEET STECHER

Injunctions Threaten Tomorrow's Wrestling Bout, but a Way Out Is Found.

The management of the wrestling tournament at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday took out two temporary injunctions against Mort Henderson, who has been the mysterious masked wrestler of the tournament, and Strangler Lewis, restraining them from taking part in the wrestling bout at Madison Square Garden against Joe Stecher tomorrow night. Justice Newburger granted the temporary injunctions.

The legal proceedings disclosed the fact that Henderson was working for the management for $100 a week, while Lewis received $200 a week. It was also revealed that the wrestlers were engaged to take part in the wrestling performances, just as actors are engaged to perform. A hearing on the injunctions will be held tomorrow morning.

For a time it looked as if neither Henderson, the "Masked Marvel," nor Lewis would be permitted to go against Stecher tomorrow night. Zybyszko was eliminated as a candidate because of his poor match against Aberg on Monday night.

Jack Curley, who is promoting tomorrow's bout at the Garden, had planned to have Stecher wrestle Henderson in a finish match, but when the injunctions were granted, he immediately engaged ten of the best wrestlers he could find and offered $500 to any of them who could stay with Stecher fifteen minutes, or $1,000 to any one who could stay with the Westerner an hour without being thrown, catch-as-catch-can style.

Late yesterday there was a spirited conference between the wrestlers, managers, lawyers, and advisers, and a compromise was effected whereby Henderson, the mysterious person, will be Stecher's opponent on the mat tomorrow night.

MILLROSE GAMES TONIGHT.

Unusual Number of Star Athletes to Compete in the Garden.

Ten thousand persons are expected to witness the annual indoor track and field games of the Millrose Athletic Association which will be held tonight in Madison Square Garden. The advance sale for the sports has been so large that in all probability the "S. R. O." sign will be hung up soon after the opening of the meet.

One of the biggest cards in the history of track athletics has been arranged by the Millrose Association. Athletes from all over the country have been sought to furnish high-class competition, and the entry list includes the names of such Olympic and national champions and other cracks as Howard P. Drew, Jo Loomis, Ted Meredith, Hannes Kolehmainen, George H. Goulding, Tom Halpin, Harry Barwise, Roy F. Morse, and Frank Stephenson.

Every event will have one or more of the leading athletic performers of the country on the starting mark.

Great interest has been manifested in the seventy-yard special, which will bring together Morse, Drew, Stephenson, and the national champion, Loomis, but it does not overshadow any of the other contests. George H. Goulding's proposed effort to break his own record for the two-mile walk will be a feature, and it is expected that the Canadian athlete will succeed if he maintains the form he showed in the Save-a-Home Fund games last week.

Loomis, because of his triumph over Drew in the national championships, is favorite for the seventy-yard special, but the negro "flier" is likely to upset calculations. Stephenson, who has been getting speedier with every start, will have to be considered. The Military A. L. champion, if favored by a good start, will prove a hard man for either Drew or Loomis to beat.

The 600-yard special should result in one of the keenest contested races of the meeting with Meredith, Higgins, Caldwell, Tom Halpin, and Homer Baker as contestants.

In the mile and a half special will be Mike Devanney, two-mile indoor champion; Willie Gordon, one-mile metropolitan champion; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., and H. F. Mahoney, a New England title holder.

Hannes Kolehmainen, Nick Gianakopulos, Willie Kyronen, Charles Pores, Tom Barden, and Russell Springsteen will be rivals in the three-mile run, and in the shot-put Pat Ryan, Matt McGrath, and John J. Cahill will be the principal contenders.

The versatility of Loomis will be tested in the running high jump and the seventy-yard low hurdles special, in addition to the seventy-yard sprint. In the high jump Loomis will find the going hard, for he will have to beat Harry Barwise, the New England title holder, and twelve others. He will have even stronger opposition in the hurdles exhibition, for John J. Eller, Walter Bursch, and William H. Meanix will be in the race and will make him stretch his remarkably long legs to their limit.

John Proctor Field Trials Winner.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25.—John Proctor, the entry of A. L. Curtis of Bolton, Texas, handled by C. H. Babcock, was declared winner tonight of the free-for-all stake of the National Field Trials Club. This stake carries a purse of $1,500 to the winner, the largest paid by any field trials club in the United States or Canada. Last Saturday John Proctor won the national championship stake run at Grand Junction, Tenn. De Soto Frank, owned by A. G. C. Sage of New York, ran a great race in the second series of the free-for-all stake. John Proctor's superiority in his footwork won for him.

Levinsky Defeats Reich.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 25. — Battling Levinsky of New York defeated Al Reich, formerly an amateur champion boxer, in twelve rounds here tonight.

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STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard	3	1	.750	Casino	2	3	.400
Yale	4	2	.667	Princeton	2	4	.333
Columbia	2	3	.400				

Members of the Yale Club team increased their hold on second place in the Class B metropolitan squash tournament yesterday when they defeated the Columbia Club representatives on the Columbia Club courts by a score of 4 matches to 1. The single victory for the Columbia men was won by A. C. Scott, who defeated A. C. Corey of Yale 15—12, 10—15, 15—9. J. S. Johnson of Yale and J. F. Stillman of Yale won their matches in straight sets, defeating, respectively, R. L. Strebiegh and A. M. Wolff. All four sets, however, were won by close scores, the Stillman-Wolff matches each being won by three points. F. H. Johnson easily outplayed H. Kellock of Columbia, the score being 15—2, 12—15, 15—3. The summary:

F. H. Johnson, Yale, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 15—2, 12—15, 15—3; A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated A. C. Corey, Yale, 15—12, 10—15, 15—9; J. S. Johnson, Yale, defeated R. L. Strebiegh, Columbia, 15—11, 15—9; J. F. Stillman, Yale, defeated A. M. Wolff, Columbia, 15—12, 15—12; E. R. Hudson, Yale, defeated A. E. Thurber, Columbia, 8—15, 15—11, 15—7.

In competition against the Princeton Club, the Heights Casino scored a squash victory on the Princeton courts yesterday afternoon by a score of 3 matches to 2. H. K. Stern and Dr. H. R. Mixsell were the two winners for the Princeton Club. The former lost the first set to R. Catlin of Heights Casino by 10—15, but took the two succeeding sets by 15—9 and 15—10. Dr. Mixsell defeated S. Martin of Heights Casino in straight sets.

T. H. Beardsley of Heights Casino had a hard battle with R. Holland of the Princeton Club. After losing the first set, 7—15, he took the second, 15—9, and the deciding set went to 18—16 before Holland won. The summary:

H. K. Stern, Princeton, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 10—15, 15—9, 15—10; Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated S. Martin, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—12; T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, defeated R. Holland, Princeton, 7—15, 15—9, 18—16; H. Toerge, Heights Casino, defeated W. B. Chamberlin, Princeton, 6—15, 15—3, 15—7; H. W. Carhart, Heights Casino, defeated R. Piel, Princeton, 15—7, 6—15, 15—5.

EAST ORANGE POLO BEST.

Lancers Defeat Essex Troop Hornets in Indoor League.

In the first scheduled game between the East Orange Lancers and Essex Troop Hornets in the Indoor Polo League the Lancers defeated the Hornets by the score of 7 to 2½ goals. The match was played last night at the East Orange Riding Academy. The Lancers proved much the stronger team. Wade and Raddmaekriff made the majority of the goals for the victors, who earned eight, but lost one point by penalties, the same two players each being mulcted a half goal for crossing and rough riding. The Hornets also lost half a goal when O'Hara crossed Wade. The line-up:

Lancers—J. Marshall, Wade, Raddmaekriff.

Hornets—Minstell, O'Hara, Reiland.

Time of play—Three seven-minute periods. T. Marshall, referee.

POLO PLAYERS RECOVERING.

Neither Beadleston Nor Stack Seriously Hurt in Falls at Coronado.

Special to The New York Times.

CORONADO, Cal., Jan. 25.—C. Perry Beadleston of New York and J. Langford Stack of Chicago, both of whom sustained falls on the Coronado Country Club polo field, the former in practice and the latter in a match game Sunday, are reported today as progressing rapidly toward recovery.

Beadleston and Stack sustained bruises—Stack on his chest and Beadleston on his head—sufficient to put them out of the game for two or three days, but neither is in a serious condition, it was reported today.

$1,800 JOBS PROVE MYTH.

Boxing Inspectors Real, but Not Their Salaries, Says Wenck.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, stated yesterday that since a story of the appointment of an Inspector in Queens County at a salary of $1,800 had been published, the office of the commission had been overrun by men looking for similar positions.

Mr. Wenck said that as a matter of fact the Inspectors received no remuneration whatever. There is no money available to pay them, and the commission will ask for none. All the candidates for such positions in both Brooklyn and Manhattan will appear before the Boxing Commission this week, and those who are selected will receive badges and identification cards which will be used only at the clubs to which the Inspectors have been assigned.

Mr. Wenck yesterday recommended to the other two Commissioners, Frank Dwyer and John Franey, that Salinas Jack Burns be indefinitely suspended and forbidden to take part in any bouts in this State. Burns was permitted to box before the Genesee Athletic Club of Syracuse recently when he was not in physical condition. He appeared before Chairman Wenck yesterday and made an unfavorable impression. The managers of the Genesee A. C. were also warned to use more care in making matches hereafter.

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'13 STEARNS-KNIGHT Tour.
'14-15 DE DION, Land't.
15 SIMPLEX Tour.
'15 Mercer 6 pass.
'13 Overland Racabout.
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KINNEY WINS FOR YALE.

Goal from Foul in Last Minute Beats Princeton at Basket Ball.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Yale	3	1	.750
Princeton	2	2	.500
Dartmouth	1	2	.333
Cornell	1	2	.333
Columbia	1	3	.250

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25.—Yale tonight defeated Princeton 19 to 18 at basket ball, scoring its second victory by a single point within a week, and tieing for first place in the Intercollegiate League race with Pennsylvania. Princeton led Yale twice during the first half, which closed with the score 11 all.

Although the Tigers did not regain their lead during the second half, they tied the score with only two minutes to play, and Kinney's basket from the foul line in the last moment of play yielded Yale the winning point. In the last inning of the game Haas of Princeton missed a goal from foul.

Kinney's 11 points, garnered from free throws following fouls, kept Yale in the running. In the first half his throwing netted Yale 5 points from six tries. He missed two out of eight shots in the second half. Haas, the visiting foul goal tosser, threw safely one of three tries in the first half and one of two during the second period. Yale was able to toss only a single basket from the floor during the second period. Weiner and Foster starred for the rival fives in basket throwing from scrimmage. Captains Charley Taft and McTigue tossed the longest and most spectacular goals of the game.

Frank Glick, the Princeton Captain, received an ovation when he replaced Foster in the middle of the second half. Foster retired because four fouls eliminated him. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Princeton.
Weiner	Right forward	Feree
Olsen	Left forward	Foster
Taft	Centre	McTigue
Malion	Right guard	Haas
Kinney	Left guard	Rayhill

Goals from floor—Weiner, (2,) Taft, Malion, Feree, (3,) Foster, (2,) Glick, McTigue, (2.) Goals from fouls—Kinney, 11; Haas, 2. Substitution—Glick for Foster. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Aspinwall, Springfield College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

HARVARD FOOTBALL NIGHT.

Undergraduates, Players, and Coaches Celebrate Season's Victories

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 25.—After waiting two months the undergraduate body at Harvard turned out full force tonight at the Harvard Union to celebrate their football victories over the Princeton and Yale elevens. The assembly room was thronged to overflowing, and for three hours the boys sang their songs and gave their cheers. The players and 'Varsity coaches all attended.

Captain Ned Mahan reviewed the season, while Captain-elect Gilman spoke with enthusiasm over the outlook for next Fall.

Percy Haughton, the head coach, thanked the students for the loyalty they had shown all season, and said that he hoped he would be able to help with the coaching next Fall, even if his Boston baseball club would prevent him

CHAMPION ST. JULIEN ADJUDGED BEST DOG IN POMERANIAN SHOW

CHIEF HONORS TO HOME-BRED POMS

Champion St. Julien and Banner Lady Nora Winners in Show at McAlpin.

Champion St. Julien added another Best-Dog-in-the-Show award to its long list yesterday at the sixth annual show of the Pomeranian Club, which was held at the Hotel McAlpin.

St. Julien is owned by Mrs. Hildegarde McKenna Pultz of Washington, D. C., and is six years old. Since it was a puppy it has won at almost every show in which it has been entered. It took first honors two years in succession at the Westminster Kennel Club, in 1913 and 1914, was first at the recent Toy Spaniel Show, and also at the Charity Show which was held at the Biltmore Hotel. St. Julien did not go through the classes, but was only entered for specials, and took the President's Trophy for the best dog shown. Its coloring, a shaded orange sable, is considered by fanciers of the breed to be almost perfect.

The All-Comers' Prize for the opposite sex went to Banner Lady Nora, exhibited by John W. Patten of Devon, Penn. The bitch was bred by the Swiss Mountain Kennels. It also took the blue in winners bitches. Mrs. E. S. Allard's Offley Mite's Sunflower received the reserve. Many thought the two should have been reversed. The latter is an international champion, and it was its first defeat. John Sinnott, who was judging, made the award only after the most careful study of the two dogs.

One of the unusual features of the show was the hurried withdrawal of Miss Marion Kennedy and her dogs. Miss Kennedy had been meeting with fair success in the early classes, having scored a blue and a number of second prizes. The blue went to Young Triumph in the open division for sable dogs, but almost in the next class, which was for open dogs under five pounds, Young Triumph was defeated by Mrs. T. W. Sessinghaus's Dainty Black Marco, which was brought on from St. Louis especially for this show. Dainty Black Marco is the son of Champion Offley Kew Marco. The latter has many of the characteristics of its sire, although it is lighter in eye and has not as fine undercoat as its parent.

There were five entries in the class, but the real competition was between the dogs owned by Miss Kennedy and those of Mrs. Sessinghaus. After ten or fifteen minutes' careful inspection the judge finally gave the blue to Dainty Black Marco. A few minutes later Miss Kennedy left the room with Young Triumph under her arm, her maid following shortly afterward with her other dogs, and she refused to show in any of the other classes in which she was entered.

The officers of the American Pomeranian Club held a special meeting during the recess in the evening and Miss Kennedy's withdrawal, without the permission of the officials of the organization, was discussed. It was decided to refer the matter to the American Kennel Club, which is the parent body, for action.

The awards follow:

Dogs, Puppies, over 6 and under 9 months.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Rustic.
Puppies, 9 and not exceeding 12 months.—Won by Mrs. T. W. Sessinghaus's Dainty Black Marco.
Novice, any solid color.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills North Star.
Novice, any other color. — Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Gaidfly.
American-bred, any solid color.—Won by Mrs. T. W. Sessinghaus's Dainty Black Marco.
American-bred, any other color.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Sable Laddie.
Limit, black.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Nemo.
Open, black.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Banner Flyaway Kim.
Limit, brown or cholocate.—Won by Henry Phisick's Bogota Chocolate Fly.
Open, brown or chocolate.—Won by Henry Phisick's Bogota Chocolate Fly.
Limit, sable.—Won by Miss Marian Kennedy's Young Triumph.
Open, sable.—Won by Miss Marian Kennedy's Young Triumph.
Dogs and Bitches, limit, orange or cream.—Won by Mrs. William Shepard's Gold Speck's Model of Minoru.
Open, same conditions.—Won by Mrs. Shepard's Gold Speck's Model of Minoru.
Limit, white.—Won by A. H. Howarth's Melita of Kelworth.
Open, white.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Howarth's White Prince of Kelworth.
Limit, any other color.—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Gentlan.
Open, any other color.—Won by Oak Hill Kennels' Oak Hill Gentlian.
Dogs, open, five and under eight pounds.—Won by Mrs. B. G. Work's Flame.
Open, eight pounds and over.—Won by John W. Patten's Tich.
Winners.—Won by Mrs. T. W. Sessinghaus's Dainty Black Marco. Reserve, Mrs. William Shepard's Gold Speck's Model of Minoru.
Puppies, bred by exhibitor.—Won by Mrs. T. W. Sessinghaus's Dainty Black Marco.
Open, Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Howarth's White Prince of Kelworth.
Open, Canadian-bred.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Howarth's White Prince of Kelworth.
Dogs and Bitches, Champions.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' ch. Banner Flyaway Kim.
Veterans, over 6 years of age.—Won by John W. Patten's Tich.
Bitches, Puppies, over 6 and not exceeding 9 months.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Lady In Brown.
Puppies, over 9 and not exceeding 12 months.—Won by Mrs. C. Linn Seller's Hillkay Gipsy Love.
Novice, Any Solid Color.—Won by Mrs. R. F. Mayhew's Fox Hills Blackberry.
Novice.—Any Other Color.—No first award; second, Mrs. M. Johnson's Mousie.
American-bred, Any Solid Color.—Won by John W. Patten's Banner Lady Nora.
American-bred, Any Solid Color.—Won by Mrs. Nora Hanlon Sedley's Mousie.
Limit, Black.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Polyanna.
Open, Black.—Won by Mrs. John W. Patten's Banner Lady Nora.
Limit, Brown or Chocolate.—Won by Miss Ellen P. Laffan's Peggy V.
Open, Brown or Chocolate.—Won by Miss Ellen P. Laffan's Peggy V.
Limit, Sable.—Won by Miss Hydon's Afon Pumpkin.
Open, Sable.—Won by Mrs. E. S. Allard's Offley Mite's Sunflower.
Open, Under Five Pounds.—Won by Mrs. A. W. Rose's Mine Gold Stella.
Open, Five and Under Eight Pounds.—Won by Mrs. Henry Hill's Hillkay Sable Kitty.
Winners.—Won by John W. Patten's Banner Lady Nora; reserve, Mrs. E. S. Allard's Offly Mite's Sunflower.
Puppies, Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Polyanna.
Open, Bred by Exhibitor.—Won by Mrs. A. de B. Kelm's ch. Little Sally Lynd.
Open, Canadian-bred.—Won by Mrs. A. H. Howarth's Melita of Kelworth.

CAPABLANCA ADDS ANOTHER VICTORY

Cuban Defeats Bernstein, His Closest Rival in Rice Memorial Chess.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	6	0	Fox	3	3
Bernstein	5	2	Hodges	2½	4½
Chajes	5	2	Schroeder	2½	4½
Kostic	4½	2½	Tenenwurzel	2	4
Rosenthal	4	3	Perkins	2	5
Janowski	3	1	Black	1½	5½
Kupchik	3	2	Banks	1	6

Shaking off another of his most dangerous rivals, José R. Capablanca of Havana, established himself securely in first place as the result of his victory over J. Bernstein, in the seventh round of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, at the Empire City Chess Club, 3,785 Broadway, yesterday afternoon and evening. To his total of six points thus attained, the young Cuban players expects to add his adjourned game with Janowski, the French champion, which has already lasted over eighty moves and will be played off at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon. Consequently, Capablanca will have survived the first half of the tournament, not alone undefeated, but with a winning lead over his nearest competitors.

Boris Kostic, the Serbbian master, defeated A. Schroeder in a Ruy Lopez lasting thirty-one moves. Fox of Washington took the measure of Banks of Detroit in a Ruy Lopez, which went to twenty-six moves.

A neatly laid trap set by Tenenwurzel, who played the black side of a Ruy Lopez played by Hodges, turned out to be the Staten Islander's undoing. It cost him the exchange, and as Tenenyurzel obtained a splendid position into the gargain the game was over in thirty-nine moves. Rosenthal and Perkins drew an uneventful but well played game after twenty-six moves.

Oscar Chajes had a long drawn out gqame with Black of Brooklyn, but by winning it he was able to tie with Bernstein for second place.

Janowski of Paris once more failed to finish his game, and again he was left with a bad position. In fact, it looks so bad for him that Kupchik is confident that he will win out.

The adjourned games to be played off at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, this afternoon, are the following: Capablanca vs. Janowski, Kupchik vs. Tenenwurzel, Janowski vs. Fov, and Kupchik vs. Janowski.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Championship Committee, yesterday notified all of the competitors entered in the 300-yard junior championship at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on Saturday night that this event would be the first track race on the program, and that the trial heats would be started at 8 o'clock sharp. Owing to the fact that the A. A. U. rules call for all championship races under and including 300 yards to be run in lanes, the heats, semi-finals, and final of this race will have to be contested before any other track race is started, as it would be impossible to take the lanes up and replace them during the games. The competitiors will be permitted to rest ten minutes between the semi-final and final heats, and while they are resting the 16-pound shot-put standing broad jump, and running high jump championships will be contested in the centre of the drill floor.

The third Silver Society Cat Show will be held to-morrow and Friday in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin, in aid of the New York Women's League for Animals, Incorporated. A remarkable collection of cats and kittens will be on exhibition.

The return match between the two New Jersey heavyweights, Charlie Weinert and Jim Savage, which is to be staged at the Pioneer Sporting Club tonight, is attracting considerable attention, because something of a fray is anticipated. Last Summer, at Madison Square Garden, Weinert had the better, on points, of his younger rival, who has contended ever since that he had worked himself stale before the bout. He expects to reverse the previous result tonight, and the cohorts from Orange, Savage's home, are laying 6 to 5 that he will succeed.

More than a popular decision and more than a slice of money hinge on the result of the encounter of Allie Nack and Carey Phelan, billed for the Harlem Sporting Club arena tomorrow night. The principals have been informed that the winner will have the privilege of meeting the victor in the Benny Leonard-Joe Rivers bout, which John Reisler, manager of the club named, has arranged for Feb. 4. This would mean much to either of the boxers in tomorrow's contest, and the thought of it will add energy to their work. The ten-round affair between Leo Johnson and Wee Wee Barton, colored lightweights, also listed for the Harlem ring tomorrow night, should provide additional excitement.

After being closed for two months, the Longacre A. A., on Grand Street, will resume its boxing shows on Friday night. The club is reopening under new management, and the initial offering is an attractive card consisting of four ten-round bouts. Battling Levinsky will meet the Zulu Kid in the final contest of the show. In the other bouts the contestants will be Marty Cross vs. Al Thomas, Abe Friedman vs. Frankie Brown, and Harry Pierce vs. Willie Beecher.

Frank Moran, the heavyweight boxer, has named the terms under which he will agree to take part in the ten-round bout with Champion Jess Willard. Moran has informed Curley and Pollock, who are promoting the contest, that he wants $20,000 or 30 per cent. of the receipts, with 33 per cent. of the moving picture priviilege.

"That's just the same," said Curley yesterday, "as saying that he didn't want to have anything more to do with the bout. These demands are prohibitive."

Fred Fulton, the heavyweight who will box Dan Flynn in New Orleans tomorrow night, stands a good chance of getting a match here if he wins. Tex Rickard, the promoter who has given up trying to get the Willard-Moran match, has consented to offer a big purse for a ten-round bout here between Fulton and Moran in the Spring. If Fulton defeats Moran, he would be a greater drawing card with Willard than before. If Moran defeats Fulton, Rickard believes he would also be a much greater attraction against Willard than he is at present.

A boxing show, including three ten-round bouts between new heavyweight boxers, has been arranged for Madison Square Garden on Friday night. All the boxers are over 6 feet in height and some bruising bouts are expected. Bob Devere of Kansas City will go against Frank Kendal, a giant from Oregon. Bill Shanks, another Western boxer, will have Bill McKinnon of Boston for an opponent. The third bout will bring together Andre Anderson of Chicago and Al Reich of this city.

Joseph Stone, who represents this city in the interstate three-cushion billiard tournament, will play a three-cushion match of 150 points with Frank Henry at the Broadway Billiard Academy, beginning to-night. The match will be played in blocks of 50 points, and will continue tomorrow and Friday.

President Johnson of the American League was quoted yesterday as saying he would suggest that ball players be given representation on a new body which he hopes will replace the National Commission. "The question of player representation is more than a possibility," he said. "If they are given a representative he should be a man from their ranks who will look after the rights of the players and also those of the magnates, such a man, for instance, as Sam Crawford of Detroit."

David Bancroft, shortstop of the Philadelphia National League club, and Tony Faeth, pitcher of the Milwaukee American Association, will play a match game at Superior, Wis., on Friday for the pocket billiard championship of the Northwest. Faeth is champion of Minnesota. Bancroft makes his Winter home in Superior.

John Leber, third baseman, and Ray "Bunny" Thomas, an outfielder, were sold yestrday by the Terre Haute Central League club to the Fort Worth club of the Texas League.

Joseph Connolly, one of the leading batsmen in the Boston National League club for the last two seasons, has forwarded his signed contract to Boston.

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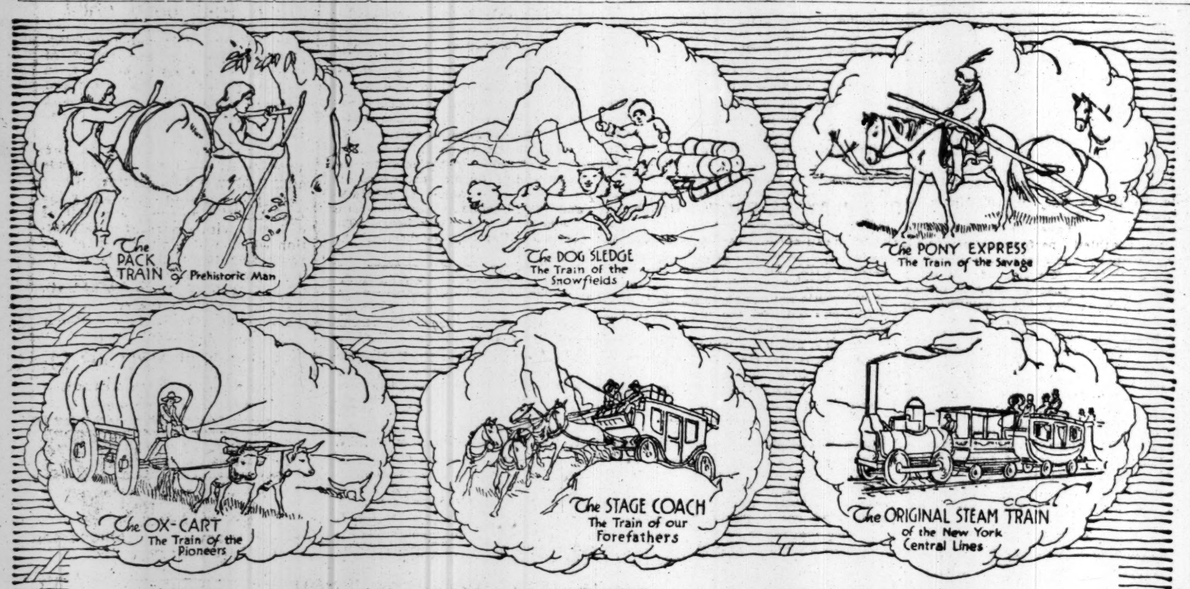
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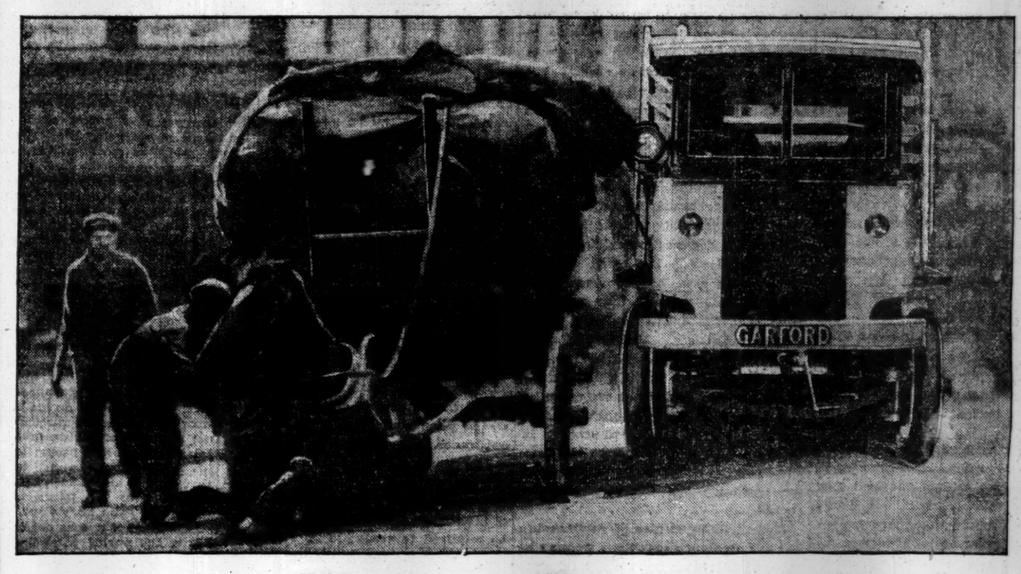

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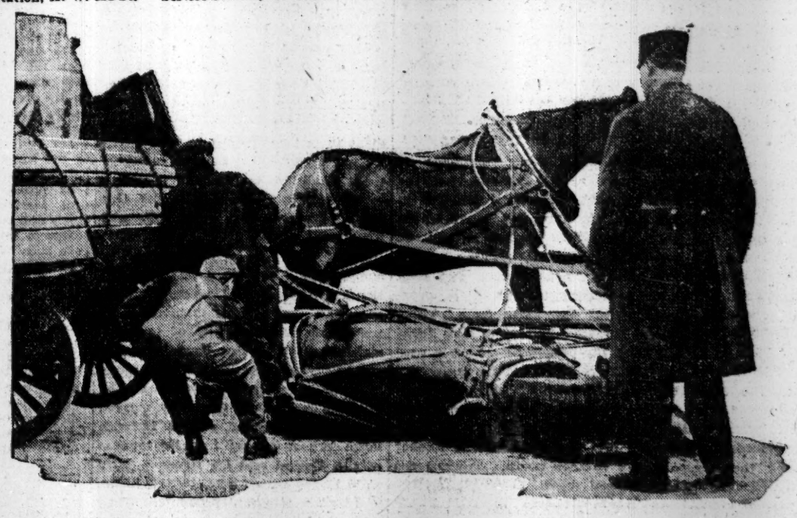

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1916.

NO INDEMNITY WITHOUT DISAVOWAL.

If Germany refuses an express disavowal of the Lusitania crime we must reject the proffered indemnity. The unlawful taking of human life is the greatest of moral wrongs, it is not to be condoned or atoned for by money payment. It was the very essence of our contention that Germany should disavow and disclaim responsibility, admitting that the sinking of the Lusitania was a lawless act. We should not, must not, take an indemnity in money for the 115 American lives lost unless with it comes the full and honorable avowal that the attack upon the Lusitania was an international wrong.

We gain much when Germany assures us that the offense will not be repeated, something when she expresses regret. That is not enough. The Imperial Government can close the controversy in a manner satisfactory to the Government and the people of the United States by complying with the perfectly reasonable terms of our repeated demand. If, as is intimated, the proposals she now makes are to be final we may call the controversy ended, but its conclusion will not be "mutually satisfactory." There will be unpleasant memories of wrong done for which due and just satisfaction was withheld. It would be of better augury for the relations of the two countries if Germany would admit the wrong by a frank disavowal. But we can accept no money payment without the disclaimer. Germany must not be permitted to put us in that wretched and pitiful position before the nations of the world.

CENSUSES OF NEW YORK CITY.

Nation, State, and city have now counted or estimated the population of this city in 1915 as follows:

Federal Census Bureau	5,602,841
State census	5,047,221
City Health Department	5,585,772

The Federal estimate is an arithmetical calculation based upon the experienced rate of growth from the count of 1910. The Health Department's estimate is based upon a number of tests accepted by sanitarians, such as the birth rate. There is no reason to doubt that the City Health Department and the Federal Census Bureau sought to arrive at the truth. They support each other in discrediting the State actual count, which nevertheless may be accurate for the purposes for which it was made. The purpose of the State census is not to ascertain simply the persons within the city, but the persons entitled to political representation within it. Summer absentees, hotel residents, those dwelling upon Federal reservations, inmates of charitable and punitive institutions are not entitled to be counted in the State's political apportionment, and therefore are as though they were not for the purposes of the State's census. For the purposes of statistics regarding births, marriages, and deaths there are 538,551 more persons in this city than there are for the purposes of apportioning legislative districts.

There is reason to believe that the Federal and city counts are as accurate for political as for sanitary purposes. It is not reasonable to believe that the city grew faster in the period including the panic of 1907 and the collapse of the building boom than in the good years which followed 1910. The ratio of population to voters indicates a present population of 5,444,000, which is a political confirmation of the sanitary indications. It is contrary to experience that the State population should increase faster than the city's, and yet that is what the State count shows. The increase of the whole State, including the city, in a decade has been 1,629,436, but the city alone shows an increase of 1,033,440. The State count shows surprisingly inadequate growth of the city's political influence, even after making allowance for the fact that apportionment is upon the basis of citizens, and not of residents. With the growth of the city so much larger than that of the State, it is necessary that there shall be a revision of legislative representation, both as regards the relation of State to city and as regards the relation of portions of the city to each other. At present there are sixty-three city Assemblymen and eighty-seven others. There have been suggestions that the State should lose five and the city gain them. Or the correction may be seven, instead of five. It will be a Republican reapportionment, but not even the State census can alter the fact that country counties which have not grown as fast as the city must make concessions to it.

The shift of population within the city is equally striking. Brooklyn, perhaps, will have as many Assemblymen as Manhattan for the first time. The Senate changes will be fewer, there being mention only of one or two additional districts, and Kings County's qualifications for greater representation being less clear. But there is much yet to hear about the defects of the State census, and the injustice of the constitutional restrictions upon the influence of the city in State affairs. On a straight count of population and taxes paid the city would rule the State as certainly as the State rules the city. But there is neither full manhood suffrage nor property qualification in the electoral system of the State.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The arguments upon which President WILSON proposes to ground his appeal to the country in favor of military preparedness are unanswerable. New conditions affecting the fundamental rights of nations have been created by the European war. All countries must be prepared to meet these conditions. However noble the desire for international harmony and general disarmament may be, it must not now be permitted to interfere with this nation's duty to be ready to protect its rights. We must be able to defend not only the rights we possess in common with all other nations, but we must be prepared also to meet the responsibility placed upon us by the Monroe Doctrine. We cannot tell what the effect upon the United States of the greatest conflict in history may be. Thus arguing, the President will take pains to make clear the unwisdom of the pacifists who declare that preparation for national defense will inevitably develop the spirit of militarism among a hitherto unwarlike people. Nothing is further from his mind than the cultivation of a policy of aggressiveness. Nothing is more foreign to the tastes and inclinations of the people of the United States. But the means of defense are essential at all times, in every country, if that country is successfully to endure in the face of foreign rivalry. We long since outgrew the means of defense we possess. We must rebuild our fences.

There will be no idea of partisanship in the President's speeches, we may be sure, and their appeal will be directed to citizens of all parties. The tour has no other political aim than to win public support for reasonable, moderate, and well-considered measures to strengthen our military and naval forces. Some fears are expressed that the President's welcome will not be enthusiastic, because of the character of his mission, in various sections of the Middle West. We believe that those apprehensions are groundless. In every part of this country there is an energetic movement in favor of preparedness. It may be stronger in the East and the Far West than in the central parts of the country, but the people of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska know that their fate is bound up with that of the people of the States nearer to the coasts, and if their interests in military and naval matters have seemed to be less keen, it will be found that they have as clear a comprehension of the need of national defenses as the people of New York and Massachusetts or of California and Oregon. The trouble is that the preparedness issue has been confused all over the country by the conflicting opinions of what should be done and how to do it. The clamor of the advocates of a large permanent army and a navy second in power to none in the world may have led some of the good folks of the interior to fear that the country is in danger of forgetting its wholesome traditions. The President will reassure them. The clamor of neither the militarists nor the pacifists is to be heeded. Our need is to prepare only for defense.

BUYERS AND BUSINESS.

Readers of the business page of THE TIMES must have remarked the lengthening list of commercial buyers in town. The nature of their opinions expressed to THE TIMES bears out the inference from their number. They are here to spend money, and they have a uniform tale to tell of prosperity where they came from. There is nothing more pleasing to New Yorkers than the prosperity of other people, for there is no way for prosperity to exist generally without the reflection of it here. The Exposition prosperity of the Frisco region of "the Coast" has now spread to the lumber districts further north. Toward the east, there have been oil strikes and mining booms in the Rocky and intermountain districts. The crop yields of the prairie States are an old story, and the end of them is not yet. The buyers from all these districts say that more Christmas money was circulating a few weeks back than ever before, and already there is an accumulation of more money seeking sellers. The loans of the banks are increasing as trade revives, and the money accumulates faster than the banks can lend it. St. Louis is expecting its biggest business year. Chicago is all sold out and must stock up. They are forehanded in the Windy City and are buying more than they really need just now because they think it will be harder to buy to the same advantage later on. A buyer from Georgia is spending twice his usual amount, and finds collections better than usual.

Trouble in this country is as scarce as snakes in Ireland. Those who are not happy unless they are worrying can only really enjoy themselves when riding Welsh rabbit nightmares and dreaming of troubles to come. Americans who take the world as they find it nowadays are making money and saving it as well as spending it. These conditions are an agreeable surprise, adversity having been our guest so long. There is even a certain shame about being so prosperous when millions are fighting and uncounted multitudes are suffering everything within human experience. Even sympathy with others does not lessen our duty to keep ourselves strong and sane, for the world would be worse off if we were not prospering through rendering services the world cannot dispense with. Except for our crops there would have been famine. Except for our munitions the right would have been defeated before now. Except for our influence international law would have vanished from the earth, and the war would have descended to depths of brutality without human restraint and without the fear of GOD. We are prospering through war only in our turn, and only as those now suffering once profited at our expense. Our prosperity is deserved, and is beneficent to others than ourselves.

WE MUST DO OUR DUTY.

The President is reported to approve the Philippines bill as it has now been amended with the provision of Senator CLARKE of Arkansas that independence shall be granted to the islanders within two years modified so that our control of them will last four or five years longer. But the amendment does not materially improve the measure. The work we have undertaken to do in the far Pacific can scarcely be done in half a century. By force of circumstances we have constituted ourselves trustees for the Philippine Islands, pledged to develop them in the arts and industries of civilization for the benefit of their inhabitants. This work of development, of spreading and strengthening the forces of civilization in a region populated by people of different races, many of them of savage ancestry, who did not before our occupancy dwell in harmony, has scarcely begun. At least fifty years of intelligent and persistent effort will be required to complete it. We must do much more for the Filipinos, the Moros, and the other inhabitants of the archipelago than we have yet done. As a people we must take an intelligent interest in their welfare. We must teach them how to govern themselves. We must help them to make their industries profitable and to establish a system of education. We cannot with justification escape from our obligation as trustees. That we do not want the Philippines is no excuse for abandoning our control of them, which was forced upon us and was accepted as a national duty.

The talk of guaranteeing the independence of the Philippines by means of treaties with other nations sounds well, but we should be compelled to protect such treaties by keeping in the South Seas a navy larger than that we now possess and holding on to the land fortifications. The really intelligent Filipinos do not want independence. The cry for our withdrawal is purely political and generally insincere. Time is wasted in the deliberations over the present Philippines bill. Shrewd observers in Washington do not expect it to become a law. But whatever its chances are it should be opposed by all who believe that a nation should not be false to a trust it has undertaken to fulfill.

THE SEA ROUTE TO SIBERIA.

After Dr. NANSEN returned from his ocean trip through the Kara Sea to the mouth of the Yenisei River, in 1913, he told the people of St. Petersburg in a lecture that he believed this commercial route could be made practicable and very advantageous to Siberia. He advised the Russian Government to use aeroplanes to investigate the conditions of the sea and to report these conditions by wireless telegraph to all vessels attempting to use this route between Western Europe and Siberia.

The Russian Government adopted his suggestions. The system was in operation last Summer, and the results were so satisfactory that it is intended to send a considerable fleet of commercial vessels into the Kara Sea this season. Two steamers, the Haugastoel and the Eden, in the service of the Siberian Commercial Company, arrived at Grimsby, England, on Oct. 11, with large cargoes shipped from the mouths of the Yenisei and Ob Rivers. They were loaded with wheat, butter, hemp, and other Siberian products. They were Siberia's only commercial outlet last year to any country except Russia, as the Siberian Railroad is now monopolized by the Government for military purposes.

As JOSEPH LIED, in charge of this expedition, approached Yugor Strait, the entrance into that part of the Arctic Ocean called the Kara Sea, he was informed by wireless operators that there was ice in the strait but that the Kara Sea was in navigable condition. He forced his way through the strait, and from there to the mouths of the Yenisei and the Ob he was guided all the way by wireless advices, which kept him in touch with the best information as to how to shape his course. There were wireless stations at three points along the Arctic coasts, and two aeroplanes between these stations were constantly bringing information as to the conditions of navigation. A part of the cargo was taken on at the mouth of the Ob River, and this is the second time that a steamship has visited it. It is the third successive and successful voyage that LIED has made to the Kara Sea and the great Siberian rivers. Under his command a much larger fleet of vessels will be sent out next Summer, as it is believed the navigation problem is now solved.

It is well worth the while of Western Europe to establish sea connections with these two great river basins if the project is really as practicable as it is now said to be. The Yenisei and the Ob rank with the largest rivers of the world in volume and in drainage area. In these respects they far surpass all European rivers. The Ob basin, with its tremendous system of tributaries, is nearly half as large as the United States. The Yenisei area of drainage is nearly 200,000 square miles smaller than that of the Ob; and great regions of the most fertile lands of Siberia are drained to the sea by these rivers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Literature, Patrons, and Tips.

Does American literature really need a rich patron in the sense in which Mr. ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON seemed to use that word in the interview with him which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES? The inference from a part of what he said is that he would like to see American men and women of wealth taking the relation toward authors and artists that MAECENAS held toward HORACE—a sort of personal endowment of which the tip is the analogue in every-day life. It needed some hundreds of hard-working, evolutionary years to enable the profession of letters to emerge from the feudal status. Does any practitioner of the art at the present day wish to turn back in his relation to the world to that condition? For so long a time he, along with the followers of the art of healing, held economically a position somewhat similar to the waiter, the porter, and the barber of the present day that one would think his present-day representative would prefer a dinner of herbs with freedom and independence to a stalled ox bought for him by a wealthy patron.

Moreover, is not the idea of having the author or artist supported in comfort, so that he can do his best work unworried, based on a misconception? Does not any man of genius, or even of great talent, want other people to see or read his productions, want to share his thought and his vision with others, quite as much as he wants to write his thought or paint his vision? Of what use all his labor if it does not fructify in the life of the world? And that, of course, means that it is just as necessary to provide a public for genius as it is to shelter and nourish the genius itself. And in that work, surely, there is opportunity enough for patrons of art and letters. Mr. JOHNSON indicated some of the things that the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters would like to do if they had the means. They are all in the line of educating the popular taste and elevating the popular standard in the appreciation of music, painting, sculpture, literature. It has been said contemptuously many times that literature cannot thrive in a democracy. And nobody has ever yet stopped to consider that literature and art have never had a fair chance in a democracy. Appreciation of their beauties and values does not spring full grown out of the soil. Would it not be better worth while to try the experiment of using every possible means of elevating and refining the public appreciation of art and literature than to go back to the old method of hothouse cultivation of genius?

Stopping the War on Corporations.

A bill is pending before the Mississippi Legislature abolishing the 15 per cent. fee allowed the Attorney General on money recovered from trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. The bill is described as "the opening measure in the fight being waged in this State to stop the relentless war waged on corporations and capital by fee officers." The Mississippi way is a good way for States which may have imitated its method of the war of which Mississippi has wearied. But there are other States which did not imitate Mississippi's way of putting a price on the head of malefactors of wealth and which need to proceed otherwise.

When States which need capital perceive that war on capital is not the way to attract it, then they may be trusted to stop putting a political premium upon the services of those who wage such war. So long as there are votes in the reduction of profits, although rightly made, the war on profit will continue by those who make profits in honor and political reward at the cost of the general good. There never has been any reason to doubt that grand and petit juries, State and Federal, would deal justly with misconduct by the trusts and combines. But there is ample reason to believe that the men who compose such juries, when confronted with their duty on their oaths, shrink from what the politicians so willingly do and hitherto have been so richly rewarded for doing. That is something for the voters to think about as voters as well as jurymen. When voters and jurymen think and act alike the war on corporations will be over, except for the unending war upon offenses against the general sense of good business. That will never be over, and is a better protection against bad business than any statute without it.

Certain Deputy Sheriffs of Seattle.

The new prohibition law of the State of Washington is of no fanatical dryness. It permits a Washingtonian—good old temperance word—to order, possess, or consume two quarts of strong liquors and a dozen quarts of malt liquors a month. It is for experts to judge the reasonableness of this ration, which to the uninstructed or unthirsty seems to make a Washington home no desert.

The intemperate zeal of certain Deputy Sheriffs in enforcing the law is likely to "make it odious." Thus, at Seattle, these enthusiasts raided two private residences in search of spirituous store in excess of the statute-permitted allowance. At one they seized "a fifty-six-gallon barrel of gin, a twenty-gallon barrel of whisky, two dozen quarts and two dozen pints of champagne," and so on. At the other they confiscated divers rare wines. The Prosecuting Attorney says that he cautioned the Deputies against raiding private houses. If the "blind pigs" can be cleaned out, that will be triumph enough for the prohibition law; and the illegality of private stocks of liquors not for sale, in private houses not used evasively as "clubs," seems doubtful.

It is an old irony of the New York police in sporadic bursts of enforcing the excise law on Sunday to "pull" the most highly respectable restaurants. They want to make the proceeding ridiculous. Is that the purpose of the Seattle Deputies, or is there inside of their noddles some crude notion that "the rich" ought to be harassed, that unsparing justice must be as stern to the wine cellar of the "wealthy lumberman" as to the "blind pig"?

THE TRADE WAR DANGER.

America's Position in the Face of German and British Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on "International Competition" will naturally be considered in connection with the Washington dispatch, which was first published in THE TIMES last December, and which stated that England proposed to hold German shipping in leash even at the end of the war while further terms were discussed. In the House of Commons a more recent statement by Mr. Runciman and the ensuing debate have emphasized the significance of these matters. These dispatches and your editorial deserve to be studied, particularly in relation to an article translated from an obscure Swedish paper in November, 1914, which was published in THE TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, April, 1915. This article, "What the Germans Desire," was, I believe, inspired by the highest authorities in Germany. That it should have wandered to Scandinavia, and thence to CURRENT HISTORY, is another story. But at that time it at once attracted official attention in England. The result is, perhaps, seen in the Washington dispatch of last December. For the gist of the article in CURRENT HISTORY is the general plan of a central European Zollverein as it was probably worked out by the German Foreign Office. Mr. Brailsford in The New Republic of Jan. 8, 1916, has a characteristically interesting and ineffective article on this subject.

But the main point is that this aspect of foreign policy deserves the most careful study and attention by Americans. We are exposed by these two programs to a German determination by use of tariffs after the peace to control the commerce of a vast area in Europe, and perhaps in other parts of the world. We have also to consider the effect on our imports and exports of the British plan. Whichever side wins, whether or not the war ends in a deadlock, two things stand out clearly now. The Germans said, in October, 1914, if we can't win on the field we will win by organization and by tariffs, and they optimistically included the statement that at the end of this war "the world would have to reckon with only two first-class powers, viz., Germany and the United States of America." The English, on the other hand, now say that by control of the seas they will meet this possibility. In any event, it is important for us to study the documents and to consider the facts. The Government at Washington, our economic students, and the directors of our business are undoubtedly investigating the multitude of elements and phases which belong to these problems. Certainly the questions involved are alive in the minds of many Americans. Unless we are ready and determined to take care of ourselves, we don't deserve to play a real part in this matter. For we are in for a long game, and a difficult game.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.
Madison, Wis., Jan. 20, 1916.

JIMMY "COPS" THE CROSS.

It eynt the bryvest blowke y' knaow as
fights the 'ardest 'ere,
Ther's things yer never dreams of
mykes yer fight;
It might be somethin' as you ate, or
mybe too much beer,
An' sometimes it's the rankest kind o'
fright.

But blaow me if I ever see in hall me
livin' d'ys
A feller get a V. C. stryght an' true,
Wiv fifty quid in shinin' 'arfs an' pipers
full o' pr'ise,
W'en suicide was wot 'e tried ter do.

I means ter s'y I never did until a monf
agaow,
An' then I see the thing wiv me own
heye;
Fer Yankee Jimmy copped the cross,
which syme per'aps yer knaow,
W'en wot 'e wanted most was just ter
die.

'E 'adn't spowke a civil thing fer many
a bloomin' d'y;
'Is sweet'eart back at 'ome 'ad sent no
word;
'E couldn't 'ide 'is feelin's an' we'd
sometimes arsk 'im w'y—
An' then 'e'd act as if 'e 'adn't 'eard.

The d'y we 'ad ter tyke a trench 'e got a
picture card,
It towld 'im 'ow 'is girl 'ad gone an'
wed;
'E tore it inter little bits—'is heyes
looked strynge an' 'ard,
An' we could tell as 'e was seein' red.

The order cyme by telly phone ter charge
the bloomin' 'Uns.
We did—an' rooted ev'ry beggar aht;
But they cyme back in 'undreds wiv
the'r blazin', blindin' guns,
An' drove us 'ome agyne wiv curse an'
shaht.

An' Jim cyme wiv us too at first—a
ball 'ad browke 'is 'and,
An' somethin' slashed 'is cheek daown
to 'is chin;
'Is fyce was orful bloody an' 'e couldn't
'ardly stand,
Until 'e knew the sergeant wasn't in.

An' then 'e crawled back aht agyne in
spite of all the 'ell,
A-lookin' fer the sergeant left be'ind;
'E found 'im, seven yards aw'y, a-
bleedin' where 'e fell,
An' dragged 'im in 'arf-dead an' nearly
blind.

'E wasn't bryve; w'y stryke me pink!
'E wanted ter be shot;
'E couldn't live wivaht 'is girl, an'
saow
'E tried ter kill 'is bally self. Naow
look at wot 'e's got—
The dear ol' cross. Eynt that a rummy
gaow!

H. VARLEY.

SUBMARINES AND ARMENIA.

A Break Between the United States and Turkey as a German Plot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is method in Turco-Teutonic madness if Turkey admits the responsibility for the sinking of the Persia. It is a well-known fact that at the beginning of the world war Turkey did not possess any submarines worth the name. She may have later constructed a few of them, though the characteristic Turkish slothfulness would render it well nigh impossible. Let us grant, however, that Turkey has since constructed some submarines. But where could she procure the crews to man them? It has often been asserted that it is easier to construct submarines than to train officers for them. German submarine officers might be Turkofied by wearing red fezes on their heads, or bearing on their arms red bands with the inscription, "Mohammed is the prophet of God," yet they would not cease to be Germans.

If the United States is deceived by this latest Teutonic trick, Germany will accomplish two things: first, she will be in position to continue her barbarous submarine warfare in the Mediterranean under the Turkish flag, as she will undoubtedly advise Turkey not to accede to any American demands for reparation; and secondly, by a severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, which may result from the Persia dispute, the despicable German plan for exterminating the Armenians will be consummated.

That the German Government has been the instigator of the worse-than-massacre deportation of the Armenians has often been intimated, even by Turkish officials and priests. And taking into consideration the German control of the Turkish Government in Constantinople, it is obvious that the Kaiser could have instantly terminated those Turkish atrocities had he so desired.

M. Victor Berard, the eminent French publicist, whose impassioned appeal to President Wilson in behalf of the Armenians will be published in The New Armenia, not only directly accuses the German Government but reveals also its motive, saying:

> So long as the influence of liberal powers was paramount in Constantinople, the Turkish Government viewed in a friendly spirit the educational endeavors of the American and French missionaries, and acknowledged that their work promoted the growth of wealth throughout the entire Ottoman Empire. And the Sublime Porte was wont to declare with pleasure that the Armenians, pupils of your American and our French schools, were the millet-i-sadik, (faithful nation,) to whom the Sultan intrusted the highest and most important posts of his civil administration. But when German influence came to predominate over the Sultans and their camarilla, the Armenians were persecuted, tortured, and massacred by the hundred thousands. After the massacres of 1896 and 1909, perpetrated by the order of Abdul Hamid, the Young Turks undertook to extirpate systematically the Armenian nation, and the work of extirpation is being executed in those provinces where one day the Bagdad Railway is expected to transport the German colonies.

Accordingly, if the Armenians are not extirpated the prospects of German colonization in the fertile Armenian provinces will become nil. Thus far the only obstacle that has prevented the consummation of the Kaiser's plan for the total destruction of the Armenians has been the American financial assistance rendered the persecuted Armenians through the United States Ambassador, Consular agents, and the American missionaries. Should America be caught in the Teutonic snare by regarding Turkey as responsible for the Persia slaughter, and should the next step be the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Turkey, the hope of saving the remnants of the noble Armenian race will vanish, and there will be assured for the Germans "a place in the sun" on the graves of a martyred nation.

ARSHAG MAHDESIAN.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

For a Shakespeare Memorial Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Robert Underwood Johnson's timely remarks on the need of some provision for literary and artistic workers in their declining years impels me to suggest that instead of promising immortality to such benefactor as may come forward and supply this, the honorary committee especially appointed by his Honor the Mayor to further the celebration of the Shakespearean tercentenary set aside the projected masque and its incidentals, and, aided by the American public, who are the true patrons of art and literature, devote their energies to the founding of a Shakespearean Terceutenary Memorial Home for artists and authors whom advancing years or physical disabilities have rendered incapable of self-support. A home such as this, once established, should be maintained by public funds, aided by annual dues or subscriptions from members of the professions concerned, and by contributions from publishers at large, because, as a general rule, they reap the larger share of reward from literary and artistic efforts. The actors have their home, the printers have theirs; for the sailors there is Snug Harbor, but for the artist and the writer there is but the poorhouse or the asylum.

At one of the recent meetings of the Council of the American Authors' League, Cleveland Moffett, drawing attention to existing conditions, moved that the council of this organization establish a fund for the relief of members of the literary profession. The motion met with unanimous support, and is now in the hands of a committee especially appointed to determine the best course to be followed. There is already a benevolent fund which is administered under the auspices of the Authors' Club, of which Dr. Rossiter Johnson is Treasurer. It has done splendid work in relieving all cases of need that have been directed to its attention. Nearly $5,000 has already been expended, but the fund itself is altogether too small to make such general provision as is suggested by Robert Underwood Johnson. If committees from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Authors' Club, and the American Authors' League should be formed to act in conjunction with the Mayor's special Shakespearean Tercentenary Committee, the funds to provide—or, if necessary, to build—such a memorial home as is suggested would soon be provided, a permanent monument to the memory of the supreme creative and poetical genius of the English tongue be erected, and Dora Knowlton Ranous will not have died in vain.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

A Loss to the Sisters of Mercy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The other day a heavy blow fell upon the Sisters of Mercy in charge of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Gabriels, Franklin County, New York, in the loss by fire of one of its chief buildings. Numbers of patients were housed in it. All were saved. The loss is $25,000 or more. The total of insurance is said to be $7,000. The sanitarium was founded by the late Sister Mary P. H. Kieran for the relief of victims of the white plague regardless of race, religious belief, or means of repayment. The work was accomplished through great sacrifice and untiring labor and devotion of the Sisters of Mercy. The loss that has befallen comes at a time when the Sisters are already burdened with efforts to enlarge their work to meet the great demand of the army of the sick, and the need of a helping hand is great.

New York, Jan. 25, 1916. W. W. GAY.

CONSUMPTION TAX ON SUGAR

A Statement of the Case for the Porto Rican Growers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask space to answer the article in today's issue, "A Consumption Tax on Sugar," as advocated by Mr. Lowry of the Federal Refining Company, for the information of the American people, large consumers of that product, and also for consideration by Congress, which is now studying new sources of much needed revenue.

Neither Porto Rico, any other American dependency, nor Louisiana can produce sugar as cheap as foreign sugar. The production of cane to the acre (twenty tons) is small as compared with the large returns (fifty tons) obtained from foreign virgin lands, which give about ten crops to one planting, as compared with only three in Porto Rico. Intense cultivation is necessary and liberal fertilizing also in our dependencies that are now very expensive, but are not needed by our competitors in new and less exhausted fields.

American products enter Porto Rico and Hawaii entirely free and with Custom House privileged duties in the Philippines. The free entry of their sugars in the United States constitutes only a fair reciprocity. No such favor is shown to American products in foreign countries, as Cuba, which is our largest seller, concedes us only limited discounts on her duty rates on special articles, among which are to be found mostly products not obtainable elsewhere.

Porto Rico, Hawaii, &c., are large buyers of American products, Porto Rico alone taking nearly $40,000,000 annually, which means a good trade for the United States producers and laboring men. If the sugar trade should be crushed down, as would happen with "free sugar," and an excise or consumption tax be levied on both domestic and foreign sugars, as recommended by Mr. Lowry, the American manufacturers and laborers in all lines, as also the several American steamship lines now doing a good business in that traffic, would suffer severely by the curtailed buying capacity and exports of these islands, besides the heavy loss on capital of Americans extensively invested in that industry that constitutes the backbone of our said possessions.

Should the Treasury needs be so urgent as to require the new consumption tax on sugar, we would advocate that it be levied on all sugars, independent of the Custom House duty that our President and Secretary of the Treasury recommended shall remain in force after May 1 as necessary revenue.

The sugar consumers will soon understand that the 1 cent per pound Custom House duty, to which Mr. Lowry so strenuously objects, is a source of encouragement to domestic producers, who may soon provide the American people with a sufficiently increased production to become more independent than now of foreign supplies, and which enlarged domestic production will protect the people against any extortionate or blockade prices as now demanded for dyestuffs, owing to non-home production.

The United States, with an ample home production, could dictate prices to the world's markets, which time will not be far away if the cane and beet growers are allowed a fair and steady tariff to induce them to double, if possible, their present production, and to compete with foreign producers.

E. WOLFF,
President Insular Chamber of Commerce of Porto Rico, San Juan Section.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

Our Case Against England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication from Mr. Edmunds, which appeared in THE TIMES of Jan. 24, occurs the following passage:

> The United States, of all neutrals, is estopped from even protest against belligerent tyranny over neutral commerce between neutrals by reason of its authorship of the doctrine that ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports may be liable for the penalties of breach of blockade.

I am surprised that Mr. Edmunds should have cited in support of his position the decision of our Supreme Court in the case of the Springbok, and have omitted to cite the decision of the same Chief Justice in the case of the Peterhoff. This omission is the more surprising because the case of the Peterhoff is strictly parallel to that of our vessels seeking to convey their cargoes to Germany through nonblockade routes. It may be well to quote the decision rendered by Chief Justice Chase in that case. Referring to the case of the Bermuda, Justice Chase said:

> There is an obvious and broad line of distinction between the cases. * * * In the case of the Bermuda, the cargo could not reach its ultimate destination without violating blockade. In the case before us the cargo could reach an ultimate destination without violating blockade at all. * * * Trade between London and Matamoras, even with intent to supply from Matamoras goods to Texas, violated no blockade, and cannot be declared unlawful.

It was clear to our Supreme Court in 1865 that the extension of the privilege of continuous voyage in the cases of the Bermuda and the Springbok could not be stretched to cover cases like the Peterhoff. In the minds of those Judges there was "an obvious distinction between those cases."

Our case against the British blockade can rest not only upon this decision of our own Supreme Court but also upon decisions made by English Judges in 1801, in cases which were strictly parallel to that of the Peterhoff. I would suggest that it may be rather premature to conclude that "our hands are tied in the British blockade."

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, Mass., Jan. 24, 1916.

Income Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in this morning's issue on "Federal and State Income Taxes" is a valuable contribution to the discussion on the subject. I beg to ask you to correct a statement therein as to the proposal of the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax. We are not urging a rapidly progressive Federal income tax to obtain the funds for preparedness. We want this tax whether we expend any more for preparedness or not. The total excess of disbursements over receipts into the general fund last year was $57,442,500.

This association is also opposed to an income tax for State and local purposes, and says specifically: "Additional revenue for local and State purposes can be secured by heavier taxation of land values, which are an adequate, appropriate subject of taxation for these purposes."

We have no intention of having forty-eight different and impractical systems of State and local income taxes. The plan we propose is eminently practical, and is rapidly gaining wide recognition. We urge the heavy income tax for the Federal Government, instead of the various taxes on consumption which take the coppers out of the dollars of the working people, and which THE NEW YORK TIMES has so vigorously and effectively opposed when they are labeled tariff taxes.

JOHN J. HOPPER, President.
New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

The Turks and the Persia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The considerable interval of time that has elapsed since the sinking of the Persia and the announcement that Turkey is to assume the responsibility of receiving another note from us suggests the difficulty that Austria and Germany have had in persuading the Turks to blacken their fame with the odium of this foul deed. HARRISON W. SMITH.
Auburndale, Mass., Jan. 24, 1916.

NEW MARTIAN QUESTIONS.

An Explanation of Antoniadi's Failure to Find the Canals.

New York, Jan. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prominence which you gave to Antoniadi's views on Mars in Sunday's TIMES no doubt led many of your readers to suppose that at last the "canal" controversies are settled.

Antoniadi is not a regular but an occasional observer of Mars. His British Association work is the result of what he could not see through a 33-inch Meudon glass. He admits having had views of the canals as geometric lines, but refuses to believe in them because the 33-inch glass, under what he considered better conditions, failed to reveal them. As the air in the environs of a great city is far from being of the best and as he neglected to use any of the optical means found useful in improving the seeing, his failure is not astonishing. Inexperienced as he was in appraising the optical effects of the waves in the atmosphere, he deemed the size of the glass to be a conclusive criterion.

The fallacy of this idea has been exposed over and over again, notably by Professor W. H. Pickering of Harvard College Observatory, himself a skilled Martian observer and a believer in the canals. The bigger the glass the worse off you are in studying the surface of Mars. The atmosphere is constantly "boiling," and the bigger the lens the more this boiling interferes with good seeing. Successful observations of Mars can never be made with a glass of the dimensions of the Meudon instrument, and least of all in an atmosphere so dense as that through which Antoniadi attempted to see the canals.

The question of the canals is still so unsettled, despite Antoniadi's work, that Professor W. H. Pickering has formulated a plan for another study—a plan of determining what is positively known about Mars. This plan, however, is not likely to lead to any more definite results. He proposes to consider as "positively known" only what all his several observers can see. Advances in science are not made in this manner. Such a scheme is on a par with attempting to find the weight of a heap of stones by requesting several persons to estimate the weight and then taking the mean of the estimates.

Why is it that astronomers refuse to accept Professor Lowell's observations on Mars and yet indorse his studies of other heavenly bodies made with the same instrument and by the same staff? The observatory at Flagstaff was founded for its planetary possibilities. For years it was the only one specially so conceived and equipped. In 1907, at the suggestion of Flammarion, M. Jarry Deloges started an investigation of the planet in France and Algeria, carrying out his preparations with similar care in sights, instruments, and prolonged, insistent study. The result was a truly wonderful confirmation of the Flagstaff discoveries. The observations of Deloges and of the men in Flagstaff were made 6,000 miles apart without any prearrangement. Yet the drawings obtained in both observatories are so similar that they sometimes cannot distinguish the one set from the other.

But apart from these considerations, how can we explain away the photographs of the canals made by Professor Lowell? Any one who has seen them must be convinced of the reality of the canals.

Why is the notion of the canals so abhorrent? Lowell has explained them as the work of intelligent beings with a simplicity and a plausibility positively aesthetic. To offset him astronomers, not one of whom has had his experience and not one of whom had the opportunity of viewing Mars in the unrivaled atmosphere of Arizona, advance theories so absurd that it seems incredible that they should emanate from men of standing. Perhaps the secret of opposition is one of psychology. It is skepticism versus evidence.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.

The College Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Rogers in a recent issue of THE TIMES criticises our educational system, and suggests that the suffragists will "uproot and reform education from babies to universities."

In asserting that her son is "

TEUTONIC ALLIES' DIPLOMATS GUESTS

Entertained by President Wilson at Second Corps Dinner at the White House.

NEUTRAL ENVOYS PRESENT

Ambassador von Bernstorff Heads the Sixty at Table—Fort Myer Officers Give a Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The second and last dinner of the season in honor of the Diplomatic Corps was given by President and Mrs. Wilson this evening. At the first diplomatic dinner, which took place last week, representatives of the Governments of the Entente Allies were present, and, in addition, all the diplomatic representatives of neutral countries. Tonight the representatives of the Teutonic Allies were guests, and the representatives of neutral nations were again entertained.

Covers were laid for sixty guests, with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, heading the list. The diplomats present were all chiefs of missions, Ambassadors, Ministers or Chargé d'Affaires. The absence of the Countess von Bernstorff, Baroness Zwiedinek, wife of the Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary, and Mme. Van Rappard, wife of the Netherlands Minister, who are in Europe, with half a dozen or more officials ill with the grip, and the fact that the Envoys from Portugal, Denmark, Panama, Persia, and Greece are bachelors, left fourteen male guests, several in gold embroidered uniforms, to walk partnerless to dinner.

Miss Margaret Wilson returned from Philadelphia in time to join the company, which included, in addition to the German Ambassador, Ambassador of Brazil and Mme. Da Gama, Ambassador of Spain and Mme. Riano, Ambassador of Chile and Mme. Suarez-Mujica, Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, the Minister and Portugal, Minister of Bolivia and Mme. Calderon, Minister of Switzerland and Mme. Ritter, Minister of Norway and Mme. Bryn, Minister of Uruguay and Mme. de Pena, the Minister of Guatemala, Minister of Sweden and Mme. Ekengren, the Minister of Denmark, the Minister of Panama, Minister of Nicaragua and Mme. Chammouro, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Siamese Minister, the Minister of Persia, Minister of Haiti and Mme. Menos, Minister of Cuba and Mme. de Cespedes, the Minister of Venezuela, Minister of Salvador and Mme. Zaldivar, Chinese Minister and Mrs. Koo.

Senator James A. Clarke, Senator John W. Kern, Representative and Mrs. James R. Mann, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey and Mme. Hussein Bey, the Chargé d'Affaires of Austria-Hungary, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina and Mme. Quintana, the Chargé d'Affaires of Greece, the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, the Director General of the Pan-American Union, Mr. and Mrs. Rolfe E. Bolling, Miss Nona Maddox, Miss Bertha Bolling, Miss Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Lieutenant Edwin M. Watson.

The floral decorations were even more elaborate than on the occasion of the first dinner, as pink snapdragons of the giant size took the place of carnations. A recital by Miss Maude E. Clark and Melville A. Clark, harpists, followed the dinner.

Mrs. Wilson has emptied her former home, 1,308 Twentieth Street, of its artistic furnishings and placed the property in the hands of a real estate firm for sale. A considerable portion of the furniture has been stored, while many pieces of silver and bric-a-brac for which their owner has a sentimental regard have found their way to the White House.

The officers at Fort Myer gave their second large ball of the Winter tonight, when the guests were received by Mrs. Charles G. Morton, Mrs. Thomas B. Forsythe, and Mrs. Clement McMillan. Captain Charles Haight made the introductions.

Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels were the guests in whose honor Naval Constructor and Mrs. David W. Taylor entertained at dinner this evening. Other dinner hosts entertaining large companies were Mrs. Mark Hanna and Mrs. Arthur Pue Gorman, Willard.

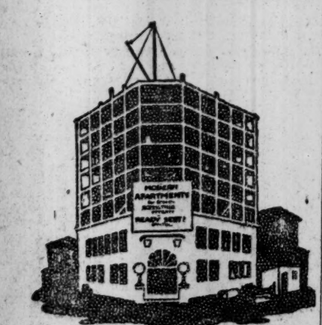
Senator and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., have issued invitations to a dinner party in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Marshall on Thursday, Feb. 17. Mrs. Wadsworth is now making a short visit in New York.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane were obliged to recall their dinner invitations for this evening owing to illness in the family.

Counselor of the State Department and Mrs. Frank L. Polk have canceled all social engagements and gone to New York, where their small son has been operated upon in one of the hospitals of that city.

Johnson-Kane Wedding on Feb. 17.

The wedding of Miss Helen Dorothea Kane, daughter of Mrs. William E. Glyn of 42 East Sixty-seventh Street by a former marriage, and Seymour Johnson, son of Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson of 11 East Sixty-third Street, is to take place on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. A reception is to follow at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Kane is well known in Newport, where she spends the Summers with her mother. The engagement was announced last November.



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MISS RIORDAN A BRIDE.

Wedded to Wilfrid Wood in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The wedding of Wilfrid Wood, a son of Mrs. Frederic Wood of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Helen Price Riordan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Riordan of 14 East Sixtieth Street, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Bellinger, vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel. The church was decorated with palms and growing trees about the chancel and clusters of white flowers on the nave pews.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a short-skirted frock of cloth of silver, with a low-cut bodice, the whole draped with quantities of white tulle, which formed the enveloping sleeves. A Court train of cloth of silver was fastened midway between the neck and waist lines, and trails of orange blossoms were fastened over the shoulders. The tulle veil was held in a flat cap effect, with small clusters of orange blossoms, and she carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Louise Riordan was her sister's maid of honor, and wore blue tulle over cloth of silver, with silver slippers and hose.

The other attendants, the Misses Ella Floyd-Jones Carpeder, Eulalia Garrison, and Eleanor Kipp Wood and Mrs. Joseph C. Bordan wore cloth of silver draped in pink tulle. The gowns had very short skirts with extremely full tulle draperies. The cloth of silver corsages ended under the arms and the entire upper part of the body, shoulders and arms, were veiled with the pale pink tulle. Silver ribbons were drawn around the body a little below the bust and tied in bows, and knots of silver ribbon showed on the long floating sleeves. The tulle skirt draperies were also edged with silver. All carried arm bouquets of pale pink roses, and carried little gold and pink brocaded bags. All wore large black crinoline hats with tulle brims, with clusters of pink roses caught at the edge of the brim, and had scarfs of black tulle wound around the neck.

The little Misses Katharine and Aurelie Murchison, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Murchison, were the flower girls.

Mr. Wood's best man was Nelson L. White, and the eight ushers were Charles F. Nichols, Shannon L. Meany, James H. McLean, Donald F. Taylor, Albert S. Swords, Robert S. Randolph, Leland H. Ross, and Josiah Macy, all of Morristown.

A reception for 200 guests was held in the Gotham ballroom. Mrs. Riordan, the bride's mother, who also received, wore a gray satin gown with bayadere strips deeply bordered with gray fur and topped by a cloth of silver hat.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Wood will live in Morristown.

DR. MAXWELL ASKS LEAVE.

Also Requests Deferring Election, Set for Today, Till October.

A letter has been received by a member of the Board of Education from City Superintendent William H. Maxwell, dated Jan. 22, in which he requests that for the reason his health "has not been of the best" the election for his successor be deferred until the first meeting in October, and that he be granted leave of absence from Feb. 15 until that time. He says in the letter that he would appreciate any courtesies that might be shown him at this time, and that he plans to use the intervening time for re-establishment of "health and vigor."

Dr. Maxwell's present term of office will expire on March 14 next. There is on the calendar for today's meeting of the Board the matter of the election of a City Superintendent to succeed William H. Maxwell. Dr. Maxwell has informed his friends since his return to his duties that he would not seek re-election unless he felt that he was capable of performing the work of the office. Dr. Maxwell's friends believe that he should be re-elected first and then granted the leave of absence.

WANTS VOTE ON SUFFRAGE.

Assemblyman Proposes a Referendum to Register Women's Views.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A referendum vote next Fall of the women of the State on the woman suffrage question is provided in a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Cotillo, Democrat, of New York. The vote would be taken on the Monday preceding the general election day and the regular election machinery would be utilized. No registration is required and the bill reads: "Women who possess the qualifications to vote for officers, other than the qualification of sex, shall be entitled to vote."

This bill is not advanced by the suffragists, but it often has been proposed by the anti-suffragists. It was suggested many times last year in the debate over the resolution providing for the election last November at which suffrage was defeated. The bill will have many advocates in the Legislature.

GEN. VON PODBIELSKI DEAD.

Former Postmaster General Was a Close Friend of Emperor William.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 25, (via London, Jan. 26.)—General Viktor von Podbielski, former Postmaster General and a close friend of Emperor William, is dead in Berlin at the age of 71 years. General von Podbielski was to have officiated as President General at the Olympic Games which were to have been held in Berlin this Summer.

General von Podbielski, in addition to having been Postmaster General, was once Minister of Agriculture. When the Emperor appointed him Minister of Posts in 1897 he organized the telephone system and brought about the direct cable service between the United States and Germany. General von Podbielski was one of the few officers in Germany who rose from the army to the higher civil service without any training in the lower grades. For years he was Emperor William's favorite companion in the game of skat.

Ex-Premier of Greece Theotokis.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—G. N. Theotokis, several times Premier of Greece and subsequently Minister of Instruction and Minister of National Economy, died today, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

G. N. Theotokis was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet presided over by M. Ralli, which was formed April 30, 1897, and which resigned in September of the same year, and was succeeded by the Zaimis Cabinet. In April, 1899, King George called him to form a new Cabinet, owing to the election of M. Zaimis having been declared invalid on account of bribery and intimidation.

W. B. Prescott.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—W. B. Prescott, former Presient of the International Typographical Union, died at his home here today of apoplexy. He was active for years in the organization of which he served as head and was well known throughout the country in labor circles.

Mr. Prescott was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1862.

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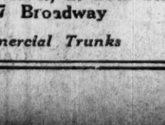

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MRS. VINCENT ASTOR, AID TO UNEMPLOYED

Plans for Starting Shops and a Store Discussed by Her Luncheon Guests.

WM. A. WHITING TALKS

Ex-Supt. of Municipal Lodging House Presents Also a Plan for Educational Religious Service.

At the invitation of Mrs. Vincent Astor a group of men and women identified with social and industrial service in this city assembled at her home, 122 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday at 1 o'clock. It was the first of a series of social welfare luncheons, at which plans for the betterment and assistance of the unemployed are to be discussed.

The subject yesterday was "Unemployment," the principal speaker being William Alberti Whiting, former Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, who presented the problem of the employable and the unemployable, after which there was a general discussion on the basis of Mr. Whiting's remarks.

The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the need of developing work supplemental to that of the Municipal Lodging House, and to co-operate with other work now being carried on by the Mayor's Commission and other organizations. It grew out of some problems that arose last Winter in connection with the Bundle Day and the great unemployment in New York. At that time an advisory committee was formed to work with the lodging house in its social relief work, but it was found that certain limitations of the charter of the institution in outdoor relief made it impossible to do this work as largely as the city would like.

This Winter's Problem.

The problem this Winter, with the percentage of unemployed very much smaller, is that of separating the unemployable from the employable, to take care of homeless men who are out of work for the first time, and who are not properly suojects for city care or charity.

The plan as outlined yesterday, and enthusiastically discussed, can best be described as a community service to employable unemployed men. A building should be secured, said Mr. Whiting, and various forms of service instituted.

In the social service, he said, there should be a physical examination to segregate the physically unemployable, who may then be transferred to the Department of Public Charities of Bellevue, and an employment bureau established for men as they become ready for outside employment.

In the industrial service there should be shops and gang work for skilled and unskilled labor, with commercial rates of wages, and second-hand and new material to be repaired and manufactured for sale. The sales store, he said, would provide income sufficient to maintain the whole undertaking.

Plan Religious Service.

Then the educational religious service was taken up and discussed, the plan as proposed being for vocational and physical talks and charts, with noonday meetings. In the co-operative service, the facilities were to be extended, and additional aid as might be needed from all agencies such as churches, missions, and district charity offices. The plan was also discussed to develop the co-operation of all concerned in social service for ridding the streets of beggars and the homeless.

It is likely that a committee will be appointed shortly to effect such an organization.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was to have been one of the speakers, but he was unable to attend. Among those who were in attendance, besides Mrs. Astor and Mr. Whiting, were Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Ruth Morgan, the Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, George Alcorlo, Battle, Morris K. Ernst, Mrs. Leroy Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Nathaniel Potter, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Miss Olivia M. Cutting, Mrs. Alexander Kohut, the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Leach, Miss Frances Keller, the Rev. Courtney, and Conde B. Pallen.

Robert Boyd Hardy.

Robert Boyd Hardy, the oldest reporter in Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, died on Monday night at his home, 124 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, from a stroke of apoplexy. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1838, and came to this country when a boy. He was at one time in the employ of Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant. Later he became connected with Bradstreet's. When the civil war began he enlisted in a Western regiment, and was in several important battles, and was wounded twice. Returning to Bradstreet's, Mr. Hardy became the financial reporter. He joined the New York Produce Exchange when it was organized, and was a member when he died. He was with Bradstreet's for fifty-four years. Mr. Hardy left a wife and daughter.

Colonel Thomas Biddle Dunlap.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Jan. 25.—Colonel Thomas Biddle Dunlap, aged 83, who commanded the Fifteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, in the civil war, died near here yesterday. Colonel Dunlap was a grandson of Colonel Biddle, Quartermaster in General Washington's staff. He was a mining engineer and a member of the American Institute of Engineers. Colonel Dunlap was well known as a special writer on the manufacture of steel and iron and compiled a volume describing the steel works of the United States.

George Middleton, Old Actor, Dies.

George Middleton, a prominent actor of a former generation and a friend of James K. Hackett, died last night of pneumonia in Bellevue Hospital. He was 83 years old.

Three weeks ago Mr. Middleton was reported missing from his home, at 83 Lexington Avenue. He was found the following day on the street, ill. He recovered, but on Jan. 11 was again stricken and removed to Bellevue.

The Actors' Fund will take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Captain James Gibbons.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Jan. 25.—Captain James Gibbons, 79 years old, for more than fifty years a licensed Hell Gate and Long Island Sound pilot and one of the best known maritime men in and about New York, died at his home at Glen Cove Landing. He was at one time in charge of the ships of the Red Cross Line, plying between New York and Halifax. He had an office in Coenties Slip, New York City, with "Dynamite" Johnny O'Brien as a partner.

Captain Gibbons was born in England, but had lived here ever since he was 3 years of age.

Dutton's Valentines

A charming display in our special card room on the second floor. Bring the children.

The complete Book Store.

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THOUSANDS TO AID JEWS.

Persons of All Ages and Walks Are Ready for Proclamation Day.

The various committees having in hand the collections of money for Jewish relief perfected arrangements yesterday for the observance of tomorrow, the day especially set apart by Presidential proclamation when all may assist Jews in distress in war-stricken countries. Thousands of volunteers, from schoolchildren to men and women in every walk of life, will assist in collecting funds on that day. The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War will open today headquarters for workers in the Broadway Central Hotel. The People's Committee is planning collections all over the city and these include sending out a bevy of pretty girls with kettles and tripods to keep the pot boiling on busy street corners. The workers will also distribute a million American flags.

The Women's Proclamation Day Committee of the Central Committee perfected its organization yesterday and opened an office in the Pulitzer Building. The list of the 100 women who will work to make Jewish Relief Day a success will be announced today. The committee made this statement yesterday:

"The object of the Women's Proclamation Day Committee is to raise an immense fund in commemoration of the President's humanitarian expression of sentiment of the people of the United States, against the wrong and suffering wherever perpetrated and by whosoever suffered."

Representatives of the Bronx Committee of Jewish War Sufferers will visit every theatre and moving picture house in the Bronx tomorrow night and by arrangement with the various managements a brief account of conditions in Europe will be given from the stage, and then school children will take up a collection in the audiences.

The American Jewish Relief Committee of Newark yesterday started to collect $50,000 to aid Jewish sufferers in Europe. It is purposed to raise the amount in one week. Before beginning on its first day the committee had $13,987 already pledged.

The Business Men's League of the American Jewish Relief Committee announced that Salt's Textile Company, 38 East Twenty-fifth Street, and the firm of Vietor & Achelis, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, have each contributed $1,000 to the fund. The league will hold a meeting in the Y. M. H. A. tomorrow night.

The American Relief Committee has received to date $1,243,220.80. Of this $1,051,642.58 is in cash and $191,577.22 in pledges. These amounts of more than $25 were received yesterday:

Zenn & Co.	$25	Sinai Sisterhood	$100
Dallas Textile Co.	500	Victor Friedlander	50
Lincoln Committee	99	M. Simiansky	100
Cassia Lodge, F. & A. M.	50	H. T. Hat Co.'s Employes	52
First Bolechower B. B.	25	H. T. Hat Co.	52
		Anonymous	100

Checks or pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, Pulitzer Building; the People's Relief Committee, 196 East Broadway, or to the Women's Proclamation Day Committee, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Treasurer, Pulitzer Building.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY WINN, author of several of the early corporation tax laws of Massachusetts and a former Clerk of Committees of the United States Senate, died in Malden, Mass., yesterday at the age of 78.

JAMES M. ERSKINE, formerly President of John Erskine & Co., and for the last five years associated with Decker, Hamilton & Co., of which he was a Director at the time of his death, died yesterday at his home, 609 West 115th Street, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOHN ANNESS, a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1870, died on Sunday from pneumonia in Los Angeles, Cal., in his eighty-third year.

MICHAEL J. CAREY, connected with the Building Inspection Department for seven years, died on Sunday at his home, 651 East 163d Street, in his fifty-seventh year.

JACOB ROSEN, a lawyer, with offices at 52 Wall Street, died on Monday at his home, 434 East 157th Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in Hesse, and was a graduate of the New York Law School.

Sister MARY PELEGIA, 75 years old, and for forty years attached to St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., died at that institution on Saturday. She was born in Ireland and came to this country sixty years ago.

JAMES T. VANDER VEER, a jeweler, died yesterday at his home in Somerville, N. J., in his eighty-ninth year.

THEODORO A. SHEFFIELD, a retired tea importer, died on Monday at his home in Summit, N. J., in his forty-first year.

Mrs. MARGARET QUICK, wife of George Quick of Irvington, N. J., died on Monday from pneumonia in her fifty-fourth year.

LOUIS ROSS, a diamond merchant, with offices in Maiden Lane, died on Monday at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in his fifty-seventh year.

FRANK STUART BROWNE, for many years cashier of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company of the United States, died on Monday at the Crescent Court Apartments in Plainfield, N. J., in his forty-sixth year.

HENRY HURT, said to be the largest shareholder in the Riggs National Bank, and a member of the Texas Capital Traction Company, died on Monday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventy-third year.

FRANCIS CUYLER VAN DYCK, Jr., who retired on account of illness ten months ago, after being organist and teacher of mathematics at Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J., died yesterday in the Mercer Hospital in Trenton, N. J.

CHARLES STUART SMITH of 152 West 119th Street, for many years identified with the wire rope trade, died yesterday in the Polyclinic Hospital, in his sixtieth year.

JOHN M. RANKIN, a real estate operator, was found dead yesterday morning in the hallway of his home at 1,566 Union Street, Brooklyn. His nose was broken and his face swollen. A physician pronounced the case one of apoplexy. Mr. Rankin was 39 years old, and a native of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He had been in the real estate business in Brooklyn for ten years.

ARCHIBALD M. FERGUSON, a leading Democrat and one time a candidate for Mayor of Passaic, died Monday night in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J., from heart disease.

THOMAS RYAN, a civil war veteran, died at his home in East Islip, L. I., on Monday, in his eighty-eighth year. He left a son and four daughters.

ALFRED TAPPAN, 53 years old, a surveyor and a well-known resident of Glenwood, L. I., died in the Nassau Hospital on Monday, following an operation for appendicitis.

GEORGE F. JACKSON, a patrolman, attached to the 164th Precinct, died yesterday in the German Hospital, Brooklyn. He had been a member of the force for ten years and lived at 53 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

BERNARD O'NEILL, an assistant dockmaster of the New York Dock Department, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 72 McDougal Street, Brooklyn, aged 33 years.

Miss ANNA MARION MORRIS, a daughter of Arthur G. Morris, manager of Golden City Park, in Canarsie, died at her home, 247 Parkside Avenue, Flatbush, on Monday, in her twentieth year.

OLIVER DAVISON, one of the oldest residents of East Rockaway, L. I., died at his home there recently, in his eighty-sixth year.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN JOHNSON, formerly proprietor of the Johnson Iron Works in Manhattan, died recently at his home, 824 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

FRANK A. RAUCH, a retired insurance broker and member of De Long Council, Royal Arcanum, died on Sunday at his home, 1,234 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was 58 years of age and left a widow and two sons.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH SNEDEKER, who died at her home, 109 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, was the wife of John Drew Snedeker, a Brooklyn lawyer, and a daughter of the late Elias Pitts, for many years editor of a Newburg (N. Y.) newspaper. She was born in Newburg seventy-three years ago and was an active member of the Church Charity Foundation.

Mrs. SARAH F. LYLE MORRISSEY, widow of John J. Morrissey, a contractor, who built many of the streets in Bensonhurst and Bath Beach, is dead at her home, 7,721 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn, in her sixty-second year. Mrs. Morrissey was actively interested in Catholic charities and was one of the founders of St. Mary's Roman Cathoic Church and a patroness of St. Mary's Hospital.

JOHN WESLEY TAYLOR, 83 years old, a retired restaurateur and a former member of the Board of Stewards of the South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Monday in the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home for the Aged. Mr. Taylor had been an inmate of the home for the last seven years. His wife, who also lives at that institution, survives him.

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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

HERMAN B. DURYEA, SPORTSMAN, IS DEAD

Owner of Durbar II., Winner of English Derby in 1914, Expires at Saranac Lake.

H. P. WHITNEY'S ASSOCIATE

His Famous Horses Included Irish Lad and Sweeper II.—Prominent Yachtsman and Clubman.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Herman B. Duryea, prominent for many years in racing and yachting circles, whose Durbar II. was the fourth American horse to win the English Derby, died here today, in his fifty-first year. He came here recently from his plantation at Hickory Valley, Tenn., hoping to derive benefit from this climate.

Mr. Duryea was prominent in racing for a number of years before the sport was nearly stamped out by the anti-betting legislation fostered by former Governor Hughes. During the lifetime of William C. Whitney Mr. Duryea was associated in the Westbury stables with Harry Payne Whitney, and for a long time Mr. Whitney raced his horses under the Duryea colors. In 1910, when Mr. Duryea decided that racing was done for in this country, he shipped his stable to France.

In 1912 his Sweeper II. won the 10,000 Guineas Race in England, and in 1914 Durbar II. won the Derby and the Biennial of 25,000 frances and the Prix Noarelles of 30,000 francs in France. In addition to these, his horses won many other great races, and he was a half owner with Harry Payne Whitney in Irish Lad, which won the Brooklyn Handicap in 1903 and the Metropolitan Handicap a year later. At the time of his death Mr. Duryea maintained stables in England, France, and this country, and was a Deputy Steward of the American Jockey Club.

Mr. Duryea lived at 80 Madison Avenue, New York City, and was a member of the Union, New York Yacht, the Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Westminster Kennel, Meadow Brook, and Turf and Field Clubs, the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and the Automobile Club of America. He is survived by his wife. He will be buried from Grace Church, New York, on Friday.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

LEVY—DEUTSCH.—Ethel Deutsch to Samuel S. Levy of Bridgeport. At home Sunday, Jan. 30, 601 West 115th St.

HASSENBRUCH—BUTTS.—Helen Butts to Edward C. Hassenbruch.

Married.

Brooklyn.

GOULD—REEVE.—Jan. 24, Lillian M. Reeve to Le Grand A. Gould.

MESHEL—RAPP.—Jan. 22, Florence Rapp to Harry Meshel.

WESTBURGH—EKERMAN.—Jan. 22, Helen M. Ekerman to Edwin D. Westburgh.

Died

ANNESS.—Suddenly of pneumonia, at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 23, John Annes of Jersey City, in his 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEALL.—On Jan. 24, Calvin C., beloved husband of Alice M. Grassfield. Services at his late residence, 15 West 103d St., Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

BENSON.—On Jan. 25, 1916, Robert Benson, son of the late Richard Hoffman and Sarah Vanderpoel Benson. Notice of funeral later.

BOCKHORST.—Frederick, age 44 years, died after a short illness on Jan. 23, 1916. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,220 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M.

BOCKHORST.—Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies of our late Brother, Frederick Bockhorst, at his late residence, 1,220 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M. WM. MONTGOMERY, Master. GEO. W. HALL, Sec'y.

BRIGGS.—At Coeymans, N. Y., Jan. 25, Elizabeth M. Trego, wife of John N. Briggs, in her 77th year. Funeral services private, from her late home at Coeymans, N. Y., 2 P. M. Friday, Jan. 28. Remains may be seen from 10:30 to 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Ravena station at 10:15.

BROWNE.—Entered into rest, at Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 24, 1916, Frank Stuart Browne, in his 71st year, beloved husband of Mary H. Browne and son of the late Eliza Pelletreau and B. Frank Browne. Funeral private.

BUSSING.—Entered into life eternal on Monday morning, Jan. 24, 1916, at his home, 26 East 10th St., New York City, John Stuyvesant Bussing. Funeral services at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BUSSING.—The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association announces, with regret, the death of its charter member, Mr. John Stuyvesant Bussing, at his home, 26 East 10th St., on Jan. 24. Members are invited to attend the funeral at the Marble Collegiate Church on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 A. M.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, Sec'y.

BUSSING.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Office of the Society, Fraunces Tavern, cor. Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Jan. 25, 1916. The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, John Stuyvesant Bussing, at the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th Av. and 29th St., at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday, Jan. 27.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

BUTLER.—Luther, beloved husband of Alice Landrum Butler, at his residence, Hotel Berkley, 170 West 74th St., Tuesday, Jan. 25. Burial in Louisville, Ky.

CHAMBERLAIN.—At San Francisco, Jan. 25, Samuel Selwyn Chamberlain, only son of Ivory and Mary D. Chamberlain. Interment at convenience of family.

CHETWOOD.—Bradbury C., at his residence, 944 Park Av., in his 77th year, Monday, Jan. 24, 8:30 P. M. Requiem mass Wednesday, 10 A. M., St. Ignatius's Church, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment Elizabeth, N. J.

COUGHTRY.—On Jan. 25, 1916, at Grand View-on-Hudson, Elizabeth, daughter of the late William D. and Nancy Coughtry, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M.

De ROSE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, at his residence, 21 East 82d St., Edward de Rose. Funeral private.

DITTMAN.—Henry L., in his 50th year, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Frances Hirschmann, 500 West End Av. Funeral strictly private.

DORR.—On Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, Cornelia W., widow of the late George W. Dorr. Funeral services at Calvary M. E. Church, 129th St., 7th Av., Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M. Interment Tarrytown.

DORREUS.—THE DEATH ON SEPT. 22, 1915, at Sao Paulo, Brazil, of Alexandre Dorreus, an American citizen, is reported by the American Consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil. The legal representatives of deceased can obtain further information by applying to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

DOUGLAS.—On Jan. 24, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Ethelyn McGill Douglas, aged 32. Interment private at Saranac Lake, Thursday, Jan. 27.

DURYEA.—At Saranac Lake, on Jan. 25, 1916, Hermanus B. Duryea, in his 54th year. Funeral service at Grace Church, New York, on Friday, the twenty-eighth, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

ECKSTEIN.—Rosalie, on Jan. 25, widow of the late William Eckstein and beloved sister of Siegfried Brueck. Funeral from her late residence, 976 Simpson St., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.

ELDERT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, Phebe, eldest daughter of the late Samuel and Aletta Elderd, in the 76th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick Av. and Elmhurst St., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ELOSKEY.—Frances, beloved wife of Julius, and beloved mother of Grace, Naomi, and Corinne, in her 50th year. Services from residence, at 575 East 12th St., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M., Friday, Jan. 28. Interment private. Bradford (Penn.) papers please copy.

ERSKINE.—Suddenly, at his residence, 609 West 115th St., of pneumonia, on Jan. 25, 1916, James M. Erskine, in his 66th year. Funeral services at St. Agnes Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Friday, Jan. 28, at 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FERGUSON.—Archibald M., of 115 Paulison Av., Passaic, N. J., in his 59th year, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson. Funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Passaic, Thursday, Jan. 27, at 10:15 A. M.

FRAZER.—Suddenly at Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916, Rev. David R. Frazer, D. D., husband of the late Rose Thompson Frazer, in his 70th year. Funeral services private at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. Rodger Underwood, Ferncliff Terrace, Short Hills, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 11 A. M.

GARDINER.—Thomas, on Monday, Jan. 24, at 321 East 24ist St., in his 83d year. Funeral from the above address 9 o'clock Thursday. Thence to Orange, N. J., by train. Solemn mass of requiem at St. John's Church, 10:30. Newark and Orange papers please copy.

HACKENBERGER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, Harry F. Hackenberger, beloved husband of Lillian Brown. Remains at August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Funeral services and burial at Blairbridge, Penn. Middletown, (Penn.,) papers please copy.

HARDY.—On Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, Robert Boyd, husband of Katherine E. Hardy. Funeral services from his late residence, 124 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 8:30 P. M.

HILL.—At the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, Sunday evening, Jan. 23, in her 62d year, Mrs. William Hill, wife of Chief Boatswain William L. Hill, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Southery.

HILL.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., on Jan. 24, 1916, John A. Hill, in his 58th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 80 South Munn Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 26, 2:30 P. M.

HOTALING.—On Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, Mary L., wid w of the late John D. Hotaling, aged 83, at her late residence, 393 Lenox Av., corner 130th St. Funeral services Thursday, Jan. 27, 2 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn.

KOEHLER.—Karl, beloved son of Albert and Marie Koehler, in the sixteenth year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 188 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

KRAUSSE.—St. Cecile Lodge No. 368, Brethren: You are earnestly requested to attend Masonic funeral services of our brother, Albert E. Krausse, in his 38th St., today, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. By order WILLIAM BOYD TINDLE, Master.

McGRATH.—Mary F. McGrath, (nee Kelly,) wife of the late Patrick McGrath and beloved mother of Rev. Thomas McGrath and Lawrence and Albert McGrath. Funeral from her late residence, 391 East 143d St. Solemn requiem mass at St. Reta Church, Friday, Jan. 28, 10 A. M. Interment St. Raymond's.

MACK.—Suddenly, Jan. 23, 1916 Michael J. Mack of Williamsbridge, N. Y. C. Services Wednesday morning, 9 A. M., at Saint Brenden's Church, 207th St. and Perry Ave., Bronx.

MATSELL.—Entered into rest, Jan. 19, at Matseliton, Iowa, George W., son of the late George W. and Ellen M. Matsell. Funeral notice later.

MYERS.—On Monday, Jan. 24, at his late residence, 414 West 120th St., Robert Hale Myers, beloved husband of Isabel Hamilton Myers. Funeral private. Jersey City papers please copy.

OESTREICHER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, Henrietta, (nee Cerf,) beloved wife of Max Oestreicher and daughter of the late Benoit and Matilda Cerf. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 209 West 135th St., Wednesday, Jan. 26, 2 P. M. Interment private.

OPPENHEIMER.—Alfred, at his residence, 58 East 94th St., in his 49th year, son of Johanna and the late David Oppenheimer. Funeral private.

OSBORN.—Suddenly, at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 25, 1916, Anne Stuart Osborn, daughter of Charles J. and Mary B. Stuart. Funeral private.

PALMER.—At Montville, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 24, 1916, Isabel M., widow of the late Edward A. Palmer and beloved mother of Grace P. Meicer, Edward A. and

TWO SONG RECITALS IN DAY'S CONCERTS

Mlle. Jenny Dufau Gives with Charm Airs by Mozart and Schubert at the Harris.

LOUIS GRAVEURE IS HEARD

Baritone in German Lieder, Old English and French Songs—Flonzaley Quartet.

The concert events of yesterday included a song recital by Mlle. Jenny Dufau of the Chicago Opera Company, who made her second appearance at the Harris Theatre within a short time, another by Louis Graveure at Aeolian Hall, and in the evening a subscription concert of the Flonzaley Quartet in the same hall. In the afternoon there was also a lecture recital by Paul Reimers in the Princess Theatre.

Jenny Dufau's recital at the Harris Theatre followed her appearance there of last week. As on the previous occasion she gave much pleasure by her singing, which was notable for a tasteful and thoroughly accomplished style. Her program consisted of three airs of Mozart, four songs by Schumann and Schubert, a group of songs by Hugo Wolf, five modern Italian songs, and a like number of English, and the aria "Ah, fors e lui," from "La Traviata."

It is not often that the demands of Mozart's style are more successfully met than in the singing of that composer's works which Mlle. Dufau did yesterday afternoon, for with the technical facility of the trained coloratura singer, she combined a sensitive and responsive artistic expression. Her diction in the German songs was entirely successful, and she sang Schubert's "Die Forelle." for instance, with much charm. Equally good results were obtained with the songs from her native France. The accompaniments of Charles Lurvey were again especially well done.

Louis Graveure Sings.

Louis Graveure, baritone, gave his second recital of the present season at Aeolian Hall. His program included a group of modern German lieder, three old English songs, four songs in French, Dvorak's cycle, "Bibl'sche Lieder," and songs by the English composers, Goring Thomas, Villiers-Stanford, Elgar, and Coleridge-Taylor. Again Mr. Graveure emphasized the fact that his voice is an exceptional one and that he commands resources that not every singer possesses, even though his vocal condition was not quite as good as it was on the occasion of his first appearance. A song like Strauss's "Hymnus," which has a wide range, found his voice a bit dry on its highest notes and somewhat lacking in body on the lowest.

For a singer who possesses in noticeable degree the attributes of virility and power, Mr. Graveure is surprisingly successful in making the transition to lighter moods, where deftness and technical finish count, such as in some of his old English songs. He was assisted at the piano by Coenraad V. Bos, whose contribution was as distinctive as usual.

Reimers's Lecture Recital.

Mr. Paul Reimers, tenor, who has been heard here in recent seasons in song recitals, gave yesterday afternoon the first of a series of "instructive lecture recitals" in the Princess Theatre. Mr. Reimers spoke entertainingly and instructively before he began to sing, of vocal methods, declaring that the only true method was summed up in two words, "Sing well." He pointed out that the Lieder singer has more opportunities as well as a more difficult task than the operatic singer, and told some stories whose point was against the chronic seekers after "methods." He then sang a program of songs, beginning with two of the oldest Italian operatic airs by Caccini and Monteverdi, and including songs by Wolf, by Fauré, Debussy, and Saint-Saëns, and by the old English composers Dowland, Edward and Henry Purcell, and Morley.

Mr. Reimers's voice is small and not distinguished by either resonance or color, for which reason the Princess Theatre is a fortunate place for him to sing in. His style is finished and artistic, and his highly intelligent and musical manner of singing makes the most of his vocal resources. He is well fitted to discourse instructively on the art of song singing, and his remarks are properly borne out by his practical exposition.

The Flonzaley Quartet.

In the evening the Flonzaley Quartet gave its second subscription concert of the season in Aeolian Hall. The program comprised Schubert's Quartet in A minor, Reger's Trio for violin, viola, and 'cello, Op. 77b, and Beethoven's Quartet in C, Op. 59, No. 3. None of these works, of course, come under the classification of new music, though Reger's trio is not especially familiar.

The members of the organization brought to the performance of Schubert's quartet all the finish and the freshness necessary to expressing its charm. This is a work which was the product of one of the happy and busy periods of the composer's not too happy life. The Hungarian influence, which he encountered as teacher in the household of Count Esterhazy, is prominent in it, to lend animation and zest.

Reger's trio, which divides his Op. 77 with a Serenade in D for flute, violin and viola, is not abstruse or puzzling music. Probably many in the audience found more in it to admire than to like, although the Scherzo seemed to get considerable attention. Beethoven's Quartet in C, the ninth, is one of a set of three that made up Op. 59 and was dedicated to Count von Rasoumowsky. Altogether the program was a well-contrived one and it afforded much enjoyment to those present.

'LUCIA' REVIVAL ON MONDAY.

Debut of Mme. Maria Barrientos—Other Novelties of Week.

The coming week is to be a busy one at the Metropolitan Opera House, according to the répertoire announced yesterday. It will begin its show of novelties on Monday evening with a revival of "Lucia," in which Mme. Maria Barrientos, the new Spanish coloratura soprano, will make her début. Others in the cast will be Messrs. Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Bada, and Audisio, and Miss Egener. Mr. Bavagnoli will conduct.

At the next performance, on Wednesday evening, Mme. Erma Zarska, the Bohemian soprano who has not sung since the night of her début, when she was ill, will make her first appearance as Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." "Goyescas" will be sung for the second time anywhere on the same evening.

Thursday afternoon the first performance of the matinée "Ring" cycle will be given, with "Rheingold," sung for the first time this season. "La Bohème" will be given Thursday evening and "Die Zauberfloete" on Friday evening. On Saturday afternoon the centennial of the first performance of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" will be observed with a performance of that work, in which Mme. Barrientos will be heard for the first time here as Rosina. On Saturday evening "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be sung.

RUSSIAN BALLET MODIFIED.

"America Is Saved," Mr. de Diaghileff Says After the Change Is Made.

A somewhat denatured version of the ballet "L'apres-midi d'un faune" was given by the Serge de Diaghileff Ballet Russe at the Century last night, as a result of the action of the Police Department, taken after letters complaining of the moral tone of two of the ballets had been received, and after the Catholic Theatre Movement had issued a bulletin condemning them.

In the two performances of the ballet given last week, the faun, after he had frightened away the Grecian maidens who came to bathe near his cave, picked up a filmy garment one had cast off, and, placing it upon the rock whereon he had been reclining, lay down upon it. Last night the faun placed the drapery gently on the rock and sat gazing at its silken folds. Then the curtain fell.

When the audience had ceased applauding, after the ushers had carried out huge armfuls of flowers sent to Leonide Massine with requests that they be delivered after his appearance as the faun, Mr. de Diaghileff came smiling from his seat in the orchestra circle down the aisle to where Mr. Gatti-Casazza, John Brown, and other heads of the Metropolitan were standing, and said in French, "America is saved!"

Mr. de Diaghileff had modified the ballet under protest. At the conference between representatives of the Police Department and heads of the Metropolitan Opera Company, under whose auspices the ballet season is being given, held yesterday morning before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, he pointed out that "L'apres-midi d'un faune" and "Scheherazade," the other censored ballet, had been performed numerous times in all of the principal cities of Europe and no objections had ever been made against them. He said the Emperor of Germany, Queen Alexandra of England, and the Belgian Queen had witnessed performances of the former. Two command performances had been given for Queen Alexandra, he said.

"The reception the American public has given the dancers," Mr. de Diaghileff said in French last night, "indicates that their taste is no different from that of European nations, and at the same time makes ridiculous the attitude of the police."

"Scheherazade" will be danced tonight. Mr. de Diaghileff said he did not see how he could change it much since an affair in a harem could not well be made into a pink tea.

PREACHERS HEAR MASQUE.

MacKaye Reads Scenario to Federation—Directors Elected.

At a meeting of the Federation of Churches held yesterday Percy MacKaye read the scenario and prologue of his Shakespeare Masque, and John R. Shillady, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, said that there had been 17 per cent. less unemployment last December than in the December before and a 25 per cent. increase in wages.

The following Directors were elected: Class of 1921, David Baines-Griffiths, Raymond B. Fosdick, the Rev. Dr. Allan McRossie, Edwin P. Maynard, John Nicolson, and Henry M. Sanders; Class of 1919, George Gordon Battle, William Fellowes Morgan, and William Church Osborn; Class of 1918, James P. Davenport and Worth M. Tippy.

The federation on Monday indorsed the program of the League to Enforce Peace following a debate as to whether or not the United States should increase its armament. The Secretary of the association, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, writes to THE TIMES complaining of the impression created upon him by the headline "Pacifists Victors in Clerical Debate."

"The vote on the proposal," he writes, "did not have anything to do with the debate on preparedness, and hence the absolutely unanimous vote in favor of the program of the league is not to be construed as any indication as to our position toward proper preparedness. On that issue there was no vote whatever. If there had been, I do not doubt that the opinion would have been very evenly divided."

SUE SHUBERTS FOR $15,000.

Estate of Clyde Fitch Alleges Royalties Were Withheld.

Trial of the suit brought by the estate of Clyde Fitch, the playwright, against the Shubert Theatrical Company, for $15,000 claimed to be due for royalties, was begun yesterday before Justice Greenbaum of the Supreme Court and a jury. Joseph M. Proskauer, lawyer for the plaintiff, told the jury in his opening that Mr. Fitch and the defendants had an agreement for the production of the German plays, "Girls" and "The Blue Mouse," which Mr. Fitch had adapted. By this agreement Mr. Fitch was to receive 50 per cent. of the 10 per cent. of the gross receipts from the plays after a 3 per cent. royalty had been paid to the German authors.

Later Mr. Fitch learned, it was said, that the Shuberts had bought the plays outright from the authors, and so the 3 per cent. royalty was not paid. The plaintiff claims that the saving of the 3 per cent. would have increased the royalties due Mr. Fitch to the amount sued for.

Roi Cooper Megrue, a play broker, testified that he was one of the executors of the Fitch estate, and that in a talk he had with the defendants nothing was said about any payments to be made to the authors of the plays. Max D. Steuer, on behalf of the defendants, said his clients had faithfully paid all of the royalties due.

The trial will be continued today.

New Role for Margaret Anglin.

Margaret Anglin will give the first performance of a new play by Rupert Hughes and Gertrude Atherton, entitled "The Vein of Gold," in Atlantic City Feb. 18. It is a modern American drama in four acts based on Mrs. Atherton's novel, "Perch of the Devil." Miss Anglin's company includes Lawson Butt, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Walter Walker, Viola Fortesque, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, George Denny, Alfred Lunt, Mrs. Charles Willard, Howard Lindsey, and Ralph Kemmet.

Eva Tanguay to be a Musical Star.

Eva Tanguay has signed a contract with A. H. and L. Pincus, directors of the Times Producing Corporation, whereby she will leave vaudeville to be starred in a new version of "The Girl Who Smiles," the musical comedy seen during the first part of the season in the Longacre. Miss Tanguay will tour the larger cities during the remainder of the season, and next August will be presented in a new musical play at the Longacre.

Masonic Veterans Dine.

The forty-fourth annual dinner of the Masonic Veterans was held last night at the Astor Hotel. About 150 members of the organization, all of whom have been Masons for at least twenty-one years, attended the dinner. Among the speakers were the Grand Master of the New York Lodge, George Freifeld; William Sherer, Edward L. Ehlers, William A. Jones, and Franklin T. Davis. Among those present was James Y. Watkins, 86 years old, who has been a Mason for fifty-seven years.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Pietro's Song" is the title of a new comedy by Arba Blodget, being rehearsed with Paul Ker in the principal role. The supporting company includes Edguard Durand, Beatrice Prentice, and George Henry Trader.

Before the season is over Alice Brady will be seen in New York in a romantic comedy, entitled "Will o' the Wisp." Miss Brady is at present in North Carolina acting for moving pictures.

Sir Herbert Tree has sent word from California to Percy Burton, his personal representative, asking him to deny the rumor that he would appear in vaudeville.

Yesterday's matinee at the Hippodrome was the two hundredth performance of "Hip, Hip, Hooray," and Charlotte, the premiere skater, celebrated the occasion by concluding her exhibition by cutting the figure 200 in the ice.

George Nash will appear in a new playlet by Aaron Hoffman called "The Unexpected" at the Palace next week.

Alma Regelon of the famous Hanlon family of acrobats has been engaged by William Fox to act in his feature picture productions.

FIND $6,950 WAR AID IN 'HOMELESS BOOK'

Pictures and Manuscripts of Famous Contributors Stir Rivalry at Auction.

JOFFRE MANUSCRIPT IS SOLD

Autographed Article Brings $575—Roosevelt's Introductory Pages Sell for $150.

The sale for the benefit of war sufferers of drawings, paintings and manuscripts, contributed by famous men and women to "The Book of the Homeless," compiled by Mrs. Edith Wharton, brought $6,950 at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Thomas E. Kirby, the auctioneer, urged his audience to remember the object of the sale. Mlle. de Holthoir acted as his assistant, describing each item as it was put forward.

The highest price was $575, paid by Charles Scribner's Sons, for an autograph manuscript of General Joffre, signed in full, and dated Aug. 18, 1915. In it he says:

"The United States of America has never forgotten that the first page of the history of its independence was partly written in French blood."

Mrs. Von Gerbig gave $500 for a typewritten manuscript of Henry James, entitled "The Long Wards," and signed in full.

Mrs. Philip Lydig gave $70 for an autograph manuscript by Sarah Bernhardt, entitled "Une Promesse," and addressed to the American people.

An oil "Portrait of Igor Stravinsky," by Jacques-Emile Blanche, was purchased on order for $220.

An autograph manuscript by Paul Bourget, entitled "Après un An," and signed in full, was bought on order for $100. L. Joris gave $320 for an original autograph manuscript by Joseph Conrad, entitled "Poland Revisited," signed in full.

F. George obtained for $500 a crayon drawing, "Brittany Woman," by P. A. J. Dagnan-Bonveret, signed by the artist.

Charles Scribner paid $100 for a pen-and-ink drawing, "The Girl He Left Behind," by Charles Dana Gibson.

Mrs. C. B. Alexander obtained for $30 "The Little Children," manuscript poem by William Dean Howells.

Mrs. Philip Lydig obtained for $115 "Notre Heritage," an original autograph manuscript of Maurice Maeterlinck.

Charles Scribner's Sons paid $400 for "Landscape," pastel by Claude Monet. Two pages of manuscript by Theodore Roosevelt from the introduction to "The Book of the Homeless" were bought on order for $150.

Charles Scribner paid $110 for "Horreur et Beauté," manuscript poem by Edmond Rostand, signed in full.

"Two Heads," pen drawing by John S. Sargent, was bought on order for $220.

"Wordsworth's Valley in Wartime," manuscript by Mrs. Humphry Ward, brought $100 on order.

"The Tryst," manuscript poem by Mrs. Edith Wharton, brought $350 on order."

ESTATES APPRAISED.

MELVIN E. BOAS, (Dec. 29, 1913;) net estate, $156,081; Selma Baar and Leontine Rose, sisters, each given $35,000 in trust for life; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Technical School for Boys each received $1,000; rest of estate passes to twelve nephews and nieces. Assets—Equity, $50,797, in 534-538 West 113th St., appraised at $195,600; deposits, $25,423; life insurance and loans, $20,186; stocks and bonds, $49,010, four-fifths interest in the Empire Lithographing Co., $17,856.

CHARLES G. DODD, (Aug. 26, 1914;) net estate, $271,832. Mrs. Emma Esther Dodd, 27 West 73 St., widow, given entire estate. Assets: 1-7 interest in 423-425 West 30th Street, $2,535; 1-7 interest in 22d and 23d West 21st Street, $24,750; 1-7 interest in 1,367, 1,369, 1,371, 1,373, 1,375, 1,377, 1,379 Third Avenue, and 203, 205, 207, 209 East 75th Street, $15,537; 1-7 interest in 48, 50, 52 Eighth Avenue, $4,692; 1-7 interest in 77 White Street, $8,614; 1-7 interest in 432, 434, 436 East 53d Street, $9,514; 1-7 interest in 232 Mott Street, $2,633; 1-7 interest in 209, 211 East 58th Street, $3,090; 1-7 interest in 69 Fulton Street, $4,628; 1-7 interest in 307 East 79th Street, $1,800; 1-7 interest in 893 Broadway and 13 East 19th Street, $30,000; 1-7 interest in one-half of the entire block between 26th and 27th Streets, running from 11th to 13th Avenues, $34,135; total realty interest, $143,356, which is subject to deduction of $31,105 for power; deposits, $1,225; personalty, $843; and stocks and bonds, $186,921. The largest holdings of stock was 125 shares of Central R. R. of N. J., appraised at $35,000; decedent also owned 107 shares Hudson & Manhattan R. R., $20,865; 65 shares Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., $28,600; 311 shares Morris & Essex R. R., $24,880; 170 shares Delaware & Hudson Co., $23,800, and 3d N. Y. City bonds, $32,375.

DAVID HERRMAN, (May 14, 1915;) net estate, $76,771. Thirty-four nephews and nieces receive bequests ranging from $356 to $4,451; Rose Herrman, not related, $2,000; the following are given $1,000 each: Beth Israel Hospital, United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. Assets: deposits, $306; loan and personalty, $10,385; stocks and bonds, $60,058; income due from estate of Nathan Herrman, $305.

EWALD KRUSIUS of West Hoboken, N. J., (Oct. 11, 1915;) New York assets: Goods, wares, and merchandise of business conducted as Krusius Brothers, cutlery, 290 Broadway, but owned by decedent, valued at $85,904; net value after pro-rated deductions, $74,310. Mrs. Hulda Krusius, widow of decedent, was given $62,340; rest of estate passed to three children.

McGUINNESS, JAMES W., (March 9, 1914;) net estate, $6,605; Mrs. Maria McGuinness, widow, and two children beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $2,905; personalty, $50; decedent was killed in fire in Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo., and the Public Administrator of that city took charge of his effects and turned over to the Executor of the estate $5,089. In his will the decedent gave his wife $500 "in view of the regrettable fact that my wife, Mary McGuinness, owing to her intemperate habits, is not the proper person to take care and educate my children. I hereby appoint my brother, Patrick McGuinness, as their sole guardian."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. OPPORTUNITY. Comes to All at Least ONCE. Here Joyous Opportunity Smiles at You Six Times. It offers you the most enjoyable time of your life by inviting you to participate in all the pleasures of KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP. Just 6 More Performances and Then Goodbye!

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—SPECIAL SEATS READY TOMORROW. BEGINNING MONDAY, JAN. 31. CHARLES FROHMAN, KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT ELSIE FERGUSON WITH A CAREFULLY SELECTED CAST IN HALL CAINE'S LATEST PLAY, MARGARET SCHILLER

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC. Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. 3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. OTIS SKINNER In Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Sat. MRS. FISKE in the Brilliant Comedy Brilliantly Acted, ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man. A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42d ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce, SADIE LOVE with MARJORIE RAMBEAU

FULTON WEST 46 ST. TOMORROW NIGHT. SEATS NOW. ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TOM'W, Sat. & Tues. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bryant 287 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. ABE MAWRUSS Potash & Perlmutter IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

Hippodrome. Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Ev. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray. SOUSA & HIS BAND. Sensational Ice Ballet. 1,000 People. Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE. Mch. is SUNDAY. GALA TRIO SOUSA. SEATS NOW SELLING—FAREWELL. MAGGIE TEYTE THE IRISH PRIMA DONA. PASUITA MADRIGUERA. Favorite Pupil of Sig. Enrique Granados. GIULIANO ROMANI, King's Tenor.

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TRIANGLE PLAYS. Entertainment De Luxe. 12 M. to 11 P.M. Program Changed Semi-Weekly. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way at 38th St. Direction S. L. Rothapfel. TODAY AND REST OF WEEK. "D'ARTAGNAN," ORRIN JOHNSON in Dumas' Masterpiece. KRAZY KEYSTONE COMEDY. Fatty & Mabel Adrift

Cort. The PrincessPat. With ELEANOR PAINTER. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT. W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 66. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25 & 50c. "The Eternal Magdalene" with Julia Arthur.

MOTOR BOAT SHOW. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. OPENS SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Jan. 29th to Feb. 5, 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. ADMISSION 50c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 19 W 44th St. Phone Bryant 9959. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:20. Evs. 8:20. "LE POUSSIN" with ANDREE MERY. followed by 1 Act Sketch "Suzy." Friday, Literary Mat. 3:15, "BLANCHETTE."

B. F. KEITH PALACE. B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. McIntyre & Heath, Henri de Vries, Mack & Walker & Co., "The New Producer," Morrissey & Hackett, oths.

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THE CHARITY BALL for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 237 West 76th St., 16 West 11th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH. Matinee Daily "THE FRENCH MODELS" Extra Feature DEMETRAL (Greek Demon Wrestler) Meets All Comers at Every Performance.

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 40 St., E. of B'way. CHARLES HOPKINS MRS. HOPKINS. Telephone 1360 Circle. Evgs. at 8.30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30.

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Brooklyn Academy of Music. BURTON HOLMES Travelogues. TODAY. Matinee at 3:30. Evening at 8:15. Down In Dixie. TICKETS: Matinees 25c, 50c, 75c, $1. Evenings 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Rosenkavalier, Ober, Hemple, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse, Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs. at 8, Boris Godunow, Ober, Delaunois; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8:15, Double Bill, First Time Goyescas, Elizalu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca; followed by Pagliacci. Cajati; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli. Sat. Mat. at 2, Traviata, Hempel; Botta, De Luca, Bada, Tegani. Cond., Bavagnoli. Sat. at 8, (75c to $3), Lohengrin, Gadski, Matzenauer; Sembach, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodanzky. Next Mon. at 8:15, Lucia, Barrientos (debut); Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Bavagnoli. Wed. at 8:15, Cavalleria Rusticana, Zarska, Braslau; Botta, De Luca; foll'd by Goyescas. Fitziu, Perini; Martinelli, De Luca. Cond., Bavagnoli.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Feb. 1, at 8, Manon. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Century Theatre. 62nd St. & Cent. Park West. Phone 8800 Columbus. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. LAST WEEK. Evenings, 8:30. Saturday Mat., 2:30. TONIGHT: Scheherazade, Petrouchka, Carnaval. THURS.: Le Pavillon d'Armide, Petrouchka, Les Sylphides. FRI.: Petrouchka, Le Pavillon d'Armide, L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune, Prince Igor. SAT. MAT.: Le Pavillon d'Armide, Petrouchka, Carnaval. SAT. EVE.: L'Oiseau de Feu, Les Sylphides; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor. Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. Tom'w (Thurs.) Evg. 8:15 & Next Sun. Aft. BEETHOVEN 9TH SYMPHONY. Tomorrow Eve., Fri. Aft., and Sun. Aft. BACH-BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL. Carnegie Hall. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow, 3 P. M. Mr. Albert Spalding, VIOLINIST. Mme. Julia Claussen, MEZZO-SOPRANO. Tickets 50c.-$2 at the Box Office, or 1439 Aeolian Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 29, at 2:30. Only Recital in New York of Vicinity. JOSEF Hofmann. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Rumford Hall, Fri. Aft., Jan'y 28, at 3. PIANO RECITAL MAUDE TUCKER DOOLITTLE. Seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Mgt. C. P. Poore, 70-5th Av.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 29, at 8:15. The Remarkable Violinist Eddy Brown. "The first real sensation of the season." Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. SONG RECITAL. Robert Maitland. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Jan. 31, at 3:30. SONG RECITAL. ADELAIDE FISCHER. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 29, at 3. Piano Recital DOROTHY Berliner. (Steinway Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:15. Song Recital by VIVIAN Gosnell. (Knabe Piano.) Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

44TH ST. THEATRE, FRIDAY, 1:30. ACTORS' FUND ANNUAL BENEFIT. Seats 75c to $2.50. Boxes $15-$20, at Box Office.

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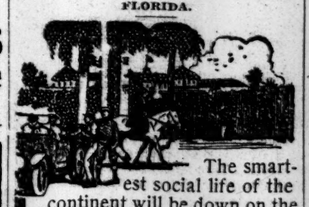

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The Brooklyn Institute of Arts & Sciences. Frank Speaight. England's Greatest Dickens' Interpreter. Jan. 27—Nicholas Nickleby. Feb. 3—Oliver Twist. Feb. 10—Pickwick Papers. Feb. 17—A Tale of Two Cities. THURSDAY EVENINGS. Course, $1 to $4.50. Single, 25c. to $1.25. Academy of Music. TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

SIXTH BILTMORE. FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE. HOTEL BILTMORE, JAN'Y 28, at 11. GERALDINE Farrar. (First appearance in New York this season.) Assisted by REINALD WERRENRATH. Res. Seats $3, boxes $30, now on sale at Biltmore Box Office. Management KNABE PIANO. R. E. Johnston

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Fri. Aft., Jan. 28—Sun. Aft., Jan. 30. SOLOIST, LOUISE HOMER. KOLAR'S 1st Symphony (new, first time), conducted by the composer. BACH, WOLF, TSCHAIKOWSKY, WAGNER. Seats at Box Office and Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

SAT. EVG., JAN'Y 29, 2ND CONCERT. RUSSIAN Symphony Society. MODEST ALTSCHULER.....Conductor. Soloists: Debut of KUZNETSOVA, Russia's Greatest Soprano, now with Chicago Opera Co., and Melville-Liszniewska Pianists. Carnegie Hall. Tickets now at Box Office.

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GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4359 Mad. Sq. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.)—Sat. 2:15. EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

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Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Waited on Steel Dividend—Five Per Cent. Payment Met Expectations of Majority.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was restricted yesterday by uncertainty over the Steel dividend, but as the day wore on that uncertainty diminished, as was shown by the net gain of a point in the price of Steel common. About half an hour after the close of the market announcement was made of the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. a year. In view of the extraordinarily favorable statement of earnings which accompanied the announcement of the dividend it would have been difficult for the Directors to do otherwise.

More than enough was earned in this one quarter to provide for the common stock at the rate of 5 per cent. for a whole year. Not only is that so, but earnings are still extraordinarily good according to all accounts which come from the trade, and the prospects are a large surplus for the common stock will be earned this quarter also. With such a showing and such an outlook it would have required very good reasons indeed for not paying a dividend or to justify a further postponement of dividend resumption. Before the meeting opinion among the Directors was not uniform, but after the meeting it was announced that all were agreed on the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. That, in effect, meant that the reasons in favor of a dividend were found to be better than the reasons which some Directors advanced against the payment of a dividend at this time. The judgment of the Directors will be accepted by the financial community as the most natural one under the conditions.

It had been felt in Wall Street that a further postponement of the dividend on Steel common would indicate uncertainty in the minds of the Steel Directors over the continuance of present prosperity, a uncertainty expressed personally by the Chairman of the Steel Corporation, in the statement which he issued a fortnight ago. Conversely it was thought that a resumption of dividends by a corporation whose board includes the leaders in several most important business and financial groups would show confidence in those quarters in a continuance of activity and satisfactory profits. This argument, it should be noted, is not as strong as it would be were a dividend declared on much smaller earnings than those reported yesterday. Then the payment of a dividend would indicate clearly that the directors felt that conditions would continue to improve. Now the earnings are so large that many Directors might feel compelled to vote in favor of a dividend even if they had misgivings regarding the future.

That is actually what happened yesterday for all the Directors, it was officially announced, favored the dividend although some of them are known to be doubtful about the country's present prosperity outlasting the war. But this is believed to be a minority view, for in recent months more and more bankers have come around to the view that the duration of the war was not to be taken as the measure of good times in the United States. More and more have come to accept the view which seems so well founded that the war business we are doing is not the main foundation of the activity which the industries of this country are now enjoying.

The impending decision of the Steel Directors was so much in the minds of traders and of the financial community generally that nothing else was given much thought. Additional reports of railroad earnings for December came to hand, bearing further testimony to the very radical change for the better which has come about in the position of the railroads in recent months. It was inevitable that they should share in the country's prosperity. They are now showing the tangible results of that prosperity.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston		3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	
Atlanta	5	3½		3½
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call 2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2½@2¾
90 days	2¾
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¾	+.00½
Cables	4.76¾	4.76¼	4.76¾	+.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several countries. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¾	4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.88¼	5.85¼
95.28 Berlin	74.62½	74.75
20.20 Austria	12.60	12.65
19.20 Greece	19.35	19.40
26.70 Scandinavia	27.50	27.55
19.29 Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826 Switzerland	5.16¾	5.15¾
40.19 Holland	40.75	44.00
5.1826 Italy	6.66	6.65
51.45 Russia		29.50
China—		
Hongkong	47.00	47.10
Shanghai	63.87½	64.00
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.98	42.05
82.44 Rio	22.12½	22.50
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.63
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.63

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $561,695,454; balance, $26,977,361; Subtreasury debit balance, $493,490.

The local banks have lost $5,805,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $3.12½ premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d, off 1-16d; New York, 57¾c, off ⅛; Mexican dollars, 44½c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
MacAndrews & F	140	145	140	145
MacAndrews & F. pf	98½	100½	98½	100½
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	120	122	120	122
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	213	220	215	220
R. J. Reynolds	465	485	465	485
Johnson Tin. F. & M.	140	170	140	170

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'29	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Buff. R. & Pitts.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.40
Caro., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.80	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.40	4.30
Chi. & E. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.65	5.45
Chi. & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.45	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.20
Erie R. R.	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.38
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.50	4.35
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.30	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.30
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.10
Penn. R. R. & Bo.	1916-'24	5	5.40	4.90
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.50	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.45
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.35

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	455,742
Same day last year	145,640
Year to date	12,721,031
Same period last year	3,886,953
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.14 + .08
Same day last year	63.86 + .14

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24¼	24½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	23½	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ⅝
9⅛	9⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
26	27⅛	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26¼	27⅞	26¼	27	+ ¾
78½	79	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	78½	78⅝	78½	78½	+ ⅛
68¾	70	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	68½	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅜
97	98½	100	Am. Agri. Chem.pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	− ⅛
66	66½	700	Am. Beet Sugar	66½	67¼	66¼	66¾	+ ⅝
102⅜	106	100	Am. B. S. & F. t r.	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
62¼	62½	4,900	Am. Can	62¼	62⅝	62	62¼	+ ¼
112½	114	100	Am. Can pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	...
68	68½	300	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68	68	68	+ ½
169	170½	1,100	Am. Coal Products	170½	171	169	170⅝	+ ⅝
54⅜	56	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	55½	55	55	...
98½	100	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	...
10⅝	11	100	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
53	54	900	Am. H. & Leath.pf	54½	54½	53	53	− ¼
26	26⅜	2,500	Am. Ice Securities	25½	27⅞	25½	27½	+1⅞
24½	24⅝	10,300	Am. Linseed	23	25	23	24½	+2
41½	43	1,700	Am. Linsed pf	41	43¾	41	41½	+1¼
64	64¼	1,900	Am. Locomotive	63¾	64½	63¾	64	+ ½
102	103¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
8⅝	9½	500	Am. Malt	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+1⅛
33	33¾	400	Am. Malt pf	32⅝	34½	32⅝	34	...
103½	103⅝	8,741	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103½	104	103	103½	+ ½
113½	114½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
92¾	93	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	− ⅛
92¾	93	20	Do., odd lot	93	93	93	93	...
87	87½	100	Do., pf. B	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½	+ ¼
56¼	56½	400	Am. Steel F'dries	56	56½	56	56	+ ½
113½	114	500	Am. Sugar Ref	113⅝	114	113⅝	113⅞	− ⅛
117½	118½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	− ½
127½	127¾	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝	+ ⅝
202	205	200	Am. Tobacco	205	205	205	205	...
50½	51	1,800	Am. Woolen t. r	50¾	51¼	49½	50¼	+ ⅛
96	97¼	200	Am. Woolen pf. t.r	96½	97	96½	97	+ ¼
69	69¼	2,100	Am. Zinc L. & S	68¾	69¾	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
87⅝	88	8,675	Anaconda Cop. Co	87⅞	88⅝	87½	87⅞	+ ⅜
61	64	300	Associated Oil	64	64	63½	64	− ⅛
106⅛	106⅜	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	106¼	106⅜	106	106¼	− ⅛
99½	99⅝	200	Atch., Top. & S. F.pf	99½	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
113	114⅞	200	Atlantic Coast Line	112½	113	112½	113	...
107	107½	10,100	Baldwin Loco	107½	108⅜	106¾	107	− ⅝
91¼	91½	3,400	Baltimore & Ohio	91⅞	91⅞	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
77½	77¾	300	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅜	77¾	77⅜	77¾	...
2⅝	2⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
471	474	200	Bethlehem Steel	465	475½	465	475½	−12½
86¼	87½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87	87	87	87	+ ½
95	96½	100	Brown Shoe pf	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	...
..	..	200	Burns Brothers	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
..	..	10,300	Butte & Superior	74¾	79	74¾	78½	+3⅝
29½	32	100	Butterick Co	30	30	30	30	−1
31	31¼	2,100	California Pet. pf	30⅝	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+1⅛
63	64	400	California Pet. pf	64	64	63	63	...
172	173	3,000	Canadian Pacific	171¾	173	171¾	173	+1½
53⅝	54	1,000	Central Leather Co	54	54	53⅜	54	+ ⅛
110	110½	100	Central Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
110	110½	50	Do., odd lot	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	...
62⅞	63	5,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	63¼	64	62⅞	63	− ⅜
12⅝	13	1,300	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	12⅞	13	− ⅛
37⅞	38	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
97¾	98¼	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97¾	98¼	97¾	98	...
132	134½	920	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	133	133	133	133	− ½
131	133	200	Chi. & Northwest	131½	131½	131½	131½	− ⅝
173	176	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	175	175	175	175	...
17⅜	17¾	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17	17	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
23⅝	23¾	900	Chino Copper	23½	23¾	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
53½	54	3,700	Cluett, Peabody pf	53⅜	54⅛	53½	54	+ ⅛
110¾	111½	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	111	111	111	111	−1
45	45⅜	2,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	45½	46⅜	45½	45⅝	+ ⅝
50	52	100	Col. South. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	...
50	51½	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	51¾	51¾	50	50	...
14⅛	14⅜	500	Consolidated Gas	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
80½	81¼	100	Continental Can	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾	+1⅝
24⅝	24½	48,325	Corn Products Ref	23⅞	25¼	23⅞	24½	+ ⅞
99	99½	4,642	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99⅜	100⅛	99	99	+ ⅛
65½	65¾	7,100	Crucible Steel	65	66¾	65	65⅝	+ ⅞
183	186	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	183⅜	186	183	183	+2
95	97	100	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96¾	96½	96½	+ ¼
153	153½	300	Delaware & Hud	153	153	153	153	−1
223	224	100	Del., Lack. & West	223	223	223	223	...
140	141	75	Detroit Edison Co	140	140¾	140	140¾	...
46¾	46½	1,900	Distillers' Secur	46	46⅞	46	46¼	...
27¼	28	100	Dome Mines	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
38⅝	38⅞	9,100	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38	38⅛	− ⅜
54	55	1,300	Erie 1st pf	54¾	54⅝	54	54½	− ⅜
52	55	100	Federal M. & S. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅝
300	305	12	General Chemical	304¾	304¾	304¾	304¾	...
173	173½	100	General Electric	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼	+ ¼
485	495	100	General Motors x d	485	485	485	485	+10
71½	71⅞	1,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	72¼	71½	71½	...
111	112	100	Goodrich pf	111	111	111	111	+ ½
90	90¼	2,100	Granby Consol	88¾	90½	88¼	90	+2¼
120⅜	122⅜	1,500	Great Northern pf	121½	122¾	121¾	121⅝	− ¼
46¾	46¾	3,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	46¼	46¾	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
48	48⅞	900	Greene-Cananea	47½	48	47½	48	+1
22⅝	22⅞	2,400	Guggenheim Explor	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	...
106	107	100	Illinois Central	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅞	− ⅛
45½	45⅝	3,300	Inspiration Copper	45½	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	− ⅛
19⅝	19⅞	100	Interboro Consol	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
74⅜	75	400	Interboro Con. pf	74⅜	75	74⅜	75	...
22½	22¾	100	Int. Agricultural	22½	22½	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
100½	110¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	− ¼
116	119½	20	Int. Harv., N.J. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
20⅝	20¾	4,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	...
80⅜	80⅞	19,200	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	80¾	81½	80½	80¾	+ ⅝
214½	216	300	Int. Nickel v. tr.cts	215¼	215½	213	215	+1
11¼	11⅝	1,100	Int. Paper	10½	11⅝	10½	11⅛	+ ⅛
48	48½	1,200	Int. Paper pf	47½	48½	47½	48½	+1⅞
27½	28	900	Kansas City South	27⅞	28	27½	27½	− ½
61½	62	300	Kan. City South.pf	62	62	62	62	...
80	80¼	700	Lackawanna Steel	79	80¼	79	80¼	+1¼
105	105½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	...
12½	13	100	Lake Erie & West	13	13	13	13	− ⅜
78	78¼	1,000	Lehigh Valley	78	78¼	77¾	77¾	− ¼
56	60	100	LooseW. Bis. 2d pf	56	56	56	56	+1
66½	67½	3,000	Maxwell Motors	66½	67½	66	67½	+1¾
87½	88	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	87½	88	87½	88	+ ½
52½	53	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	52½	53	52½	53	+ ¾
102½	25	104	May Dept. St. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
106	107	15,200	Mexican Petroleum	106	107	104⅜	105¼	−1
38⅜	38½	1,950	Miami Copper	38⅛	38⅜	38	38	+ ⅛
8	8⅜	100	Minn. & St. Louis	8	8	8	8	− ⅝
19	20¼	200	Minn. & St. L. pf	19	19	19	19	...
6	6½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	6	6	6	− ⅛
15	16	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15	15	15	15	...
5	5½	2,000	Missouri Pacific	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
5	5¼	1,000	do., trust rcts	5	5	5	5	...
92¼	96¼	60	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	93	93	93	93	...
70¼	70⅝	1,125	Nat. Lead Co	70	71	70	70⅝	+ ⅝
113½	115	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	114½	114½	114½	114½	− ⅝
7	8½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
15½	15⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
147	148	300	N. Y. Air Brake	148½	148½	147¾	147¾	− ⅝
7,375	N. Y. Central	108	108½	107⅝	108	...
1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	72¼	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	− ¼
10	do., odd lot	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	...
700	N. Y., Ont. & West	28	28	28	28	...
1,100	Norfolk & Western	118½	118½	118	118	− ¼
100	North American	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ⅛
2,800	Northern Pacific	114	114¾	114	114½	+ ½
500	Ontario Mining	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
2,200	Pacific Mail	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
8,342	Penn. R. R.	58	58½	57½	58¼	+ ⅝
700	People's Gas, Chi	108⅛	108⅛	107¾	107¾	− ⅞
100	Peoria & Eastern	13	13	13	13	...
200	Philadelphia Co	43	43	43	43	+ ⅝
200	Pitts. C. & St. L	82	82	82	84	...
1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	33¾	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ¾
600	Pressed Steel Car	57½	58	57½	57½	+ ¾
700	Quicksilver	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
700	Quicksilver pf	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
300	Railway Steel Sp	39	39½	39	39½	...
2,648	Ray Con. Copper	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	− ⅛
1,100	Reading	79⅝	79⅝	79¼	79½	− ⅛
1,350	Rep. Iron & Steel	50¼	51¼	50¼	51	+ ¾
200	Rock Island Co	½	½	½	½	...
1,500	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
200	Rumely (M.) Co.	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7	7	7	7	...
100	St. L. Southw. pf	45	45	45	45	...
400	Seaboard Air Line	17	17¼	17	17	...
3,700	Southern Pacific	101	101¼	100½	100⅞	− ⅛
14	So. Pacific t r	118¾	118⅝	118½	118½	...
200	South P. R. Sugar	150½	150½	150½	150½	− ½
900	Southern Railway	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	− ½
600	So. Railway pf	62	62	62	62	−1
100	Standard Milling pf	87	87	87	87	...
3,900	Studebaker Co	152	153½	152	152½	+ ½
100	Studebaker Co. pf	111½	111¾	111½	111½	+ ⅛
3,000	Tennessee Copper	58¾	58⅞	56¾	57½	− ⅞
500	Texas Co	208	208	208	208	+1½
600	Texas & Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅞	...
100	Third Avenue	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	− ¼
100	Tobacco Prod. pf	101	101	101	101	...
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	10½	10½	10½	10½	− ⅛
200	Twin City R. T	96	98	95½	95½	− ⅝
300	Union B. & P. Co	7	7	6¾	6¾	...
3,300	Union Pacific	135	135⅜	134⅜	135⅜	+ ⅜
100	Union Pacific pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛
1,000	United Cigar Stores	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
933	United Fruit Co	140¼	140¼	139⅞	140	+ ¼
15,750	U. S. Indus. Alco	162	162¼	155½	156	−4½
700	U. S. Red. & Ref	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	...
200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
900	U. S. Rubber	54¼	54¼	54	54	− ⅛
100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108	108	108	108	...
119,100	U. S. Steel	84	85¼	84	84½	−1
1,500	U. S. Steel pf	118	118¾	118	118¾	+ ½
3,900	Utah Copper	79¼	79⅝	78¼	79⅛	+ ⅛
1,600

The Crisis in the Equipment Situation

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SEES UNITED STATES AS WORLD'S BANKER

Warburg Tells Credit Men What Business Must Do to Preserve Stability.

WARNS AGAINST INFLATION

Maintains This Country Must Increase the Degree of Its Control Over Gold Supply.

The United States, maintaining its creditor position, will be so greatly strengthened as compared with the nations of Europe that it will almost inevitably become the world's banker, regardless of the outcome of the war, according to Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, who spoke on "Some Economic Problems of the Day," last night at the mid-Winter meeting and dinner of the New York Credit men's Association at the Hotel Astor. He outlined what the bankers and business men of this country must do to preserve the stability of American finances. There were 1,000 members present.

The speaker pointed out that between countries of fairly equal credits low interest rates would have the tendency of driving gold to that centre where it could earn the highest return.

"While abnormal conditions have for the present destroyed the power of interest rates to direct the flow of gold," said Mr. Warburg, "sooner or later normal laws of economics will again assert themselves, and we must then expect that, owing to the inflation of currency created in almost every country involved in the war, the demand for our gold will be very keen and determined. We may then have to part with very large sums of gold, but we must so direct our course as to be able to control this outflow and let this take place without creating disturbances in our own economic life."

Hold in Reserves.

The United States, Mr. Warburg asserted, must "keep its powder dry" by holding in reserve the essential strength of the Federal Reserve Banks, not only to meet any possible drain or emergency, but also, so far as possible, to offer a check to inflation.

"Impatience by the public or by the Federal Reserve Banks themselves to quickly show results by large profits must not be permitted to lure us from a safe course," said Mr. Warburg. "Strange as it may seem, the old words of Milton, 'They also serve who only stand and wait,' may be aptly applied to so modern an organization as the Federal Reserve system. To stand and wait is often the hardest of all duties, requiring more courage than to follow one's impulse in 'letting go.'"

He maintained that this country must greatly increase the degree of its control over its current gold supply, assembling as far as possible even the gold carried in the pockets of the public; that it must take care not to destroy at this time the basis of its future lending power, and that all foreign loans during the war should be of reasonably short duration so that control of this country's gold might be kept in case there should later be need to use it.

"That will give us a strategic position at the end of the war," said Mr. Warburg, "so strong that we shall be able effectively to face the various duties that will confront us, not only toward our own country, but toward the world at large. If a policy of general conservation, such as I have outlined, can be systematically maintained, thereby securing the strength of our banking position, we shall in due course reap our rewards.

"Be Not Afraid, Go Ahead."

"I believe that we may say with reasonable assurance to the business men and manufacturers dealing with our own local requirements, 'Be not afraid, and go ahead.' If we are prudent and avoid both banking and industrial inflation, if we use this period of affluence and unexpected protection to increase our efficiency and complete our organization, I do not see why we should not calmly trust to our ability and intelligence in meeting any emergency the future may have in store for us.

"It will be for the American business man and investor to decide to what degree the United States shall become a nation of world bankers. Our great prosperity should not make us forget those opportunities almost beyond measure, lying at our doors and which on account of our present prosperity we should not be guilty of neglecting."

At the same time that he advised short term loans to Europe, Mr. Warburg said the time was opportune to set our own house in order and arrange for the financing of healthy home enterprises on a permanent basis. Thus far, he thought, our banks had acted wisely in holding in reserve the excess of their reserves limit. He recommended a careful discrimination between that portion of business and industry which is solid and permanent and that which is of a purely "ephemeral and speculative character."

Educated to Reserve Act.

The Federal Reserve act, according to Mr. Warburg, could never have been passed had not the entire country been gradually educated to it. It has helped to strengthen the financial condition of the United States to such an extent that he described panics, until recently regarded as inevitable, as "phenomena of the past." He pointed out that the present maximum lending power of the Federal Reserve Banks on a gold basis of 40 per cent. was about $600,000,000, while the total loans and investments by national and State banks and trust companies was approximately $22,000,000,000.

It was obvious that the Federal Reserve system was not intended, by competition, to substitute its investing power for that of the national and State banks and trust companies. To the contrary, it was the aim of the Reserve system to keep this gigantic structure of loans and investments from overexpending, so that, as the natural and inevitable result, it might not be forced to overcontract.

"For the future of the Federal Reserve system," continued the speaker, "it is of the utmost importance that our banks should hold as an asset hundreds of millions of this most liquid paper, which at any time they can dispose of to the Federal Reserve banks.

"The Federal Reserve Board hopes that we may succeed in securing a broadening of the powers of national banks so as to permit them to accept not only against transactions involving the importation or exportation of goods, but also against domestic transactions secured by the pledge of readily marketable staples, by goods actually sold, or by shipping documents covering goods in course of transportation. It is easy to see the great influence that such an amendment to the present law would have in equalizing rates.

"The board has encouraged reserve banks and their customers to offer for trade acceptance paper a rate of discount lower than that for single name promissory notes. It is greatly to be hoped that its free use will grow."

"Successfully to bring about the stability of interest rates," said Mr. Warburg, "two things are necessary—first, judicious withholding and in turn judicious employment by Federal Reserve banks of their lending power, and, second, recognition by banker and business man that the measure of success to be achieved by the Federal Reserve system will, to a certain extent, depend upon the degree of their co-operation with the policy of the Federal Reserve banks.

"Until now we have been laying the foundation and installing the machinery for future operations. I believe we have fairly finished this part of our task, and further developments will, from now on, depend to a large degree upon the banks and the public."

W. F. H. Koelsch, President of the Credit Men's Association, was toastmaster. District Attorney Swann was the first speaker, and told what his bureau which has charge of investigating credit frauds was doing to minimize this evil. Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, speaking on "Credits, the Electricity of Business," said he appreciated the great achievements of Mr. Warburg and the latter's associates on the Federal Reserve Board.

Those at the guest table were, in addition to the speakers, Arthur H. Alexander, H. Uehlinger, G. R. Kinney, William R. Corwine, Louis M. Taylor, George L. Bergen, Owen Shepherd, Treasurer of the association; Samuel S. Conover, Frank P. Cheesman, J. Howard Ardrey, Julian A. Gregory, Justice Vernon M. Davis, Benjamin Strong, Seward Prosser, Conrad Buhler, Clarence S. Houghton, the Rev. Dr. Francis N. Lindsay, Stephen Baker, R. A. Parker, John L. Janes, George McNeir, J. Herbert Case, Harry Tipper, and William H. Vogel.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French.	5	Oct. 15,'20	95¼	95½	6.10
Argen. Gov't.	6	Dec. 15,'19	101½	102	3.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101½	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101¼	101⅝	5.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¾	101⅝	3.95
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.35
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1916	102	102¼	2.15
N. Y. City.	6	Sep., 1917	103¾	104⅛	3.15
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101⅛	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100½	101⅛	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101¼	4.50
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅜	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	100⅝	2.40
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.12
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.70
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	2.25
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101⅞	2.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99¾	5.05
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100½	101	4.30
Chi. Rl. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅞	102¼	4.05
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.95
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	4.00
Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	4.55
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1916	94	95	
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100½	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. S. Pow.	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101¼	101⅜	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅛	4.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.10
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100⅜	101	4.55
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102	102¼	2.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10

*To be called June, 1916, at 100⅛ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Ranskorf, Lyon & Co. have issued a comprehensive review on the situation in equipment securities.

William Salomon & Co. are offering the balance of the new issue of $15,000,000 of Willys-Overland 7 per cent. convertible preferred stock at 106½ and accrued dividend. About three-quarters of the issue was taken by stockholders.

The City of Newark has awarded to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler $1,800,000 City of Newark temporary loan bonds, due in six months, on a 2.40 per cent. interest basis.

The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad has elected B. F. Wollman President, C. I. Henry, Vice President, and M. H. Goodkind, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the American Coal Products Company it was voted to change the name of the Barrett Company. All advertising has been done in the name of the chief subsidiary, the Barrett Manufacturing Company.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel to a great extent dominated the market on the Consolidated Exchange. In the early trading a strong tone was in evidence, but later considerable irregularity prevailed despite the general belief that the United States Steel common shares would be restored to a dividend basis. Dealings were fairly large and a good variety of issues were traded in.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis-Chalm.	26	27¼	26	27¼
30	Am. Beet Sug.	66½	66½	66¼	66⅛
1,590	Am. Can.	62½	62⅝	62	62
120	Am. Car. & F.	68¼	68¾	68	68
40	Am. H. & L.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
50	Am. H.&L. pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¼
220	Am. Ice Sec.	26½	27⅜	26⅜	27⅛
270	Am. Linseed.	24½	24⅞	24	24
90	Am. Linseed pf.	41	41	41	41
400	Am. Loco.	64	64¾	64	64¾
1,370	Am. Smelting.	103½	104	102⅝	103¼
20	Am. T. & T.	127½	127½	127½	127½
1,050	Anaconda Cop.	88	88¼	87⅝	87⅞
20	A., T. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
550	Baldwin Loco.	108¼	108¼	107	107¼
70	Balt. & Ohio.	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝
30	Brook. R. T.	87	87	87	87
60	Butte & Sup.	74⅜	76	74⅜	78
240	Cal. Petroleum	30½	31¼	30½	31¼
130	C., M. & St. P.	97⅞	98	97⅛	98
100	Chino Copper.	54	54	54	54
90	Col. Fuel & I.	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
6,190	Corn Products.	24	25⅛	23⅞	24⅝
1,420	Crucible Steel.	65¼	66⅝	65	65½
150	Dist. Sec.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¼
80	Dome Mines.	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼
930	Erie.	38½	38⅝	38	38¼
200	Erie 1st pf.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¾
240	Goodrich Co.	72⅜	72¾	71⅜	72
180	Gt. Nor. ore.	46¼	46¼	46	46⅜
50	Gug. Explor'n.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
70	Insp. Copper.	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
10	Int. Harvester.	109½	109½	109½	109½
190	Int. Mer. Mar.	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
720	Int. M. M. pf.	80⅞	81¼	80⅜	80⅝
90	Int. Paper.	10¾	11	10¾	11
40	Int. Paper pf.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
20	Kan. City So.	28	28	28	28
60	Lehigh Valley.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¼
140	Maxwell Motor	66½	67⅜	66¼	67⅜
9,070	Mex. Petrol'm.	107	107¼	104½	105⅜
30	Miami Copper.	38	38	38	38
470	N. Y. Central.	107⅞	108	107⅜	107⅝
80	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅝
50	Norf. & West.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
10	Ontario Mining.	9	9	9	9
150	Pacific Mail.	12½	12½	12¼	12½
100	Pennsylvania.	58	58	58	58
70	Quicksilver pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
250	Ray Copper.	25	25	24¾	24¾
480	Reading.	79¾	79¾	79¼	79⅜
120	Rep. Iron & S.	50½	51¼	50¼	51¼
120	Southern Pac.	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	100⅞
210	Studebaker Co.	152½	153¼	152	153
530	Tenn. Copper.	57	57⅞	56¼	57⅜
30	Third Av.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
370	Union Pacific.	135¼	135½	134⅜	135⅜
30	United Fruit.	140	140	140	140
540	U. S. Ind. A.	162	162	155	156
150	U. S. Rubber.	54½	54½	54	54
33,480	U. S. Steel.	84⅝	85⅜	84½	84⅝
50	Utah Copper.	79⅜	79½	79¼	79¼
150	Va. Car. Chem.	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
150	Wabash pf.	30¼	30¼	29⅞	29⅞
190	Westing. Elec.	67¼	67¼	66⅜	67
30	Woolworth Co.	120	120	120	120

64,830

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta.	.21½	.22	.21½	.22
500	Elkton.	.34	.34	.34	.34
500	Gold. Merger.	.18½	.18½	.18⅛	.18½
300	Jim Butler.	.95	.95	.95	.95
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.33	1.35	1.35	1.33
100	Mexican.	.25	.25	.25	.25
400	Midway.	.16	.16	.16	.16
400	Mizpah Ext.	.21	.21	.21	.21
70	Quicksilver pf.	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75
300	Round Mt.	.42	.43	.42	.43
300	Sierra Nevada.	.41	.42	.41	.42
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
300	Vindicator.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35

4,570

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts.	$11,522,231	$108,893,191
Ord. int. rev. rects.	24,201,235	214,352,469
Income tax	1,061,730	16,067,943
Miscellaneous	4,289,246	25,723,094
Total receipts.	$41,014,444	$364,786,680
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. rects.	9,396,289	57,397,312
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	6,835,447	54,289,254
Expenditures	50,450,713	422,163,993

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure.	2½	2½	2½	2½
115	Ahmeek.	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
25	Alaska.	23½	23½	23½	23½
640	Algomah.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
210	Allouez.	70	70	69½	70
2,320	Am. Zinc.	69	69¾	68½	69
100	Arizona.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝
5,986	Butte & Super.	75	79	75	79
665	Cal. & Ariz.	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¾
13	Cal. & Hecla.	562	562	560	560
5	Centennial.	18	18	18	18
5	Chino.	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
1,280	Copper Range.	63¼	64¼	63¼	64¼
10	Daly West.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
745	East Butte.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼
5,502	Granby.	88¼	89⅝	88	90
190	Greene-Can.	47½	47½	47	47
50	Hancock.	17½	17½	17½	17½
60	Hedley.	29½	29½	29½	29½
25	Helvetia.	40	40	40	40
100	Inspiration.	45½	45¾	45¼	45¼
150	Island Creek.	48½	48¾	48¼	48½
50	Isle Royale.	29	29	29	29
25	Kerr Lake.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
265	Lake.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18¼
65	La Salle.	5	5	5	5
90	Mason Valley.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
430	Mass Con.	13	13	12¾	12¾
80	Mayflower.	4	4	3⅝	3⅝
150	Miami.	38	38	38	38
168	Mohawk.	91¾	92¼	91	92¼
3,028	New Idria.	21¼	22⅜	21	21
90	Nipissing.	7½	7½	7½	7¼
290	North Butte.	29½	29½	29¼	29¾
10	Old Mining.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
50	Old Dominion.	65	65	65	65
32	Osceola.	86	87½	86	87½
230	Pond Creek.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
210	Ray.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
75	Santa Fe.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
85	Shannon.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼
375	Shattuck.	33½	33½	32⅜	33⅜
125	South Lake.	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼
400	South Utah.	30c	30c	30c	30c
80	Superior.	25½	25¾	25½	25½
60	Sup. & Boston.	2	2	2	2
25	S. & B., ass. pd.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,600	Tuolumne.	20c	20c	16c	16c
50	Union Copper.	1	1	1	1
953	U. S. Smelt.	58⅝	59	58¾	58¾
365	U. S. Smelt. pf.	50½	50½	50	50
800	Utah Apex.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
260	Victoria.	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3¾
25	Winona.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
55	Wolverine.	61½	61½	61½	61½
112	Wyandotte.	2	2	1⅝	1⅝
87	Bos. & Albany.	192½	192½	192	192
254	Boston Elev.	85½	86¾	85¼	85¾
38	Bos. & Lowell.	130	130¼	130	130
22	Boston & Me.	36	36	36	36
20	Bos. & Me. pf.	48	48	48	48
30	Conn. & Mont., Class 4.	96	96	96	96
10	Conn. R. Pass.	160	160	160	160
117	Fitchburg pf.	79½	80	79½	80
5	Mass. Elec.	7	7	7	7
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	35⅜	35⅜	35	35
133	New Haven.	72	72½	72	72⅜
135	W. E. St. R.R.	65¾	65⅝	65¼	65¼
110	W. E. St. R.R. pf.	82	82¼	82	82½

MISCELLANEOUS.

250	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	97½	98	97	98
175	Amoskeag.	67	68¼	67	67½
4	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
100	Am. Pneu. Ser.	2¼	2¼	2	2
20	Am. Sugar.	114½	114½	113⅝	113⅝
40	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117¾	117	117¾
320	Am. T. & T.	127⅝	127⅞	127⅝	127⅝
302	Am.W. pr. ctf.	97	97	96⅜	96⅜
435	A.G.& W. I. pf.	45	45½	44½	45¼
1,030	East Bos. Ld.	12	12⅜	12	12¼
37	Edison.	244	244	244	244
10	Ga. Ry. & E.	125⅜	125⅜	125⅛	125⅜
35	Mass. Gas.	85	85	85	85
125	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87	87	87
5	McElwain pf.	101½	101½	101½	101¼
25	N. E. Tel.	134	134½	134	134
271	Nipe Bay.	110	115	110	115
20	Pullman.	166	166	165½	165¼
1	Reece Button.	15½	15½	15½	15½
28	Swift.	127	127	126½	126¾
245	Torrington.	38	38	38	38
496	United Fruit.	140¼	140	140	140
4,533	Uni. Fruit rts.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
393	Uni. Shoe M.	55¾	56½	55¾	55½
92	Uni. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
1,241	U. S. Steel.	84¾	85¼	84¾	85¼
82	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118½	118	118
1,470	Ventura.	Oil.	10	10	9¾	9¾

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	92	92	92	92
30,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	107	107	107	107
1,000	A. G.& W.I.5s.	76½	76½	76½	76½
1,000	C.,B. & Q.Jt.4s.	98½	98½	98½	98½
1,000	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s.	83	83	83	83
1,000	Mass. Gas 4½s.	99	99	99	99
2,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	80	80	80	80
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102	102	102	102
16,000	Swift 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,500	West. Tel. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
460	Am. W. G. Mch.	47	47	46¾	46¾
50	A. W. G. M. pf.	139½	139½	139½	139½
75	Caney River G.	41½	41½	41½	41½
200	Columbia Gas.	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
200	Ind. Brewing.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	Ind. Brew. pf.	19	19	19	19
475	La. B. L. & S.	51	52	51	52
390	La. B. L. & S. pf.	123	123	123	123
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	51½	51½	51½	51½
40	Nat. Fireproof.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝
10	Nat. Fire. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
28	Ohio Fuel.	38½	38½	38½	38½
10	Ohio Fuel Oil.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
18	Pitts. Pl. Glass.	115½	115½	115½	115½
1,943	Pure Oil.	20½	20½	19⅝	20
15	Pec. Gas Pipe.	36	36	36	36
200	San Toy.	21	21	21	21
10	Union S. & S.	122	122	122	122
60	Westing. A. & S.	132½	132½	132½	132½
170	Westing. elec.	67⅛	67⅛	67	67
35	W. P. T. & W. P. pf.	44	44	44	44

BONDS.

$18,000	Pitts. Coal 6s.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Arundel S. & G.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
20	Bk. of Com.	33½	33½	33½	33½
10	Bal. Trust.	153	152	153	153
210	Bal. Tube.	64	65	64	64
150	Bal. Tube pf.	83½	84	83½	84
22	Con. Pow. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
728	Coeden.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
788	David. Chem.	67⅛	67½	65½	66⅛
40	Equitable Tr.	46½	46½	46½	46½
40	Mt'land Cas.	90	90	90	90
218	Mfrs. Ice pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
1	Mercantile Tr.	222	222	222	222
185	M. & M. Bank.	28	28	28	28
182	Mt. V. C. M. pf.	53	53½	53	53½
122	Pa. W. & P.	73	73⅝	73	73⅝
24	North. Cent.	89	89	89	89
400	Sapulpa.	9½	9½	9½	9½
50	Symington.	65	65	65	65
1,494	U. Rys. & El.	27	27¼	26¾	27¼
225	Wayland Oil.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	W. Nat. Bank.	87½	87½	87½	87½

BONDS.

$900	Am. G. & E. 5s.	92½	93	92½	93
1,000	C. Tr. Jt. 5s.	102	102	102	102

Chemical Stocks

American Cyanamid
Am. Dyewood & Chem.
Davison Chemical
Dow Chemical
Federal Chemical
Freeport Texas Sulphur
General Chemical
Grasselli Chemical
Harrison Bros.
Hooker Electro Chem.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Mathieson Alkali
Merrimac Chemical
Mich. Limestone & Chem.
Michigan Alkali
Mutual Chemical
Nat'l Aniline & Chem.
Niagara Alkali
Rollin Chemical
Semet Solvay Co.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Many Stocks Show Improvement in Prices, but the General Trend Is Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 295,725 shares of stock and $601,200 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 68,826; oils, 7,634, and mining, 219,265. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Aeolian-Weber	31	34	31	33
4,000	‡Aetna Explos.	20½	20⅝	20	20⅝
2,500	Aetna Exp. rts.	⅜	4⅝	⅜	4
400	Ajax Rub., Inc.	71	71¼	71	71¼
500	‡A. Drug Syn.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼
200	A., G.&W.I.pf.	44	45	44	45
300	Balt. Tube Co., w. i.	82	82	82	82
25	Carriage Fact. of Can.	39	39	39	39
100	‡Can.C.& P. pf.	93	93	93	93
2,600	Can. Nat. Gas.	2½	2¾	2	2¼
200	‡Car, L. & P.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,100	‡Carw. St. w. i.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
100	Cent. Fdry. pf.	26	26	26	26
4,800	‡Chand. Mot.	89⅝	93½	89⅝	93½
710	Chev. M. Car.	134⅜	136	134	134
1,500	C. of R. & H.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
50	‡Crock. Wh'lr.	102½	102½	102½	102½
8,500	‡Cu. Cane Sug.	46	46½	46	46⅝
500	Curtiss Aeropl. com., v. t. ctfs.	55	55	54½	54½
550	Dav. Chemical	68	68	65	65
50	Driggs-Seab'y.	138	138	138	138
100	Emer. Phono.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼
300	‡Elec. Gun.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Hartman Corp.	75	75	75	75
575	Haskell & B. Car Co.	48¾	*49	48¼	48½
300	‡Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	20	20	19¼	20
1,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝
200	‡Int. M. M. pf.	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝
3,800	Int. Nickel, new	54	54	53½	53¾
100	Int. St. Pump B pf.	62	62	62	62
1,100	Jewel Tea w. i.	68½	69½	68½	69½
3,500	Kath. Br'ge pf.	24	*30	24	28
500	‡K. S. T. w. i.	74¼	74¼	73½	73½
300	‡S. S. Kresge, w. i.	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
500	‡Lake T. B.	11½	12	11	11½
1,400	‡Lee Tire.	50	51	*49½	51
1,800	Man. Transit.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	2
200	Marc. of Am.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
3,000	‡Maxim Mun.	7½	8	7½	8
4,100	‡Midvale Steel	69½	69	68¾	68⅞
1,420	‡Moj. Tungsten	5	5¼	5	5¼
1,200	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	½	⅞	½
270	Peerless Mot.	28¾	28¾	28	28¼
1,040	Red. El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
900	‡Saxon M. C. C.	70½	71⅜	70½	71⅛
200	St. Jos. Lead.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜
100	Stand. Motors.	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝
3,900	Standard Ship.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜
1,800	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	37¼	38	37½	37½
100	‡Texas Co. rts.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	‡Tob. Products	31	31	30½	30½
3,486	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	6¾	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
1,500	Un. Profit. Sh.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	U.S.L. & H.C.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
500	‡U.S.L. & H.C. pf.	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1,000	White Mot. Co.	50	50½	50	50½
550	‡Willys Over'd pf., w. i.	106½	106½	106	106½
1,500	World Film Co. w. i. ctfs.	2⅛	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10	Ill. Pipe Line	180	180	180	+ 1
182	Ohio Oil	199	195	199	+ 3
27	Prairie Pipe L.	228	228	228	+ 3
34	Std. Oil of Cal.	373	370	370	+ 1
15	Std. Oil of Ind.	506	505	506	+ 2
16	Std. Oil of N. J.	512	507	512	+ 3

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

200	‡Bernett O.&G.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
900	‡Cosden & Co.	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
450	Empire Petrol.	6	5⅞	6	—
600	‡Houston Oil.	20½	20⅝	20⅜	— ⅛
1,100	‡Int. Petroleum	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	- ⅛
2,800	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	..
1,500	‡Victoria Oil	2½	2¼	2⅜	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	††Alta-Con. M.	23	23	21	21
10,000	††Amer. Con.	12	12	12	12
2,500	††Atlanta	22	22⅜	21½	22
3,000	††Big C'wood.	4	4	4	4
2,500	††Booth	42	42	41	41
600	Big L. Div.	1½	1½	1½	1½
700	Butte Cop. & Zinc, v. t. ctfs.	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8¼
250	‡Calaver. Cop.	3	3	3	3⅛
4,000	‡Caledonia	96	96	95	95
600	‡Canada Cop.	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,500	‡Cashboy	4½	4	4	4
500	Cer. de P. Cop.	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
100	‡Comb. Frac.	7	7	7	7
1,500	††Coms. Tun.	13	14	13	14
5,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	‡Cons. Cop. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	‡Diam. Bl. B.	4½	4½	4½	4½
24,800	††Emma. Cop.	34	38	33	34
11,500	††Fed. Ren. M.	19	21	19	20
4,000	First Nat. Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6,000	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
1,000	‡G'dfield Mer.	18	18½	18	18
2,250	‡Howe Sound.	6¼	7	6¼	7
420	Hecla Mining.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3½
2,000	††Inter. Mines.	15	18	15	18
500	††Iron Blose.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,250	††Jim Butler.	96	97	96	96
1,500	Jumbo Ext.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
12,800	Ken. Copper	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛
75	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	††Kewanaa	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20½
1,000	Majestic M.	1½	1½	1½	1½
4,000	††Marsh Min.	37	38	37	38
1,700	McKin.-Dar.	40	41	40	41
500	Mines of Am.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
23,000	††Mother Lode.	24	24	23	23
500	‡Nat. Z. & L.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,700	††North Star	17	17	17	17
300	N. Lt. Hecla	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Nip. Mines	7¼	7½	7¼	7½
1,000	††Oatman Gold (a prospect).	65	65	65	65
1,800	††Oatman Cres. cent (a pros.)	49	49	49	49
2,400	††Oatman Ex. (a prospect).	13	13	13	13
20,000	††Oro	5	5	5	5
1,000	††Peter, Lake.	30	30	30	30
100	††Ray Her. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,600	††Rex Cons. M.	31	31	30	31
1,400	††Roch. Mines.	67	68	65	66
2,500	††San Toy	22	23	22	22
2,500	††Sandst. Ken.	7¼	7¼	7	7⅛
200	Seven Tr. Coal.	48	50	48	50
200	††Silver Pick.	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,000	Stan. Sils.-Ld.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,000	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	††Success Min.	71	73	71	72
4,200	††Supers. M. C.	40	42	40	41
4,375	Tono. Ext.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	††Tono. Cash B.	4½	4½	4	4
4,000	††Tono. Jim B.	97	97	96	96
100	Tono. of Nev.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	Tularosa	5	5	5	5
2,500	††W. End Cons.	82	82	81	81
1,000	Yukon Gold M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2,000	‡U. S. Cont. M.	8½	8½	8	8

BONDS.

$40,000	Chi., M. & St. Paul 4s, '25.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
153,000	‡$5.&C. ow. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120	120½	120	120½
380,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.	89½	89½	89	89⅜
200	‡Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	W. Pac. 5s.	27	27	26	26

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Saturday: International Motors pf., 100 at 39, 100 at 40, and 100 at 41.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.Tob. Co.,ord.	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	16	15	16
Inter. Steam Pump	41	41	41	..
Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	102⅛	104	102⅛	104
Kelly Spring. Tire	298	298	293	298
Lima Locomotive	22	25	22	24
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	17¼	18	..	..

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest pf.	54	55	54	55
Pierce Oil	14⅝	15¼	14⅜	15¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus Con. M. Co. (a prospect)	..	1½	..	1⅝
Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	55	65	67	69
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	90	82	92
American Brass	269	269	262	292
Atlas Powder	255	265	252	260
Atlas Powder pf.	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	73	80	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	210	220	205	215
Canadian Explosives.	360	390	360	390
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	380	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	394	404	400	415
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	19	21	20	22
Marlin Arms Co. pf.	34	35	34	36
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	190	180	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2400	2525	2400	2550

BONDS.

$40,000	Chi., M. & St. Paul 4s, '25.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
153,000	‡$5.&C. ow. 5s.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22,000	C. de P. C. 6s.	120	120½	120
380,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.	89½	89½	89
200	‡Erie rights.	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	W. Pac. 5s.	27	27	26

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—Not reported Saturday: International Motors pf., 100 at 39, 100 at 40, and 100 at 41.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am.Tob. Co.,ord.	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	16	15	16
Inter. Steam Pump	41	41	41	..
Jewel Tea pf., w. i.	102⅛	104	102⅛	104
Kelly Spring. Tire	298	298	293	298
Lima Locomotive	22	25	22	24
Pyrene Mfg. Co.	17¼	18	..	..

OIL ISSUES.

Midwest pf.	54	55	54	55
Pierce Oil	14⅝	15¼	14⅜	15¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus Con. M. Co. (a prospect)	..	1½	..	1⅝
Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	55	65	67	69
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	90	82	92
American Brass	269	269	262	292
Atlas Powder	255	265	252	260
Atlas Powder pf.	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox	118	125	118	125
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	360	340	360
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	73	80	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg.	210	220	205	215
Canadian Explosives.	360	390	360	390
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	855	875	855	875
Du Pont Powd., new.	370	380	370	380
Du Pont Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	394	404	400	415
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms	19	21	20	22
Marlin Arms Co. pf.	34	35	34	36
Niles-Bement-Pond	180	190	180	190
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.	460	475	460	475
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2400	2525	2400	2550

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF B. & E. Weintraub of 467 Broadway has dissolved copartnership. Mr. Edward Weintraub succeeds said firm. Mr. B. Weintraub withdrew from business.
B. WEINTRAUB. EDWARD WEINTRAUB.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads that have so far reported gross earnings for the third week of January show the following changes, as compared with last year:

Three roads	$2,571,361	+$668,920	
Two roads	727,617	— 170,860	
Total (5 roads)	3,298,978	+ 489,060	

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for December—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	11,249	11,136	10,874
Gross	11,403,187	9,701,635	9,137,494
Net after tax.	4,031,400	2,915,838	2,328,178
6 mos. gross.	66,979,779	61,101,053	57,906,277
Net after tax.	22,676,521	19,737,268	17,028,847

NORTHERN PACIFIC for December—

Gross	6,708,000	4,679,791	5,878,258
Net after tax.	3,427,000	1,711,591	2,197,931
Sur. aft. chg.	3,016,000	1,360,000	.....
6 mos. gross.	39,400,697	35,579,576	40,103,716
Net after tax.	17,584,780	12,579,031	14,215,888

UNION PACIFIC for December—

Gross	8,910,078	7,041,701	7,456,576
Net after tax.	3,474,037	2,448,624	2,189,048
6 mos. gross.	54,020,029	49,026,080	51,974,788
Net after tax.	22,148,671	19,168,472	19,672,138

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings	$646,466	$649,414	$312,027
Int. on bonds	68,400	73,860	81,225
Sinking fund	90,975	91,515	84,150
Surplus	*481,091	484,039	146,652
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Net earnings	1,239,198	799,442	505,291
Int. on bonds	140,140	149,970	162,450
Sinking fund	190,610	180,780	168,300
Surplus	908,448	468,692	174,541

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. for the three and nine months periods ended Dec. 31, 1915—

	Three mos. end. Dec. 31.	Nine mos. end. Dec. 31.
Gross	$3,541,776	$10,209,531
Other income	65,496	168,449
Total income	3,607,272	10,377,980
Adm. & gen. exp.	184,026	636,152
Net income	3,423,246	9,741,828
Dep. & min. exhst.	*464,704	1,215,867
Surplus	2,958,541	8,525,960
Preferred dividend	133,680	401,067
Balance for com.	2,824,852	8,124,893
Per cent. on com.	6.8	19.4
Common dividend	2,091,750	3,993,305
Surplus	733,122	4,131,588

MONONGAHELA VALLEY TRACTION CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915, reports earnings as follows—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	1,066,834	968,889	41,445
Net aft. tax.	611,049	552,665	59,384
Sur. aft. chgs.	284,678	244,023	40,655

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	383	388
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
Adirondack Electric Power	22	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	†51
American Power & Light	67	68
American Power & Light pf.	86½	87
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf.	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	8	8¾
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	18	20
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	56	60
Cities Service	117	120
Cities Service pf.	77	79
Colorado Power	24	25
Colorado Power pf.	98	100
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	74	78
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric pf.	81	86
Federal Light & Traction	8	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	38	45
Gas & Electric Securities	125	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	20	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	17	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & P. pf.	59	64
Northern States Power	44	46
Northern States Power pf.	91½	93½
Ozark Power & Water	29	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	64
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	20	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	68	72
Southern California Edison	92½	94
Southern California Edison pf.	103	105
Southwestern P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	8½	9
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30¾	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	11
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	44½	46½
United Light & Rys.	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	75
Utah Securities	19	20
Western Power	18½	18¾
Western Power pf.	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	640	645	640	645
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	112	106	108
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	740	725	740
Colonial Oil	165	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	45	48	45	46
Cumberland Pipe L.	45	50	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	242	247	242	247
Galena Signal Oil	135	138	135	138
Galena Signal Oil pf.	158	160	159	161
Illinois Pipe Line	180	181	178	180
Indiana Pipe Line	105	108	107	109
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼
National Transit	33	34	33	33½
N. Y. Transit	208	212	208	210
Northern Pipe Line	104	106	104	106
Ohio Oil	193½	196	195	197
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	65	67	65	67
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	423	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	225	229	227	230
Solar Refining	300	310	300	310
Southern Pipe Line	218	220	218	220
South. Penn. Oil	360	363	360	363
Southwest. Penn.	122	125	122	122
Standard Oil of Cal.	370	372	369	370
Standard Oil of Ind.	505	508	503	506
Standard Oil of Kan.	445	455	450	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	340	345	340	345
Standard Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Standard Oil of N. J.	509	511	509	511
Standard Oil of N. Y.	216	217	217	219
Standard Oil of Ohio.	553	555	552	555
Swan & Finch	127	130	127	130
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	223	226	223	226
Washington Oil	50	52	50	52

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	102	102¼	102	102¼
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅜	104	103⅜	104
4½s	—June, 1965	106⅞	107	106⅞	107
4½s	—Mar., 1963	106⅝	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅛	106⅞	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101¼	..	101¼	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4½s	—Mar., 1964	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1962	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	—Sept., 1960	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1930-60	101⅛	101⅞	101⅛	101⅞
4s	—May, 1959	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s	—Nov., 1956	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s	—Nov., 1955	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s	—Nov., 1936	98	..	97⅝	98
3½s	—Nov., 1955	87½	88	87½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	87⅜	88⅛	87½	88¼
3½s	—May, 1954	87⅜	88⅞	87⅜	88¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	42.37½	....	42.12½	....
Lead	6.10	....	6.10	....
Spelter	19.25	....	19.25	....
Antimony	42.00	....	42.00	43.00
Quicksilver	$225.00	....	$225.00	....
Aluminium	55.00	55.00	*55.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2 fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 25¼@25⅜c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	91	5	0	91	0	0
Copper, futures	90	10	0	90	12	0
Tin, spot	179	0	0	180	0	0
Tin, futures	179	10	0	180	10	0
Spelter	92	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	31	17	6	31	15	0

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Justice	.02
Alpha Con.	.02	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.27
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.75
Caledonia	.50	Ophir	.27
Challenge Con.	.07	Overman	.06
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.37
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Julia	.01	Jacket Con.	.57½

TONOPAH,

Belmont	4.40	Diam'd'd B. B.	.03
Halifax	.52	Diam'd'd Daisy	.04
Jim Butler	.95	Florence	.01
McNamara	.04	Gold'd Con. M.	1.00
Midway	.15	Gold'd

FINANCIERS ON WAY TO TRADE CONGRESS

Train, Said to be Best Equipped Which Ever Left City, Off for New Orleans.

BACK FOR BUSINESS MONDAY

James A. Farrell Says There Will Be No Politics or Partisanship at Convention.

When James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, reached the Pennsylvania Station in Seventh Avenue yesterday, he had just three minutes in which to board the "Foreign Trade Special," on which some of the most prominent bankers and financiers of New York City left at 4:37 P. M., to attend the Third National Foreign Trade Convention in New Orleans. Mr. Farrell had been attending an important meeting of Steel Corporation officials, and allowed himself just time enough to reach the train.

His timely arrival was in keeping with some of the details arranged by the managers of the trip for a swift dash south and a speedier return north. The train, which was said to be the most finely equipped throughout ever sent out of New York City, will reach New Orleans on Thursday morning, just in time to participate in the great campaign for trade expansion and industrial preparedness started by nearly 1,000 delegates from all sections of the country.

The New York party will remain long enough to see the proceedings brought to a close, and will then break all speed records, it is promised, to return to this city in time for business Monday morning. Few stops, save to add additional coaches, will be made in either direction, but such as are made will be mostly to receive stock quotations and financial news furnished by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. Farrell made two statements concerning the New Orleans convention—one to newspapermen who took up a few of his few remaining moments at the Pennsylvania Station, and the second at Philadelphia, which was telegraphed back to New York City. The second statement was as follows:

"The Foreign Trade Convention at New Orleans, to attend which more than 100 delegates left New York this afternoon, will have a three-day congress of men from all parts of the United States who are giving their best thought to greater prosperity through greater foreign trade.

"There will be nothing of politics or partisanship in the convention, and the discussions as outlined in the program will deal with the essential things to be done to place the manufacturing and other interests of the United States in a condition of preparedness.

"The prosperity and expansion of domestic, as well as foreign, trade will come in for its share of attention at the hands of the delegates, who are representing a great diversity of interests—the smaller manufacturer, the larger merchant, the export commission man, the banker, the transportation interests, the producer from the soil. All these should alike derive national benefit from this convention through participation in and study of its proceedings, which the press will report and the officers of the convention cause to be published in book form for general distribution.

"World conditions after the war will be considered; Consular and other Government representatives will be present to give delegates whatever of information is available."

Chance for Small Manufacturers.

Mr. Farrell smiled genially when the reporters halted him as he was hurrying to board the train at the station.

"The United States has a great opportunity for trade expansion," he said. "The New Orleans convention is intended to develop this opportunity. I think something will be accomplished. It is an opportunity in which the small manufacturers and merchants can participate. Great interest is being shown in the convention throughout the country."

Then the engine bell began to clang and Mr. Farrell proceeded to his stateroom.

The "Foreign Trade Special" consisted of twelve coaches, exclusively composed of compartments and staterooms. Only about 100 passengers were taken from New York to insure each delegate the maximum of comfort. Among some of the more prominent persons on board were J. F. Fowler, Vice President of W. R. Grace & Co., export and import merchants and ship owners, trading particularly in Central and South America; C. H. Muchnic, Vice President of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation, a foreign selling subsidiary of the American Locomotive Company; C. H. Pratt, President of Cass Pratt, merchants; William H. Peck, President William E. Peck & Co.; Daniel Warren, supervising buyer of the American Trading Company, and William Aughinbaugh, Chairman of Foreign Commerce at the New York University; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent; S. T. Henry, Vice President McGraw Publishing Company; Charles T. Gwynne, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; W. T. P. Hollingsworth, R. U. V. Company; W. H. Mahoney, Merchants' Association; D. L. Sterling, Borden's Condensed Milk Company; Willard Straight, Vice President American International Corporation; N. W. Snow, Ramapo Iron Works; Ferdinand Schwedtmann, National City Bank; P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President International Mercantile Marine; Lorenzo Daniels, Lamport & Holt Line; R. L. Beaushire, Mercantile Bank, and E. H. Sayre.

Train to Grow as It Proceeds.

Many of the delegates from New York did not leave from the Pennsylvania Station, joining the party at Manhattan Transfer. Several others took the train at Philadelphia, and it was announced that cars would be added at Baltimore and Washington, the latter containing Government officials and others in the Consular Service.

At about the same time that the train left the Pennsylvania Station here another special train, carrying a large number of prominent men, left Chicago, as did a coach filled with delegates from Los Angeles.

The New York special left New York City as the second section of the regular Washington Limited, but it was announced that it would take the right of way from there on.

The Third National Foreign Trade Convention was arranged by the National Foreign Trades Council, of which Mr. Farrell is Chairman, in co-operation with the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce. One of its chief objects is to develop trade with South and Central America, and especially a better market for manufactured products.

It was stated before the New York special left that the campaign might develop a program even larger than now arranged for, and that groups of bankers, each accompanied by a representative especially conversant with conditions, might visit the Southern Republics to obtain additional knowledge of conditions, and lay the basis for future development of trade.

The convention in New Orleans will last from Thursday through Saturday, and addresses will be made by Mr. Farrell and other prominent persons.

D. R. James, Jr., Heads Chicle Co.

Henry Rowley was succeeded as President of the American Chicle Company yesterday at the annual meeting by Darwin R. James, Jr., head of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, the latter also being elected a Director in Mr. Rowley's place. Frederick C. Rowley, Secretary and Director, retired from the company, and these additions were made to the board: C. D. Smithers of F. S. Smithers & Co., Warren C. Hayden, Silas B. Adams, who was elected a Vice President, and Adam P. Leighton. George H. Worthington was re-elected to the directorate. It was said the changes did not indicate that a new policy would be adopted.

Kennecott Commission Paid.

Members of the underwriting syndicate formed by A. B. Hepburn and William B. Thompson to handle the purchase of Braden and Utah copper stocks by the Kennecott Copper Company received their checks yesterday for an aggregate commission of $3,400,000. About 500 checks were distributed. The underwriters netted 5.23 per cent. on the $65,000,000 involved in the transaction, but put up no money, as all of the stock was sold, Hayden, Stone & Co. taking the last 25,000 shares.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Thirty-six companies, having aggregate capital stocks of $701,025, were incorporated today. They include:

The Vanity Stores, Inc., millinery, women's wearing apparel, $250,000; M. Salzberg, W. C. Rapp, E. P. Wheaton, 66 West 36th St.

Atlas Educational Projector Co., Inc., moving pictures, machines, industrial, advertising, $75,000; R. Smith, F. M. Chambers, H. A. L. Sand, 44 Cedar St.

The Gem Ear Phone Co., Inc., instruments, devices, contrivances, $50,000; E. A. Anglin, D. C. and H. T. Dale, 328 West 41st St.

Frankfort Worsted Mills, Inc., woolens and worsteds, $20,000; N. Cohen, B. Satinsky, J. Abramson, 123 West 121st St.

Boehm & Co., Inc., Brooklyn, slaughtering cattle, products, fertilizers, $50,000; H. L. Roff, W. R. Klein, H. W. Griffiths, Hempstead.

F. S. Buffum Co., Inc., merchandise, commodities, agents, broker in shipping, $25,000; W. W. Corlett, H. M. Kidder, K. B. Halstead, 71 B'way.

Quality Slides Corpn., motion-picture supplies, $25,000; A. J. Carlton, F. R. Ludder, C. Lewis, 973 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Less-Stick Mfg. Co., Inc., laundry compound, $25,000; A. M. Boriand, R. J. Drake, F. D. Hoffmann, 1,318 North McFerron St, North Philadelphia, Penn.

Adirondack Motor Sales Corpn., Glens Falls, autos, electric vehicles, $25,000; G. N. Nay, H. E. Floyd, E. V. Bulow, Hudson Falls.

Ferle Heller, Inc., women's apparel, $30,000; H. H. C. and F. Heller, 312 West 109th St.

B. Tauber & Co., underwear, petticoats, $20,000; P. P. Gettinger, S. R. and B. Tauber, 635 West 177th St.

Eskin Mfg. Co., Inc., ladies' wearing apparel, $15,000; R. Goldman, G. C. Wildermuth, H. L. Delateur, 540 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

The Berton Holding Co., Inc., realty, construction, building, materials, stocks, bonds, $10,000; A. Berton, P. Lespina, S. Belladonna, 132th St. and Canal Place.

Johnson & Martin, Inc., West Rockaway, realty, insurance agency, contracting, building, $10,000; L. J. B., and J. F. Martin, Jr., 550 West 142d St.

Vogue Art Co., Inc., illustrating, designing for commercial purposes, $10,000; S. Nemtzoff, J. Bunce, H. M. Forma, 145 West 117th St.

The New York Utility Co., Inc., Brooklyn, engines, boilers, machinery, foundry, factory, supplies, commission, jobbers, brokers, $10,000; C. B. Kilby, F. W. Weiss, E. H. Bancker, 633 17th St., Brooklyn.

The Fitzhugh Crowley Corpn., Great River, engineering, contracting, storage, warehousing, merchandise, carry on business with $10,000; C. B. Hobbs, C. J. Crowley, E. H. Fitzhugh, Neptune Park, New London, Conn.

The Electrical Publications Syndicate, Inc., publishing, relating to electricity, industry, advertising, $10,000; J. A. Fitz Randolph, I. Crump, R. Neumuller, 623 West 145th St.

The Benjamin R. Rippeth Co., Inc., cars, motor vehicles, boats, &c., $10,000; H. A. Brenner, H. Klein, B. R. Rippeth, Hotel Cumberland.

Steinbart & Wegner Automobile Works, Inc., auto vehicles, motors, rolling stock, hardware, sanitary fixtures, $5,000; D. and R. W. Wegner, W. A. Steinbart, Morris Park, L. I.

Lorraine Hair Goods Corpn., hair goods, dyes, tonics, toilet articles, $5,000; E. K. and I. A. Latz, S. Seligman, 541 West 113th St.

Mrs. Gillette Nichols, Inc., house decoration, furniture, wall papers, drapers; $5,000; C. Voetsch, A. R. Klein, F. G. Nichols, 1,225 Madison Av.

Hollywood Paper Co., Inc., paper cardboard, merchandise; $5,000; R. and M. A. Fenerlicht, J. S. Klulck, 327 Central Av.

Mutual McDermott Dairy Corp., milk, dairy, country products, livestock; capital no par value; E. T. Geer, E. R. and R. C. Otheman, 31 Nassau St.

Number Twenty Copper Mining Co., Inc., mining coal, oil, fuel products, foresters, construction; $5,000; W. Saxe, E. W. O'Meara, W. B. Anderson, 66 Broadway.

Authorizations: James H. Fitzsimons Co., Inc., Newark, N. J., silk, cotton products, merchandise; $100,000. Representative, James H. Fitzsimons, 432 4th Av., New York.

Grapo Ola Co., Inc., Dover, Del., grapes and other fruits, manufacture their products; $500,000. Representative, W. H. Johnston, 12 West 22d St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., New York; $200,000 to $500,000. Authors Film Co., Inc., New York; $300,000 to $400,000; Archbald Mfg. Corp., Rochester; $20,000 to $50,000. Malone Light and Power Co., Malone; $150,000 to $194,000. The Kent Vacuum Cleaner Co., Rome; $25,000 to $100,000. Hippo Waterproofing Sales Co., New York; $12,000 to $52,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Crystal Palace Mill, Troy; 735 Park Corp., Manhattan; Manning & Paine Co., Troy.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Charters filed: Butler Chemical Co., Smiths Mills, to deal in dyes and chemicals; $500,000. C. T. Quick, Nyack; H. La Summers, Brooklyn; M. Girard Winters, Midland Park.

Dodge & Seymour, Ltd., Hoboken, to deal in machinery and hardware; $150,000. C. A. Dodge, H. T. Dodge, C. B. Burkley, Hoboken.

Frank Ely Co., Freehold, meats and groceries; $10,000. F. Ely, M. L. Ely, W. Mannay, Freehold.

General Investment Corp., Elizabeth, real estate and investments; $100,000. Edwin J. O'Brien, Roselle; A. G. Hughson, Frank J. Burns, Elizabeth.

Valentine Realty Co., Woodbridge, real estate; $8,000. James R. Valentine, H. Valentine, M. D. Valentine, Woodbridge.

Linden Realty Co., East Orange, real estate; $20,000. Leonard D. Baldwin, New York; Edward T. Magoffin, F. M. Van Wagonen, East Orange.

Trenton Tile Co., Inc., Trenton, to manufacture tiles; $10,000. J. L. Silvers, W. J. Jamieson, E. H. Silvers, Trenton.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—Charters filed here: Mexican Panuco Oil Company, New York; $2,000,000. To prospect, drill, and store oil, gas, &c. Joseph F. Curtin, S. A. Anderson.

Force Shoe Corporation; $3,000,000. To manufacture and sell at wholesale or retail, boots, shoes, rubbers, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

Butte Detroit Copper Company; $2,500,000. To engage in mining of copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Scott S. Baker, Clarence J. Jacobs, Harry W. Davis.

Diadem Mining Company; $600,000. To carry on general mining, mill[illegible] &c., of all kinds of ores and metals. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: W. M. Fyle, George G. Steigler, M. E. Grubb.

INSTRUCTION.

LA SALLE ACADEMY
Second St., City.
BROTHER A. JEROME, Director.
2-Year Commercial Course begins Feb. 1.
Open to Grammar School Graduates.
Tuition, $5.00 monthly, in advance.

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College and Regents' Exam's. Moderate fees. Makes a study of the individual student

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Shorth'd, accounting, secretaryship, etc. Day and evening. Individual instruction. Catalog.

Spanish teacher, graduated from Madrid, wants pupils from 9 to 12 A. M.; he can teach Spanish well and quickly. Write to this address, Hilario Saenz, 1,617 3d Av., New York City.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Catalog free.

GERMAN KINDERGARTEN opens February 1st. 121 West 82d St. Schuyler 8215.

WOULD BUY $200,000 COAL.

City Wants to Purchase in Open Market Without Bids.

The Board of Estimate's Central Purchasing Committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn, the Corporation Counsel, and the City Chamberlain, requested the Board of Aldermen yesterday to allow it to purchase $200,000 worth of coal at reasonable prices on open market orders.

Owing to the existing difficulty in obtaining coal at reasonable prices on contract, due to the war and the fact that the agreement between the operators and miners expires April 1, the committee believes that by making purchases at the most advantageous terms without public letting, better prices can be obtained.

The coal is to be used in city departments which are provided with coal up to March 31. The application was referred to the Committee on Public Letting.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

CITIZENS GAS CO. OF INDIANAPOLIS
First and Refunding Mortgage

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bankers Trust Company, Primary Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, dated July 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis, Trustees, intends to apply the proceeds of the sinking fund installment due under the provisions of said mortgage on January 1, 1916, to the purchase of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis, issued under such mortgage, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest and 8% premium, and to that end invites offers to Bankers Trust Company of such bonds at a price not to exceed par, accrued interest and 8% premium, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered.

All offers must be made in sealed envelopes and delivered to Bankers Trust Company as Primary Trustee, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before 12 o'clock noon, on February 11th, 1916, and shall be for the sale to it of such bonds as of February 15th, 1916. No offer will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of par, accrued interest and 8% premium.

Bankers Trust Company,
Primary Trustee.
By H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.

Dated January 12th, 1916.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 8d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1915, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,238.59 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the first day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Dated, January 13, 1916.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 4½ PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before twelve o'clock noon on February 1, 1916, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust at prices to be named in such offers, but not in excess of 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of $11,007.94, being the amount now held in the sinking fund in said mortgage or deed of trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be so redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated January 18, 1916.

Wanted—An Opportunity!

I am 28, well educated, a competent accountant and stenographer, and have had a thorough training in all branches of finance and investment banking and in the organization, financing and executive management of corporations. Have held positions of responsibility and have an excellent record and references.

I want to find an opening that offers a future to an ambitious man of energy. Initiative and proven ability.

Merely as a suggestion, I could be very valuable as assistant and secretary to a busy executive. May I have an interview?

"FINANCE," P.O. Box 822, N.Y. City

International Paper Company
First Consolidated 6% Bonds
Secured by Mortgage
Dated February 1, 1898.

The undersigned, as Trustee, will receive at its office, 45 Wall Street, New York, at any time prior to February 1, 1916, written offers to sell to it above bonds at a price not to exceed 105 and accrued interest in amounts sufficient to exhaust the annual Sinking Fund payment of $150,000 due the undersigned as Trustee, on February 1, 1916, under the provisions of the above mentioned mortgage. The right to reject any offer, or any part thereof, is reserved.

United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee
By WILLIAMSON PELL, Asst. Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 5% 30-Yr. Gold Bonds of the
NIAGARA & ERIE POWER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article XV. of the Indenture, dated December 20th, 1910, of the Niagara & Erie Power Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, that the undersigned, at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, will receive until ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, February 3d, 1916, offers for the sale to it of sufficient bonds of this issue, at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest, to exhaust the sum of Eight thousand one hundred and thirty dollars ($8,130.) The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all offers. Offers should be sealed and addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.**

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

A SALESMAN WANTED BY A BOND INVESTMENT HOUSE. GIVE PARTICULARS AS TO EXPERIENCE AND TERMS, WITH REFERENCES. ADDRESS SALESMAN, P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL ENAMELING & STAMPING COMPANY.
Executive Offices,
803 and 805 Fifth Avenue.
New York, January 26th, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 242-245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., (office of the New Jersey Corporations Agency), for the purpose of:

A. The reading of the minutes of the sessions of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31st, 1915, and for the ratification of same.

B. Receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers of the Company.

C. The election of a Board of Directors.

D. Transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

Hence the transfer books for both the preferred and common stock will be closed on the evening of January 20th, 1916, and reopened on the morning of February 16th, 1916.

W. H. MATTHAI, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to the date of meeting.

W. L. WOODROW, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO. will be held at No. 299 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 9th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

L. E. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WOODHAVEN WATER SUPPLY CO. will be held at No. 299 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 9th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. H. STEVENSON, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., of New York:

A meeting of the stockholders of United Drug Company, Inc., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 352 4th Av., Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the United Drug Company, Inc., and the Riker & Hegeman Co., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE M. GALES, President.
JAMES C. McCORMICK, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of Riker & Hegeman Co.:

A Meeting of the Stockholders of RIKER & HEGEMAN CO., both common and preferred, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 840 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1916, at three o'clock in the afternoon. At said meeting there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action thereon an agreement entered into on the 19th day of January, 1916, between the Riker & Hegeman Co. and United Drug Company, Inc., a New York corporation, for the consolidation of the said corporations into a single corporation in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of the Business Corporations Law of the State of New York. The agreement may be inspected by any Stockholder at the office of the Secretary. Such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1916.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. ALLEY, President.
DANIEL J. COTTER, Secretary.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
City of New York,
Borough of Brooklyn, December 29th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 28th, 1916, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 4th, 1916, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting.

J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

NCTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.
To the Stockholders of Central Los Canos:

Please take notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL LOS CANOS, a New York corporation, is hereby called for February 10th, 1916, at the office of the corporation, 45 William Street, New York City, U. S. A., at four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the corporation from $50,000 to $1,000,000 par value, and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated December 7th, 1915.
By order of the Board of Directors.
Yours truly,
E. PAVENSTEDT,
President and Secretary.
FRANK A DILLINGHAM,
Assistant Secretary.

Safeguard Insurance Company of New York.

New York, Jan. 26th, 1916.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 59 William Street, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

HENRY W. GRAY, Jr., Secretary.

GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.

Annual stockholders meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, at 11:00 A. M.

J. P. HALL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

INVITATION TO CONTRACTORS
INSTALLATION OF TRACKS FOR THE WHITE PLAINS ROAD RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD

Sealed bids or proposals for the installation of tracks for White Plains Road Rapid Transit Railroad in the Borough of The Bronx, New York City, will be received by the Public Service Commission for the First District, acting on behalf of The City of New York, at the office of said Commission at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 10th day of February, 1916, at twelve fifteen (12:15) o'clock P. M., at which time and place or at a later date to be fixed by said Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

The said Rapid Transit Railroad for which said tracks are to be installed is briefly described as follows: Beginning in Boston Road, in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City of New York, between East 178th Street and 179th Street, and thence curving over Boston Road to a point in the block bounded by Boston Road, East 179th Street, Bronx Street and West Farms Road; thence continuing easterly and northeasterly through said block and over Bronx Street and over the Bronx River and over City property and cross streets to a point in East 180th Street between Bronx Park Avenue and Morris Park Avenue; thence extending northeasterly and northerly over City property between Bronx Park and New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad and over Unionport Road and City property to Birchall Avenue; and thence continuing northerly over Birchall Avenue and White Plains Road to a point in White Plains Road near East 241st Street.

The Contractor will not be required to furnish or install electrical or signal material or apparatus. The City will furnish to the Contractor certain materials which are to form a part of the completed tracks. The Contractor shall handle and transport the materials supplied by the City and shall furnish all other labor and materials for the complete installation of the tracks.

The Contractor must begin work within 30 days after the delivery of the contract and must complete all work within 4 months after the delivery of the contract, except as otherwise provided in the form of contract.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the Information for Contractors and in the form of contract, specifications, contract drawings, bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this Invitation and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of said Commission.

The receipt of bids will be subject to the requirements specified in said Information for Contractors.

New York, January 25, 1916.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT
By
OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman
TRAVIS H. WHITNEY, Secretary

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, February 1, 1916, for CONTRACT 170, for furnishing and placing concrete lining in a portion of the City tunnel of Catskill aqueduct, between Shafts 18 and 19, New York City.

The actual length to be lined is about 1,200 feet of 12-foot tunnel. The copper will be generally 5-64 inch in thickness and the sheets will be joined by brazing and attached to the surface of the existing concrete lining by bolts fastened into the masonry. After completion, the tightness of the brazed joints is to be tested by light water pressure on the back of the copper lining. The work includes the removal of certain riser-valves, covers and pavement to permit access to the tunnel and their replacement.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of Ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

UTAH SECURITIES CORPORATION
Ten-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes.

In accordance with Article V. of the Trust Agreement, dated September 14, 1912, made by the Utah Securities Corporation with the undersigned as Trustee, to secure the Ten Year Six Per Cent. Gold Notes of the said Utah Securities Corporation, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals in writing for the sale to it of the said notes in a sum not exceeding the accrued interest, for which purchase said Trustee has now on deposit One Million Dollars ($1,000,000.)

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, February 8th, 1916.

Notice of purchase or notes will be mailed on February 8th, 1916, and the notes so purchased must be delivered to the undersigned before the close of business on February 15th, 1916, on which date interest will cease.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

Dated January 25th, 1916.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., February 8, 1916, for delivering cap devices, exhauster, jerseys, searchlight mirrors, radio transmitting sets, acetylene and oxygen tanks and equipment, and valves at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau.

SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 1-31-16.

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Fisk Rubber Co.
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We will buy and sell
Advance Rumely 6s
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and
Fractional Scrip.
Rauscher & Childress,
64 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 5834 Hanover.

Southern Railway
Now that nearly all the Southern railroads are beginning to return excellent gains in their gross and net earnings the wisdom of the management of the Southern Railway in not allowing the cost of maintenance of the property to run down is emphasized. How this was accomplished is pointed out by the railroad editor in the current issue.
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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Save and Be Safe
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.
Dividend—Jan. 1, 1916 - 4½%
Begin now or write for Booklet A.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

S. L. SILVER & COMPANY.

Whereas, The business of the firm of S. L. Silver & Company, a firm which has transacted business in this State for not less than three years, continues to be conducted by some of the partners therein.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, who were partners in said firm, in pursuance of Section 20 of the Partnership Law, do make and sign this certificate, and do declare that the only persons dealing or intending to deal under such name, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Name.	Residence.
Stanley L. Silver,	residing at Beechmont Park, New Rochelle, New York.
Stanley G. Silver,	residing at No. 454 Fort Washington Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Dated New York, January 3, 1916.
STANLEY L. SILVER,
STANLEY G. SILVER.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 3rd day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally came Stanley L. Silver and Stanley G. Silver, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. SAMUEL H. LYMAN.

[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co., New York County Clerk's No. 167, N. Y. Register's No. 6302. Term expires March 30, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 18.
January 12th, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business, February 10th, 1916.

The stock books will not be closed. Checks will be mailed.

H. T. PARSON, Secretary.

Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company,
High Bridge, New Jersey.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Company for the three months ending December 31st, 1915, has been declared payable to holders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M., on January 24th, 1916. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on February 1st, 1916.

W. A. INGRAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pacific Mills.

A dividend of $3.00 per share, together with an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, has been declared, payable February 1st, 1916, at the New England Trust Company, transfer agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, January 24, 1916.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Jan. 20, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Three per cent., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1916, to Stockholders at record at the close of business on January 26th, 1916. J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

NEW ISSUE
$15,000,000
The Willys-Overland Company
Convertible 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
PREFERRED AS TO BOTH ASSETS AND EARNINGS
PAR VALUE OF SHARES, $100

Quarterly dividend dates first days of January, April, July and October. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on 60 days notice at 110 and accrued dividends on April 1, 1917, or any dividend date thereafter.

PREFERRED CAPITALIZATION

| | Authorized | To be presently issued |

FIRST FUR SALE AT AUCTION HERE

A Start in the Movement for Making This City the Great Market for Pelts.

REGARDED AS A SUCCESS

To Sell 875,000 Skins, Valued at $1,500,000—Yesterday's Sales Over $300,000.

More than 1,000 buyers were present yesterday at the opening of New York's first fur auction, held in in the Grand Lodge Room of the Masonic Temple, 46 West Twenty-fourth Street. The backers of the plan to make this city the fur centre of the world were enthusiastic over their success. When the day's receipts were added up it was found that over $300,000 had been taken in, and that a very fair average price had been obtained for the offerings.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks delivered the opening address. He was escorted down the aisle, while the organ played the national anthem, by Charles S. Porter, President of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, the company formed to conduct the sales. Following them were Herman Ganss, David Steiner, Oo Godfrey Becker, Almond E. Prouty, Edward M. Speer, and Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, officers and Directors of the corporation.

Mr. Marks in a short address outlined the object of the auction, that of making New York supreme in this line. He gave some figures to prove how important the city is as a buying centre and commented on the auspicious opening.

President Porter, who obtained an auctioneer's license especially for the occasion, sold the first lot of seventy-four beaver skins to John Eichhorn of Boston, who paid $17.50 a skin for the privilege. Revillon Frères paid the highest price of the day, buying two silver foxes for $820.

There was practically no bidding in, something which it was claimed yesterday by furriers marred to some extent the success of the St. Louis sale. In the morning session, which lasted until 1 o'clock, the offerings consisted chiefly of beaver, otter and fisher, and in the afternoon attention was largely devoted to the sale of foxes. On the floor of the hall seats were arranged for well-known buyers, each desk having a card tacked on it with the name of the firm. A noteworthy fact was, however, that the seats arranged along the sides of the hall furnished most of the bidders in the morning. Bids were even cried down from the gallery.

Succeeding the first sale by Mr. Porter, J. Gordon Noakes, the auctioneer, took the stand. He experienced a little difficulty at first in recognizing buyers, but soon overcame this, and the sale proceeded smoothly and with first rate action. The bidders yesterday were mostly manufacturers or their representatives, but the dealers are expected to become more active from now on.

A taxi service was instituted for buyers between the auction room and the warehouse of the company at 48-52 Great Jones Street. A messenger and telegram service was also provided. The hall, which was a little too crowded for comfort during the early hours, has a seating capacity of 1,300. There are 320 seats on the floor restricted to the use of prominent firms, and on each side there are 300 seats. Additional seating capacity is obtained in the gallery. The auctioneer's block was on a raised dais.

Today raccoons and muskrats will be the principal articles sold, the auction opening at 10 o'clock. There are 875,000 skins to be sold at an appraised value of $1,500,000. Officers of the company said yesterday that no difficulty should attach to disposing of the entire amount.

Average prices for the goods sold yesterday are as follows:

Beaver, extra large and large, $10.85; beaver, medium and small, $6.65; Southern otter, $8.50; South American otter, $2.25; otter, Nos. 1 and 2, extra large and large, $7; otter, No. 2, pale, $5.50; fisher, Nos. 1 and 2, extra large and large, $23.50; fisher, Nos. 1 and 2, extra large and pale, $18.50; fisher, Nos. 1 and 2, medium and small, $19.80; wolverine, $7.40; nutria, 38¾ cents; silver fox, up to $410; cross fox, $16; red fox, Nos. 1 and 2, $8, and red fox, $5.35.

ASKS FOREIGN TRADE BOARD

Merchants Would Have Nation Look to After-War Chances.

The Merchants' Association has asked President Wilson to consider a commission on economic and trade relations to recommend measures to put the United States into the best position in the struggle for foreign markets after the war.

The reasons were given in a letter to President Wilson by William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, on Jan. 24, as follows:

In the near future world changes will take place which will vitally affect the trade of the United States in markets where we have operated for many years and in markets to which we should naturally look for expansion of our commerce.

The Merchants' Association, therefore, respectfully urges that an advisory board be created at the earliest moment.

Our conceptions of the functions of such a board are: To make an analysis of existing trade conditions; to collate facts concerning the productive, industrial, and distributive business of our country as bearing on foreign trade; to study conditions in other countries and steps taken by such countries to meet the changing economic conditions; to report these facts and to recommend economic policies and to assist to advise in the readjustment of treaties or new trade agreements.

It is recommended that the members of the commission be men of standing in industrial, commercial, and financial life.

Demand for Wool Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,000 bales. There was a strong demand and prices realized were the best of the series. Victorian scoured sold at 5s 4d and greasy crossbreds at 1s 10d. Americans bought a few greasy merinos.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car. and Ga.—Rain Wed. and Thurs.; e. winds, probably increasing Thurs.

Fla.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., rain, except fair in s.; moderate e. winds, probably increasing Thurs. over n. w.

Ala.—Rain Wed. or Wed. night, and probably Thurs.; moderate e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Wed., colder in n.; Thurs., rain; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Rain and colder Wed.; Thurs., rain.

Ky.—Rain and colder Wed.; Thurs., rain or snow.

Ohio—Rain and colder Wed. Thurs. snow or sleet and colder; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Rain or sleet in n., rain in s. Wed.; colder. Thurs. snow, colder.

Lower Mich.—Snow or sleet and colder Wed., Thurs. probably snow; fresh n. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Wed. Thurs. snow.

Ill. and Mo.—Rain and colder in s. Wed. Thurs. rain or snow and colder.

Wis.—Snow and colder in w., snow or sleet and colder in e. Wed.; Thurs. probably snow, colder.

La., Okla., and Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Minn.—Unsettled and continued cold Wed.; probably snow in e. and s. Thurs. fair and colder.

Iowa—Snow or sleet Wed.; colder in e. Thurs. probably snow and colder.

N. Dak.—Unsettled and continued cold Wed. Thurs. fair and continued cold.

S. Dak.—Snow and continued cold Wed. Thurs. fair and colder.

Neb.—Snow and continued cold Wed. Thurs. probably fair and continued cold.

Kan.—Snow or sleet and continued cold Wed. Thurs. unsettled and colder.

Ark.—Rain or snow Wed. Thurs. cloudy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CLOAKS, SUITS, DRESSES in high-grade and medium qualities wanted at reasonable figure. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Frank, 4343.

COATINGS.—Fancy mixture coatings; will buy 1,000 pieces, spot cash. Box X 272 Times Annex.

COATS.—We are open for jobs of last season. Suits, coats. B 16 Times.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at samples all week. 22 West 26th, 12th floor.

CONTRACTOR wanted on street dresses; must bring samples. 8th floor front, 141 West 36th St.

COTTON.—Wanted, jobs, 50,000 yards, for cash, any and all colors; striped, novelties, &c.; must be cheap; submit samples. 87 5th Av., 7th floor. Telephone 4238 Stuyvesant.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We will buy any quantity and satin striped tub silk for cash. Wear Well Waist Company, 129 West 27th St. Telephone Farragut 3218.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS at a price, jobber will pay cash. M. S. & E. Co., 30-32 East 20th St.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses; contractors and designers can furnish new samples daily; apply by letter only. William Asinof, 825 6th Av., Manhattan.

DRESSES.—Wanted, jobs in velvet, corduroy dresses; black, navy, brown, and wine. Mr. Rubin, 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors, silk and serge dresses; 500 weekly; can you make that many? Address B 258 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Will buy any quantity and pay spot cash. Box X 272 Times Annex.

SILKS.—Will buy silks that have become tender; light shades only. P 107 Times.

SILK DRESSES.—Contractors can have work all season from large manufacturer of low-priced silk dresses; only those who can turn out big quantities promptly at a price need write. Manufacturer, 300 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber will look at skirts in taffetta, poplin, serge, shepherd check, novelty cloth and wash goods; popular priced. Today and Thursday afternoon between 1 and 4. Faragut Skirt Co., 45 West 34th.

SUITS.—Jobbers placing stock orders. 1,333 Broadway, 3d floor, entrance on 36th St.

WOMEN'S WEAR.—Reliable sales office covering women's wear manufactures wishes to correspond with manufacturers and jobbers having merchandise they wish represented on commission. P 146 Times.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Spring coats, white chinchilla, corduroy, poplins, and serge; ready to take orders for immediate delivery. Spring 8061. Ulin Bros.

COATS.—Plaids and checks, skating and sport coats, $2. Roxie, 23 East 26th St., Room, 1,109.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Real bargains. Davidoff, 41 W. 25th St.

CORDUROYS, Spring shades, all widths; immediate delivery. Charles Feldman & Sons, 59 Bond St. Spring 5536.

DRESSES, serges, crepe meteors, crepe de chines, taffetas; afternoon and evening wear; 1,000 for immediate delivery; you can save 10 to 20 per cent. Apply to salesmen. Globe Dress and Suit Co., 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, taffeta, and crepe meteor, about 100 to close out; ready-to-wear merchandise. P. I. Levinson & Co., 39 West 32d St. Madison Square 5321.

RIBBONS AND LACES.—Lot of assorted ribbons and laces to close out cheap. 38 West 26th St., 11th floor.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS.—Be sure and see our shepard checked suit, brocaded lining, at $3.75 and all-wool poplin suit Peau de Cygne lining in all shades, $7.50; terms 3-10; deliveries guaranteed. Address Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Poplin and garbadine fur-trimmed ladies' suits. (Fall.) $6.50; worth double; closing out. Roxie, 23 East 26th St., Room 1,109.

SUITS AND COATS.—Suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118-120 West 27th.

TAFFETAS, corduroy, French linen, all shades; immediate delivery. Call Madison Square 2431.

WAISTS.—Pussy willow, crepe de chine, striped tub silk; job must be sold immediately, account of moving. Bass Waist Company, 45 West 34th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

BUYER.—A buyer with a record, shrewd and alert; nine years' experience in waists, infants', children's wear, petticoats and sweaters; best of references; will go anywhere that promises good future. B 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN calling on lampshade manufacturers wants silk side line. P 151 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3623¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3623¼

The quotations are for 6 months' paper.

***

Well Styled Line Shown.

In the opinion of buyers who viewed the line of cotton manipulated goods opened yesterday by the American Woolen Company, the fabrics were remarkable chiefly from the standpoint of styling. Prices were described as high. Comparison with those made last year could not very well be made, owing to the changes in construction. Standard dyes will be used. Buyers were quite active in placing orders for these goods, despite the fact that the high level of quotations indicated that a number of houses have already committed themselves for their requirements.

***

Crude Rubber Prices Weaken.

Trading continues to lag in the local market for crude rubber, and prices are easing off quite a little from the recent high points. The London market has also been easier of late, and this is naturally not lending any strength to the situation on this side of the Atlantic. Yesterday up-river fine was quoted here at 80 cents for spot and most of the forward positions, while pale crêpe and smoked sheets were held at 89½ and 89 cents, respectively. Very little buying is being done now by the manufacturing interests.

***

Will Ease Up the Situation.

The fact was remarked by a clothier's representative yesterday that, because the severest effect of the dye shortage will not manifest itself until next Fall, the manufacturers will be saved the trouble that would come if the critical period occurred during the lightweight season. "If the goods made for wear next Summer," he said, "contained loose dyes they would soon be affected by the strong sunlight. As it is, however, the full effect of the dye scarcity will not come until next Fall when the sun is not so strong and people are not outdoors as much."

***

Weather Lightens Coal Demand.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the anthracite shortage has not been relieved to any great extent during the past week, but milder weather has made it a little easier for retailers who are urgently in need of fresh supplies. There has been a general raising of embargoes against shipments to New England and Long Island, which may have an important effect on the tide-water situation, for inability to make normal shipments to those sections has caused considerable tonnage to be delivered to New York harbor ports. Transportation difficulties have put bituminous prices back to about the same level as during the height of the December boom, though buying is not nearly as active as it was at that time.

***

Detail in Trousers Construction.

One of the prominent manufacturers of clothing has adopted a method in the construction of trousers that is designed to give the proper hang to the garment under all circumstances. When the ordinary pattern is used, the man who has a large calf finds when he is standing that the trousers leg does not keep tight up against his shoe top. Instead, the bottom of the trousers hangs away from the shoe, giving an awkward appearance. This effect has been obviated by the simple method of fashioning the leg of the trousers beneath the knee, so that between the knee and the ankle there is a certain fullness that is taken up when the man is standing. This makes the cuff of the trousers cling to the back of the shoe top.

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Louis-Heel Shoes Coming In.

Champagne kid Louis-heel high boots for women are coming to the front rapidly, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin; in fact, almost any shade of light color kid is selling well. Sport Oxfords on the same style as last year are now being shown with tip and ball strap combinations, such as black on white and tan on white. A good-looking Oxford for misses and children is made of brown canvas with tip and ball strap of brown leather to match the cloth. The bulletin also says that the Brooklyn manufacturers, who took Spring orders early, are, on account of leather prices, now complaining that the shoes were sold too cheap, as they are worth 50 cents to $1 a pair more today than they were last October. One maker offered a large buyer 25 cents a pair profit if he would cancel his order.

***

Are Cutting Out Abuses.

Quite a few of the abuses that formerly marked the conduct of the shirt and collar trade in business have gone by the board, from all accounts. A representative of one of the leading firms in this line said yesterday that he had not heard of a retailer's stock of one firm's goods being bought up by another firm, in order to get its own goods in, for more than a year. The giving of wooden and brass signs to retailers, as well as wall and counter cases, is still going on, apparently, but it is held that this really cannot be called a trade abuse because of the publicity which the giver gets out of them. Another change, which is distinctly not an abuse, is the making of sample shirts in a range of sizes instead of one, thus permitting the samples to be disposed of more easily at the close of a season.

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Specialties Lead in Gray Goods.

Sateens and other specialties, together with fine yarn goods, topped the demand in the local gray goods market yesterday. Prices on all of these goods continued firm, but there were no advances reported. Sheetings and printcloths were active enough in a quiet way, though not much was said of them. Sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were reported at 4½ and 4¾ cents, respectively, and while nothing was given out regarding the deliveries, it is thought that they were sold for shipment in the second quarter of the year. It was said that there were some spot 39-inch 68-72s available at 5¼ cents, though the report was not confirmed. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-60s....4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s....4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s....4½c
39-inch, 56-48s....4½c 38½-inch, 60-48s....4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

*Asked.

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About the Gray Goods Market.

Several interesting things were told yesterday about the gray goods market that show the way it has moved upward in the last few months, and the extent of the buying. Forty-inch, 96-100, 4.15s, for instance, were said to be selling now at 10¼ cents a yard, where several months ago they were as low as 7½ cents. These goods are used in fine shirtings, and under 8 cents are said to represent fine bargains for men who can afford to pick them up and wait. Sateens that about a month ago were held at 7 cents a yard are now at 7¾ cents and tending upward, while fine combed goods are up from 2 to 2½ cents a yard over the recent low point. As for buying, two well-known operators are reported to have together bought fully 4,000,000 yards of 5.50 sheetings since Dec. 1, while sales of 750,000 to 1,000,000 yards of assorted goods by a single house are by no means rare.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Dolls, Shoes, and Textiles Figure Among the Decisions.

A question of fact between the Government and J. T. Steeb & Co., relative to the character of manilla hemp braids was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers. The appraiser and the Collector held that the braids had been bleached and on this account took duty at 20 per cent. Several witnesses were put on the stand by the protestants, and these convinced the tribunal that the goods were not bleached, colored, or stained, and were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as claimed.

The board reversed Collector Malone in assessing 40 per cent duty on Turkish towels, wash rags, bath mats and sheets under the provision for pile fabrics. The importers were given a rate of 25 per cent. under the specific provision for the merchandise. Under the ruling made by Judge Cooper, the Government will have to make refunds to John Hood & Co., Perry Ryer & Co., R. H. Macy & Co. and B. Ullman & Co.

The board in a decision by Judge Sullivan declined to reverse the Collector in returning small shoes of leather and cardboard used for dolls at 55 per cent. as "toys." Sears, Roebuck & Co., the importers, claimed free entry under the provision for "shoes wholly or in chief value of leather."

"While evidently it was the intention of the statute to give entry to boots and shoes of leather, yet it should be construed in the light of reason. It means boots and shoes for practical use, not an article fit only to cover the foot of a doll."

"T. D. Downing & Co. and others" were given lower duty on merchandise described on the invoices as velvet table covers, couch covers, cotton couch covers, cotton couch pile fabrics, and cotton table rugs. Although some of the goods were invoiced as pile fabrics, Judge Cooper decided that all the merchandise was entitled to entry at 35 per cent. as Jacquard figured upholstery goods. The Collector was reversed in taking 40 per cent. duty as "pile fabrics." The other importers included M. H. Rogers, C. W. Selers and William H. Stiner & Son.

George Borgfeldt & Co. won in their contention that alabaster lamps and bowls should be regarded as entireties, and admitted at 15 per cent. as works of art or sculptures. The Collector was reversed in levying 45 per cent. duty on both classes of articles as alabaster manufactures.

Venezuelans Call on Mayor.

A delegation of Venezuelan delegates to the Pan-American Congress in Washington called upon Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall yesterday. They were introduced to the Mayor by Pedro R. Rincones, Jr., son of the Venezuelan Consul to this city, and among them were J. L. Andaram, Simon Barcelo, Andres Pharra, Vincente Lecuna, C. Zumeta, and R. Gonzales Rincones. The Mayor's maternal grandfather, while born in Spain, was for years a resident of Venezuela and was Consul of that country in New York. Felicitations were exchanged and the delegation inspected the City Hall.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The local office of the Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, will be removed on Feb. 1 from 31 Union Square to 432 Fourth Avenue.

Meyer Yondorf, who for several years was with Samstag & Hilder Brothers of this city, has opened an office at 212 Fifth Avenue, where he will represent various manufacturers. Among these is the New Toy Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J.

Prices were made yesterday on Fall lines of mottled flannels by the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. They show advances of 2 cents a yard over last year's figures. The Government gave notice yesterday that there will be further litigation over the classification of triangles, which the Board of General Appraisers recently held to be dutiable at 20 per cent. as "manufactures of metal not specially provided for." Assistant Attorney General Hanson was asked to carry the issue to the Customs Court, where it will be contended that the articles are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. under the musical instrument provision.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—R. C. Reynolds; P. Evers, furniture; Wallick.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hasselbarth, carpets, furniture; Grand.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; Abe Rubel, Jr., dry goods, notions, fancy, knit goods; McAlpin.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; R. J. Davis, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.

ALLIANCE, Ohio—Barnett & Co.; W. B. Barnett, men's, women's clothing; Aberdeen.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Hanson & Dickson; H. C. Rossman, W. W. Dickson, carpets, rugs; Park Av.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Bon Marche; A. L. Price, ready-to-wear; L. Lipinsky, women's, children's wear; 17 West 28th.

ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; A. Kahanow, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—E. L. Rhodes Co.; Miss J. Hood, pattern hats; 690 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Frohsin, ready-to-wear; Room 1,717, 303 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Olsan Co.; J. Olsan, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, dress goods, silks; 23 E. 26th.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—C. H. Schneider & Bro.; C. H. Schneider, dry goods, clothing; 1,161 Broadway; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Johnson, Boyd & Co.; L. Barnett, hosiery; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Strouse & Bros.; M. R. Strouse, trimmings; 212 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewhaite, hosiery, underwear, gloves, shirts; 354 4th Av.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, men's furnishing goods; 256 Church.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Overall Mfg. Co.; M. Cohen, manufacturers overalls; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—J. Grinsfelder & Sons; H. Grinsfelder, silks; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas, parasols; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. Co.; N. Schloss, woolens; 840 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss Harding, waists, muslin underwear, negligees; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Stulman Bros.; M. Stulman, woolens; York.

BALTIMORE.—Cohn, Cobiens Co.; S. Blum, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,199 Broadway, Herald Square.

BOSTON—Simon Hatch & Whitten Co.; C. H. Hanson, sweaters; Imperial.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; W. F. Varnum, boys' clothing; W. G. Nichols, jewelry; D. E. Walsh, domestics; D. Taylor, housefurn. goods; F. A. Jury, inexpensive dresses; Miss Bettman, misses', children's coats; J. Rogers, gloves; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; E. E. Randall, men's hats; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. C. Kemball, costumes, gowns; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; F. A. Fuller, furs; E. R. Holmes, musical instruments, music; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. B. Coates, shoes; 16 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. S. Adelson, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Abbott, books; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss J. Gilligan, muslin underwear; Great Northern.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; L. F. Hill, girls' coats, dresses; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; M. A. Kane, representing; 31 Union Square.

BOSTON—W. A. & Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, underwear, petticoats; Mrs. Plummer, ribbons; Miss Casey, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Rosenberg, yellings, neckwear; E. Adelberg, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Meyer-Jonasson Co.; Mrs. A. Hogan, waists; 11 W. 25th.

BOSTON—J. J. McDonnell, millinery; Albert, 1 Union Square to 432 Fourth Avenue.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss M. Wall, girls' wear; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Cobham, ready-to-wear; C. Kovan, men's clothing; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mrs. C. E. Warner, representing; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Schulz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, representing; Broztel.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 520 5th Av.; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Lansberg, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, infants' dresses; Miss Peck, misses' petticoats, kimonos; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, children's coats; Miss Beddington, misses' waists; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Miss Horan, ladies' petticoats, aprons; Mr. Skillings, millinery. Basement buyers: Mr. O'Brian, jobs, suits; Mr. Reardon, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Ring, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BRENHAM, Texas—H. F. Hohlt; E. Hohlt, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—H. W. Walder, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; S. Strum, ready-to-wear, children's wear, waists; M. Michaels, millinery, underwear, house dresses; 353 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—E. S. Bowman & Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists; Miss Besser, waists; Herald Square.

BUFFALO—H. Wile Co.; J. Weiss, woolens; Somerset.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. Stevens, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—Sinclair, Rooney & Co.; Miss H. C. O'Keefe, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin's; H. W. Desmarets, general mdse.; 331 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss Palardy, ribbons; McAlpin; M. Mittleman, shoes; Miss Jones, Miss Pieke, representing; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. Dietsche, toys; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. Sweigert, hats, caps; 43 Leonard.

CAIRO, Ill.—I. Pearson, ready-to-wear; 28 E. 26th; Aberdeen.

CHATTANOOGA — Schwartz Bros.; S. Schwarts, cloaks, suits; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Chicago Clothing Co.; M. Dulsky, clothing; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Paris Fashion Cloak Co.; D. Washsman, ready-to-wear; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—M. Goodman & Bros.; Sol Goodman, woolens, trimmings; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, J. J. Rogers, men's, boys' clothing; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, Louis Cohen, furs, skins; Mrs. M. A. Wedeles, silks, materials; McAlpin.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. M. Kelso, cotton goods; 438 B'way.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; H. M. Anning, flannels; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; R. P. Covey, dress goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Knox Mfg. Co.; W. J. Taylor, waists; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Koch Housefurn. Co.; A. Koch, housefurn. goods; Park Av.

CHICAGO—Felix Rothschild & Co.; C. Rothschild, men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wilson Bros.; M. Trimble, J. E. Wilson, shirts; 218 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Kramer Fur Co.; A. Meyer, furs; 13 East 16th.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; J. Maloney, rugs; 13 East 22d.

CINCINNATI—H. A. Selnsheimer & Co.; A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 215 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms & Doepke Co.; D. C. Redfield, upholstery goods; J. P. Hicks, dress goods; 350 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; J. McInnes, millinery; 23 East 26th; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Krehnbrink-Amann Millinery Co.; V. Krehnbrink, millinery; Albert.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—McQueen & Bonda; W. McQueen, mfrs. tailor-made skirts; Wallick.

CLEVELAND—Schram, Forsch Co.; R. Schram, suits, skirts; Imperial.

CLEVELAND—Hinkle & Wilker Co.; E Hinkle, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. T. Carroll & Co.; F. T. Carroll, tailors' trimmings; Herald Sq.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—Joe Smith Co.; H. C. Lauremond, dry goods; Strand.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa—A. Rosenberg, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; Miss Spearman, jewelry; 19 E. 24th.

DANVILLE, Va.—Kaplan & Rippe; B. A. Rippe, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—The Hub; S. Moritz, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

DAYTONA, Fla.—The Quality Shop; N. Goldman, ready-to-wear; Grand.

DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; R. Walber, silks; 16 E. 18th.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; G. W. Carson, toys; 71 W. 23d.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingram, wash goods, prints, ginghams, dress goods, silks, velvets; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner & Co.; Miss A. G. Anderson, Miss Patrick, jobs children's, infants' wear; W. P. Emery, general manager; 116 W. 32d.

DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT, Mich.—Himelhoch Bros. & Co.; Z. Himelhoch, suits, gowns, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—Palais Royal; M. Mendelson, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear, children's wear; 11 W. 20th.

EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; C. M. Laubach, cloaks, suits, waists; 41 Union Sq.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—Tuerke Merc. Co.; F. J. Klindt, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Guthman's; A. Guthman, ready-to-wear; Room 1,717, 303 5th Av.

GADSDEN, Ala.—Herzberg-Loveman D. G. Co.; L. Loveman, dry goods; Imperial.

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—E. H. Fosdick; general mdse.; Somerset.

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—E. H. Fosdick, notions, clothing, &c.; Buckingham.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Spring Dry Goods Co.; A. Hutchinson, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; Miss K. O'Brien, infants' wear; Miss E. Oswald, coats, suits, dresses; 1,170 B'way; York.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; Miss J. B. Cunningham, millinery; 475 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; E. C. Willis, hosiery, underwear; 2 Walker.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; W. C. Sage, dry goods; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; S. Stern, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 Walker; Park Avenue.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; R. C. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

HOUSTON, Texas—Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.; M. E. Gimbel, millinery; 148 W. 23d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Wm. H. Block Co.; Mr. Emanuel, children's wear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. B. Fear, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; 320 B'way.

JACKSON, Miss.—Dowling, Locke Co.; A. J. Locke, general mdse.; Breslin.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jackson-Hoyt Co.; A. B. Hoyt, women's garments, furnishing goods; 45 W. 34th; Webster.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—Schwartz Bros.; M. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

JOPLIN, Mo.—A. Scheri, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; P. A. McKenna, stationery, books, gloves, umbrellas; J. E. Campbell, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; Mrs. S. F. Hill, ribbons, hdkfs, neckwear; 2, Walker; Miss K. Finnegan, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. E. Krick, upholstery goods; 23 Madison Av.

KEENE, N. H.—Aldrich Furniture Co.; Mr. Aldrich, furniture; Murray Hill.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; J. H. Anderson, furn. goods, clothing; 116 W. 32d.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Jacobs D. G. Co.; B. Jacobs, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. S. Frantz, clothing; 432 4th Av.; Grand.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Innes, Bullene & Hackman; H. B. Bullene, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear, hosiery, knit goods; Great Northern.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Gold & Co.; H. Olson, dress goods, silks; Imperial.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; G. Wat-kins, domestics; 2 Walker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; H. C. Henshey, waists, muslin underwear, kimonos, infants' wear, petticoats; A. Levy, cloaks, suits, skirts; 215 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Cooper Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; A. Price, laces, ribbons, hdkfs.; 377 B'way.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; W. G. Schlegel, upholstery goods; J. F. Dixon, dry goods; 111 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Kolner & Samuels Sons; E. L. Wood, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

LOS ANGELES—H. Hamburger & Sons; W. W. Taylor, dry goods; 215 4th Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—Green Bros.; B. Green, 5, 10, 25c. goods of general mdse; Holland House.

LYNN, Mass.—P. B. Magrane; Miss S. J. Keneran, corsets, muslin underwear; Great Northern.

MEMPHIS—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; F. L. Lang, notions; 258 Church.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. A. Bogy Co.; B. A. Bogy, domestics, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 B'way.

MERIDEN, Conn.—Ives, Upham & Rand; C. L. Upham, Jr., cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 75 Spring; Park Avenue.

MILWAUKEE—Boston Store; H. C. Baer, flowers, feathers, novelties; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; C. W. Warnock, mdse. manager; 18 W. 35th.

MISSOULA, Mon.—Missoula Merc. Co.; Miss K. M. Doherty, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; 200 5th Av.; Imperial.

MOLINE, Ill.—New York Store; J. N. Pierz, millinery, furn. goods; 31 Union Sq.; Aberdeen.

MONTREAL, Quebec—Helleur, Garicky & Broderick; D. Jonap, linings, trimmings; Marlborough.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Hower-Se

FACTORY INVASION STIRS 5TH AV. TRADE

Retailers May Refuse to Sell Goods Manufactured North of Thirty-fourth Street.

PLAN DEAD LINE FOR LOFTS

See Menace of Luncheon-Hour Throngs of Workers to High-Grade Shopping Region.

Fifth Avenue's dead line for manufacturing has moved up from Twenty-third to Thirty-fourth Street. That was tacitly admitted yesterday by members of the Fifth Avenue Association, who met at Delmonico's at luncheon to inaugurate the three days' campaign for a larger membership and to discuss methods whereby the garment trade interests might be kept from invading the select shopping region north of Thirty-fourth Street.

The most interesting announcement toward a solution of this difficult problem was made by J. Howes Burton, who said that several of the large retail merchants were considering the advisability of banding together in an agreement to purchase nothing from garment manufacturers operating above Thirty-fourth Street.

"It is a radical step," said Mr. Burton, "and I believe it marks the first determined effort on the part of the Fifth Avenue retail merchants toward fixing what may be called a clearly defined dead line as the northerly boundary of the manufacturing industries which fill the loft buildings on the avenue and side streets below Thirty-fourth Street. The increasing crowd of employes from these buildings which now throng the avenue up to Thirty-second or Thirty-third Street during the luncheon hour shows that something positive must be done to keep the retail section from being swamped. To protect its own interests the Fifth Avenue Association feels that something must now be done with a punch in it."

While declining to give the name of any merchant who favors such an agreement, Mr. Burton indicated that all of the leading retail firms were ready to join the movement. Mr. Burton's cotton goods firm of Burton Brothers has just completed its new building on the former site of the Calumet Club, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and with his brother, F. V. Burton, he owns the ground on which the Lord & Taylor store stands.

After the reports from the twenty-nine special committees canvassing for new members had been presented, showing seventy recruits for the first day's work, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen made a short address. He aroused enthusiasm at once by saying:

"Fifth Avenue holds the title of the most important street in the world. It is the duty of the merchants engaged in business there to see that it does not lose its prestige, and constantly to make it better and safer.

"The stand that may be taken now for the maintenance of the avenue's best mercantile interests will mean a great deal for the future. Greater competition is coming soon, and it is already being felt in the business development of Madison Avenue. Before long Park Avenue will probably be a competitor. When upper Park Avenue is linked with the lower part through the completion of the great bridge from the Grand Central Terminal, over Forty-second Street to Fortieth Street, and when the Thirty-fourth Street tunnel impediment is satisfactorily solved, making a great connecting thoroughfare into the Fourth Avenue section, competing business interests are likely to enter the lower Park Avenue blocks, while upper Park Avenue seems destined to remain an apartment house centre."

Mr. McAneny spoke of the improvements which had been made to Fifth Avenue through the friendly co-operation of the associated transit and municipal authorities, and he urged the continuance of that work. Speaking of the transit facilities at the congested Forty-second Street crossing, Mr. McAneny said that conditions there were better than ever before, and he did not feel that any necessity for the erection of an arcade at that point or an underground passage way, as has frequently been suggested, would arise for many years to come.

Walter Stanley Controll, head of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will be the speaker at the luncheon today.

Ancell H. Ball presided at the meeting, and among the chairmen of the various membership committees who reported additions were Mitchell Driesler, Michael Friedsam, F. D. Veiller, J. M. Gidding, J. H. Towne, W. B. Baldwin, Albert Keller, L. M. Boomer, P. B. Boden, Fred. A. Reed, R. W. Mead, Douglas Elliman, William P. Sackett, Ross Appleton, Henry C. Cochrane, Henry Duveen, A. Foster Higgins, R. N. Haan, and Robert Grier Cooke, President of the association. The Fifth Avenue Association has about 400 members, and the object of the present campaign is to increase it to 1,000.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Mesaba, for Manchester.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 2, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 1, SS America.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN NAMEE DRY GOODS CO., Bankrupt.—Notice of sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that all of the personal property of the above-named bankrupt, together with the lease and good-will, situate at No. 57-59 South Fourth Avenue, City of Mt. Vernon, New York, will be offered for sale and competitive bids received therefor at the office of Hon. Stephen H. Thayer, Referee in Bankruptcy, appointed in this case, No. 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Said bids shall be accepted by certified check of cash equal to 25% of said bid.

Property consists of Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Kitchen Utensils, and general merchandise usually carried in Department Stores, together with fixtures, etc., thereto.

The property can be inspected as heretofore noticed in the advertisement of this sale.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be offered. If the property is not sold at said sale on the 26th day of January, 1916, then all of the property will be offered for sale at public auction through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 2d day of February, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 57-59 South Fourth Avenue, City of Mt. Vernon, New York.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH,
Trustee in Bankruptcy,
31 Nassau Street, New York City,
Manhattan Borough.

STEPHEN H. THAYER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

TERMS OF SALE MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF JULIUS H. REITER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The undersigned will sell, by private bulk sale bids, all the stock and fixtures of the candy jobbing business formerly carried on by Epstein Brothers at 117 East 119th St., New York City.

All bids must be accompanied by certified ten per cent. check or cash of the amount bid, and said bids will be opened at 10:30 A. M. on the 28th day of January, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, 55 Liberty St., New York City.

The property may be inspected on Wednesday, January 26th, 1916, on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

If no bid is received for the appraised value of same the said property will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday, January 29, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 117 East 119th St., New York City.

ABRAHAM L. KAUFMAN, Assignee.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:15|Sun sets..5:10|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:27	12:00	5:37	5:46
Governors Island	11:24	12:00	5:49	6:00
Hell Gate	1:14	1:50	7:24	7:40

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 25.

SS Peter Maresk, Oran, Dec. 29.
SS Santa Clara, Sagua, Jan. 17.
SS Sama, Alcante, Jan. 8.
SS Teespool, Marseilles, Jan. 6.
SS Chincha, Naples, Jan. 5.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown, Jan. 22.
SS Santiago, Brunswick, Jan. 23.
SS Lampassas, Tampa, Jan. 21.
SS El Siglo, Galveston, Jan. 19.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Jan. 22.
SS Minas Geraes, Santos, Jan. 28.
SS Grayson, San Juan, Jan. 19.
SS Thule, Dublin, Jan. 8.
SS Oceana, Naples, Jan. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*America	Naples	Jan. 15
†Hellig Olav	Christiansand	Jan. 16
Megrez	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Cuffe	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Guyane	Rotterdam	Jan. 5
Boniface	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Afghan Prince	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Charlois	Amsterdam	Jan. 8
Calabria	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Rio Verdi	Santos	Dec. 31
Grangeberg	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Silvia	Lisbon	Jan. 6
Vulcan	Oran	Jan. 8
Nordland	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Aries	Huelva	Jan. 8
Saratoga	Havana	Jan. 22
Anglia	Naples	Jan. 5
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 10
Rossano	Cardiff	Jan. 10
Jacob Luckenbach	Cristobal	Jan. 19
Allianca	Cristobal	Jan. 20
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
El Siglo	Galveston	Jan. 21

DUE TOMORROW.

Buffalo	Hull	Jan. 11
Strinda	Naples	Jan. 7
Leopold II	La Pallice	Jan. 11
Zacapa	Kingston	Jan. 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 22

DUE FRIDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 19
California	Liverpool	Jan. 15
†Nordam	Falmouth	Jan. 7
Narragansett	London	Jan. 16
Mesaba	London	Jan. 16
Muramar	Nuevitas	Jan. 23
Ardgryfe	London	Jan. 12
Feda	Naples	Jan. 9
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	Jan. 22
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 22
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 25

DUE SATURDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Wells City	Bristol	Jan. 13
St. Kentigern	London	Jan. 14
Nancy Lee	Cardiff	Jan. 13
Harpagus	Marseilles	Jan. 14
Alkaid	Rotterdam	Jan. 12
Grossholm	Oran	Jan. 7
Miguel Jover	Barcelona	Jan. 11
Ilvingham Court	Havre	Jan. 15
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 23

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andyk, Argentina	5:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.
M. E. Harper, Mandi	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bonifacc, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Christian Bors, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Colombia, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Admiral Sebrec, Santiago	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Quebra, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
†Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Molescroft, Argentina	5:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manoeline, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
American, Haiti	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Amon, Cuba	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Muramar, Nuevitas	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

California, Glasgow		4:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 25.

SS America, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 30th, afternoon. Italian Lines.
SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 1,537 miles E. at noon; due 30th, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 46 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Perthshire, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 145 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 87 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 115 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 237 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 87 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Santiago, Havana to New York, was 308 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Platuria, Copenhagen to New York, passed Nantucket at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 905 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 5 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 188 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 165 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 245 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 400 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 154 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 115 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 204 miles S. at 3 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 547 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lafayette, at Bordeaux, Jan. 24.
SS Midland, at Queenstown, Jan. 25.
SS Noordam, at St. John's, Jan. 25.
SS Hanovian, at Havre, Jan. 21.
SS Crios, at Rotterdam, Jan. 23.
SS Inchmoor, at London, Jan. 24.

Sailed.

SS Patria, from Lisbon, Jan. 23.
SS Alvor, from Queenstown, Jan. 24.
SS Alphard, from Rotterdam, Jan. 22.
SS Zaandyk, from Rotterdam, Jan. 23.

Passed.

SS Algenib, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Tropea, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Asborg, New York for Barcelona, passed Cape Spartel.
SS Ioannina, New York for Piraeus, passed Cape Spartel.
SS City of Savannah, for New York from ——, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline, Jan. 27
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Moana, Jan. 29
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru ..... Jan. 30
Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Jan. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Jan. 31
Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Sierra, Feb. 8
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Feb. 4
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura ..... Feb. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 31; Kobe, Jan. 7, and Yokohama, Jan. 8—which arrived per steamer Ixon, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 23, and mails dated Hongkong, Dec. 23; Shanghai, Dec. 28; Kobe, Jan. 5, and Yokohama, Jan. 6, which arrived per steamer Yokohama Maru, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 23. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Thursday, Jan. 27, and Friday, Jan. 28, respectively.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—819—The State of South Dakota ex rel. R. O. Richards et al. v. M. D. Whisman, as County Auditor, et al.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiffs.

230, 231, 232, and 233—Southern Railway Co. v. W. C. Thurston.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

235—The Hutchinson Ice Cream Co. et al. v. the State of Iowa; and 275—A. B. Crowl v. the Commonwealth of Penna.—Passed temporarily.

236—The City of Montgomery v. R. H. Greene et al.; and 237—Same v. W. R. McDade et al.—Continued.

238—The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. v. Kate Setera, as administratrix, &c.—Passed temporarily.

241—Hitchman Coal and Coke Co. v. J. Mitchell, individually, et al.—Passed temporarily.

243—The Curtiss Bros. Co. v. H. E. Barnard et al.—Passed temporarily.

244—Russo-Chinese Bank v. the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.—Passed.

226—The City of Cincinnati v. the Cincinnati & Hamilton Traction Co. et al.—Argument continued.

227—Illinois Central R. R. Co. v. C. W. Cousins.—Argued.

245—The B. & O. R. R. Co. v. H. F. Hostetter.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 26: Nos. 196, 197, 24, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253 (and 254,) and 257.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Cronin<Star Co. — Marcuson<Drourr.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty and equity calendar.

Sunny Brook Zinc & Lead Co<Metzler. Hud Tow Boat<Tug Baltimore. — Newtown Creek Towing<Tug Admiral.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 11 A. M.—Jury calendar, (to be called.)

Gulf Pipe Line<Hamilton Fire Ins Co. Same<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co. Musmeci<Wilson Sons. Staats<Blograph Co. England<NY Herald. Joyce<Hudson Nav Co. Karpinsky<Leh V RR. Darnell<L I RR (2.) Ward Lumber Co<Seeberg SS Line. Sadowsky<Penn RR. Whalen<same. Kline<Royal Ins Co. Benziger<Thompson. Knudson<Grinberg. Peake<L V RR. Sands<Penn RR (2.) Kearney<NY, NH & H RR. Page<Seydel. Vietor<Ogus, R & O. Ellsworth<Kelham. Meyer<Schnoir. McMaster<Corbin. Weissman<Penn RR. Iron Stmboat Co<NY Edison Co. Ruminskie<Bruck. Sbarsata<Schunemunk Con Co. US<Bedell Co. May & Baker<Stanley Jordan Co. Simmons Mfg Co<Vulcan Metals Co. — Vulcan Metals Co<Simmons Mfg Co. US<Feg Sugar Ref. Same<Kaplus. Prairie Oil & Gas<Globe & R Fire Ins. Espito<Steneck. Tatanis<Vasardakis. Moxey<Met Life Ins. Re Max R Wilmer. W S Rockwell Co<Naumberg. Thaw<Star Co. US Lithograph<Weis. Mo Phono<Tomlinson. Rennoids<US (2.) Watson-Stillman Co<Mosaic Tile Co. Munter<Lanigan Bros. Kline Bros<London & L Pipe Ins Co. Peck<Lowe. US<408 Bu of Oysters. Same<622 Bu of same. Esposito<Graff. Donahue<D, L & W RR. US<Judson Freight Forwarding Co. Dormer Bros<Shoninger Bros. US Trust<Anderson. Dszurenok<Pa C & C. Blizzard<NY & Cuba Mail S. Co. Davis<Farson. Costello<D, L & W RR. — Hirsch<Wagner. Wagner<Tully. Sterling<Wells. Zoeller<Wehl. Kufilk<Silberstein. CNY<Jankelson. Same<Rochmore. Phelps<Kurzman (2.) Matter of Lazarus (Barrow.) Smith<Tully. Voorhees<Burke. Comstock<Waitt Inv. Proctor<Proctor, Jr, (2.) Curran<Tunney. Codori<Wissmann. O'Grady<Commerford. Lawson<Zadek. Lawyers Mtg Co<Klingstein. CNY<Buckley (2.) O'Connell<Sacks Mfg. Gorssman<Cherauckin. McIntyre<Lilkin. Gerber<Cohen. Bdway Sav Inst<Katz Leonard<Sphere Rlty. Provenzano<Herrman & Grace Co. Carroll<Carroll. Webb<Cram. Hyman<Pollock. Re Bosler<Rinehart. Gens<Frankel. Levy<Fores. Schenke<German. — Artistic Weaving. Wright<Eltington. Scheyer<Reitman. Farson<Croisic Rlty. Re Rockland Co Ice Co (Tosi.) Walk<Walk (2.) Feinstein<Scheartz. Re Sackheim. Eastwood<McGovern (2.) Cons Gas Co<Purdy. Re Knobloch. Christman<Merritt. Pisciotto<People Co-operative Property. Levy<Forer. Gilson<Silverstein. Leona Holding Corp<Land and Realty Co. Lawyers Mtg Co<Grasby Corp. Momand<I R T. Johnston Heating Co<Lowry. Seaver<South Surety. Coltons<Agnew. McKenna<Doherty. Jacobson<Jacobson. Salks & Co<NY Edison Peerless Pattern Co<McClure Pub Co. Smithson<Romeo. Re Bosler<Rinehart. Gens<Frankel. Levy<Fores. Schenke<German.

PART II.—Newburger, at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Hotchkiss. Motions:
Hillyard<Brande. 3d Nat Bk<Graham. Breiss<O'Donohue, (2.) McAleenan<Nas B & T Co. Rose<Bristol. Van Duzer<Thorne. Fleming<Fleming. Re Piers Old No 27 & 28, E R. Irving Nat Bk<Lester. Schwartz<Elsen. Burrae<Burrae. Stern Bros<Michaelis.

PART IV.—Delehanty, Case on. — At 10:30 A. M.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Giegerich, Case on. — At 10:30 A. M.—

PART VI.—Erlanger, Clear. — At 10:30 A. M.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Myers < Bloom et al.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, Mitchell<CNY. Link-Sausage. Cross<Wilson, (2.) Cashlund<Gans. Staculic<Knick Ice. Ewing<I R T Co.

PART IV.—Cohalan, Hayward<NY Rys. McAllister<same, (2.) Scott<Vaughan. Eisenberg<NY Con RR Ludin<Kings Co Lgt. Maresca<Potter. Minsky<Offenberg. Walter<St Joseph's Kassov<Union Ry (2.)

PART V.—Dugro, Mapes<Comm Adv. Zamainy<Rider & Eng Brown<Palmer. Wechsler<L I R R. Riback<Raymond Co. — J.—At 10:30 A. M. Fay<N Y Times Co. Gerlick<Nassau Elec RR. La Croix<Horton. Case on.

PART VI.—Pendleton, Inquest—Houck< Clayton. Marmorstein<Wasserman. Diamond<Moran. Brown<Kelleher. Redding<Hirshman Rly Co.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Welch<NY, NH & H. W Kessler<N R Rty. M Kessler<same. Cerusso<Gibian. Naprstek<Penn R R. Crifo<Market & Harlem A Y Co. Oshirn<Shapiro. Cottingham<N Y Edison Co. — Maida<Kohn. Goldberg<Sun Fireproof S & D Co. Eiland<Wooten. Amezaga<Fernandez. Stutz<Ennis. Carle<N Y Rys. Sulmonetti<Maillard. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Furst<Hansen. Binder<NY Consol RR. Greenberg<Rosenfeld. Plunert<Mayer. Condon<Aaron Buckshaum Kasendorf<Nas El RR. Mantel<O'Brien. Indursky<NY Pharmacal Co. — Maggio<NY Rwys. Schneider<Rebhun. Frenchel<Linch. Long<NY Cent RR. Warrendorf<Myers. Ulrich<Union Ry. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.) Murphy<Cent Hold Co. McGourty<Noon. Flynn<CNY. Mullen<Rafferty Bros. Futoransky<Nas E RR. Manglass<Pitts, Cont. Sicilian<Horn & Hardart Co. Reglia<Richard Carvel Co, Inc. Walsh<Bradley Con. — Miller<Hoops. Roddy<N Y Rys. Cluver<Horling. Du Pont Commercial Delivery Co. Ippolito<Alvino. Jamesson<Nassau RR. Golden<Bradley Con. Webb<Connors. Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Fahey<Brady. Blumenfeld<A Silz, Inc. Hodgins<N Y Rys. Preiser<same. — Chazinsky<Belford. Forrest<N Y Rys. Klein<Barnett. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
H W Butterworth & Sons<B F Sturtevant Co.
L H May Co<Ramona Realty Co.
Baumann<Preferred Acedt Ins Co (2.)
M G Samuels Co<New Brunswick Fire Ins Co.
Same<British-Am Assurance.
Same<Agricul Ins Co of Watertown.
Clauder<Schwab.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tootle Theatre Co<Schubert Theat Co.
Coltons<Agnew.
Whitmore<Carnegie Trust Co.
Sneddon<Central Valley Nat Bank.
Lloyd<Silverthorne.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, Falk<Boston Store of Cohoes. — J.—At 10:30 A. M. Omondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Conradson<CNY. H Kelly & Sons<Albee.
Brooker<Sanditz. Schwartz<Levin. Whilden & Hancock<Schneider.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.

PART XVII.—Lehman, Sullivan<Flanagan. McDartland<McPartland. Johnson Heating Co<Lowry. — J.—At 10:30 A. M. Leeds<Alexander. Harrington Pick, &c, Co<Richfoot. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.
Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—
Wills for probate:
Henry Herrold, Mathala A. Lawor, Carolina Horn, Catherine Murray, Pauline Schuchner.
Henry Vietz, Magdalena Sozzi, Catherine Murray, Clara S Lyle, Wm Du R Brown.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Ldtigated motions at 10 A. M.
Richmond<Herbert. Konigstein<Finkelberg Tower Mfg, &c, Co<Brand.
Hopf & Doxon<Campbell.
Fishkind<Kirshner. Wachtel<Wachtel. Vogel<Gabriel.
Feldman<Union Tr. Feldman<Steinberg. Zitnansky<Winthrop. Lefkowitz<Lustgarten & Co.
Lillien<Goldstein. Campbell<N Y Sample Furn Co.
Huring<Burns Bros. Windsor & Davis<Wagner.

PART II.—Finelite, 10 A. M. — J.—Ex parte business at 9:45 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Gartner<N Y Rys. Moore<Whelan.
Univ Soc'y, Inc<Jewish Press Pub Co.
Weiskopf<Harris.
Matych<42 St, &c, Ry
Fithian<Degnon Con. Fonzo<NY Rys.
McCabe<Morris (2.)
Goldstein<Appel.
Greenwald<Israelson.
Benowitz<Goldberg.
Kornreich<Rockar.
Zimberg<Zimberg.
Hagiseorge<42 St, &c, Ry.
Schmidt<Util Garage.
Salmon<Rosenberg.
Mandel<Hamburger.
Hirtler Bros & Co<Old.
Roth<Sharkey.
Jacobs<Silverstein.
Styles<Johnston.
Kenyon<Voltes.
Hudson Wrecking, &c, Co<15 W 44 St.
Becker<Minsker Ind Bene Assn.
Gluckman<Miller.
Robinson<Raisler Heating Co.
Galef<Kalish.
Ratner<Turnick.
Meitzer<Mandel (2.)
Light<Freedman.
Dawer<Solomon.
Wolff<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Frasca<Ruppert.
Kaspf<N Y Rys.
Staromincky<Schlesinger.
Weitzman<Edgerton.
Maizoch<Michaelsky.
Kochman<Wolpin.
Merchants Union Ice Co<Devanney.
Navarro<N Y Rys.
Ienaro<same.
Loewenthal Co<Pacific Mail SS Co.
Rosenberg<Cunard SS Co.
Ceskof<Weintraub.
Hutter<Stokes.
Florence<Inc R T.
Ward<N Y Rys.
Busch<Pinfer.
Gottlieb<N Y Rys.
Rains<Smith.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Tiehl<Fuchs. Bischoff<Yorkville Bk — Berkowitz<Geller. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Knopp<Knopp. Comm Mchts Assn<Phelan. — Kouchackji<Engel.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:
Kohn<Meistrich. Dubinsky<Pioneer Knitting Mills. — Kilbourne & Jacobs Mfg Co<Fox. Clear.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear.
PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

References Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Akin<Moss—Lewis J Conlan. Cookingham<Elgar—Theodore K McCarthy.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Re Philip Perman—Barnett Bergen. Knick Hospital<Warren H Garnell—Rudolph A Seligmann. Lawyers Mtg Co<Sarah Konowitz—Chester J Byrns. Same<John Laible—Barnett Berger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
Re Knapp-French, Inc<Re Olmstead Av, (Damage 64.) Monis<Gannon. Re Waldraff. Futterman<Winkler. — People<Duer. People<Marcks. People<Mancini. Fischer<Warden, Bronx Co Jail. Heidenreich<Sheridan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Guthy, Inc<Berliner. Fleck<Mahoney. Lichtenberg<Geschwind. Faeber-Silberman Co<Rogosin.
Highest number reached in regular order 467.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.
Wills for probate:
Christian Bange, John J. Brady, F. Littman, Malte Kutzner, Margaret S. Hall, Accountings:
Mary Murray, — Elizabeth A. Dempsey, Charles Lowen, William G. Baxter, Peter Nova.
Motions:
Charles Lowen, Peter Nova, Mary McMullen.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Chambers—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Neiman, J.
Equity causes:
Cornell, Jr<Aronstein. Spitzberg<Kifkowitz. Jaeger<Zirdenbrecher. Jacobs<Golub. Levy<Fleischl (2). — Patterson<Diamond. Greenbaum<Gordon. Steinberg<R Carvel Co, Inc. Hahn<Burland.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—McGill<Barretto—M. Malvin Fertig. Fowler<Cleverdon—John B. Harrison. Schneider<Selara Holding Co.—Richard C. Knoeppel. American Savings Bank<Baldwin—Michael B. Mc-Cue. Reid et al.<Reid et al—Anthony J. Griffin. Tinker < Schnieder — Bernard E. Deutsch. Spindler<Simplex Improvement Corporation—Bone & Booth. Henrich<Acker —William J. McKeown.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J.—Sadie Morgenstern<Briggs Building Co.—Morris Morgenstern.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Hanley<Intemann. Cheifetz<Free. Glenz<Interb R T. Mooney<Baker. Mosenthal<Monnillo. Holmberg<Auer. Bonnard<Bennard. Re Hill, (White.) Hochmuth<Sons' Iron Works<Purdy Constr Co. Mende<Preese, (2.) Brown<Brown. Biagini<Biagini. Malkin Constr Co<All Metal Machine Co. Page<Page. Mayer<Clark. Huber<D'Esterre. Urquhart<Urquhart. Sonneshein<Silverman Schwenke<Reilly. Buttner<Colburn. Lurwal Realty Co<French Chemical Co. — Feldman<Vernewl Rty & Constr Co. Re Woodbine St. Noonan<Kings Co Dye Works. Zirinsky<McNamee. Muller<Man & Queens Traction Co. Aumuller<same. Gordon<Greene. Consol Wafer Co<Elec Sugar Cone Mfg Co. Overton<Rockefeller. Taber<John Mark's Laundry Co, (2.) Rider<Mathews, (2.) B R T Co<Thiele. B, Q Co & S R R Co<City. Meyer<Rechtschaffer. Muller<Hetterich. Morrissey<same, (Actions 1, 2, 3, and 4.) Brown<Barteau.

PART II.—Maddox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Pruennak, Shapiro, Hudson, Cornell, Lavy, Doria, Thompson, — Mehling, Hammer, Soondrysky, Liptrott, Raymond, Schlenof, Kapanka.

SPECI

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$874,100 Obtained for Mandel Realty Holdings at Public Auction —Spirited Bidding for Tenement Property—New Madison Avenue Commercial Building—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

A total of $874,100 was obtained for thirty-seven parcels of the realty holdings of Adolph Mandel, sold at public auction in bankruptcy proceedings by Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday.

The attendance was unusually large and the bidding spirited throughout the sale. Interest, however, centred in the Manhattan tenement properties for investment, and four parcels of this class were disposed of at figures above their assessed valuation.

The liveliest bidding interest centred about the five-story tenement at 122 Suffolk Street, southwest corner of Rivington Street, 18.9 by 52, and the four-story tenement at 297 East Tenth Street, 24.2 by 109.6, just east of Avenue A. For the Suffolk Street house Charles Falkenburg paid $33,700. It is assessed at $26,000, while for the Tenth Street property Louis Dingasch paid $32,700, the assessed value being $22,000. Another Tenth Street parcel, the five-story tenement at 240 East 28 by 92.3, went to Jacob Farber for $26,800, being $2,800 above the assessment. The fourth parcel to go above the city's valuation was the three-story tenement at 149 Rivington Street, which Dr. S. Glassenw bought for $19,500, being $4,000 over its assessment.

The four-story building at 155 Rivington Street, 22 by 100, assessed at $28,000, sold for exactly that price, Samuel L. Breslin being the buyer.

Five of the Manhattan parcels went for varying amounts under their assessed value. The two loft buildings at 63 Suffolk Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, and at 198 Broome Street attracted the least demand. The former, a six-story building assessed at $35,000, went to L. Lesser for $27,000, while the latter, a six-story structure, was bought by M. Rose of Brooklyn for $17,900, or $10,100 less than its assessment. For 120 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement, Samuel Hellinger paid $24,000, being $2,000 less than the assessment. Benjamin Sigel bought the six-story tenement at 225 East Eighty-second Street, $5.10 by 102.2, for $34,150, almost equal to its assessed value of $35,000, and the plot, with two wooden buildings, at 312 and 314 East Ninety-eighth Street, assessed at $10,000, sold for $9,650.

One of the stipulations of the sale was that all bids must be authorized by the United States District Court, under whose order the sale was held by Eugene Lamb Richards, as trustee, and William Allen, as referee in bankruptcy. The highest bidders, therefore, cannot feel the security of ownership until their bids are legally accepted by the court.

Cash Deal in Old Gansevoort Market Section.

An all-cash investment purchase in the Gansevoort Market section of the old Ninth Ward was reported by Dersebuch & Co., who sold for the Bartholomew Realty Company, E. H. Schenber, Treasurer, to F. Freund, 808 and 810 Washington Street.

The property consists of two four-story tenements, with stores, on a plot 38.5 by 70.6, located between Horatio and Gansevoort Street, held at $80,000.

New Madison Avenue Commercial Building.

Title to the plot on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street, including 147 and 149 Madison Avenue and 28 and 30 East Thirty-second Street, about 50 by 140, will be taken early in February by interests associated with the Susquehanna Silk Mills.

The property was recently sold through Albert B. Ashforth for Elizabeth V. and Mary T. Cockcroft. Plans are being prepared by Harry Pelton, architect, to erect a twelve-story commercial building on the northeast corner. The contract has been awarded to Marc Eidlitz & Son. The Susquehanna Silk Mills will occupy the building on completion under a long lease.

Bronx Sale.

A builder has purchased from M. Rives, as a site for a five-story apartment house, the vacant plot 50 by 95 on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, 50 feet north of 183d Street.

Builder Buys Brooklyn Church Site.

As a site for a row of four-story apartment houses a Manhattan builder has purchased the United Congregational Church building, Lee Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, which became the property of the Central Congregational Church at the time of the merger, about two years ago, for $60,000. Kelsey, Suydam & Mollenhauer negotiated the sale.

Brooklyn.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Anton Wick a plot 53 by 94 on west side of Fifth Avenue, 45 feet south of Bay Ridge Avenue, to an investor.

The Realty Associates sold to Charles A. Chase, a builder, a plot of ten lots, 100 by 262 feet, running through from President to Carroll Streets, 100 feet west of Bedford Avenue, as a site for modern one-family houses.

Mirror Film Company Increases Its Holdings.

Clifford B. Harmon, President of the Mirror Films, Inc., closed a deal yesterday with the Glendale Development Company whereby the new film organization acquires a large piece of land adjoining the present site of the studio plant of the company at Myrtle and Martin Avenues in Glendale, L. I.

The property purchased will be used by the company in addition to the grounds on which the studio plant now stands. The transaction involves about $150,000. The transaction was consummated through the firm of S. & J. H. Albert, who sold the present Mirror Films Studio, plant, and grounds to the Mirror Company.

The company now controls property running from Martin Avenue along Myrtle Avenue to Louisa Place and thence to Union Avenue and thence to the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad, which it skirts for a distance of 712 feet. The line of the property reaches Forest Park, leaves the railroad, and runs back to the corner of Myrtle and Martin Avenues.

New York Syndicate Buys Peninsula Hotel, Seabright, N. J.

The Peninsula Hotel at Seabright, N. J., a portion of which was washed away in the big storm on the coast two years ago, has been purchased by a syndicate headed by W. W. Wyckoff, manager of the Sherman Square Hotel, from Mrs. Martha M. Dederer.

Extensive improvements will be made to the property, which was held at $70,000, including an annex with 150 rooms, each with a private bath. It is estimated that the improvements will cost about $50,000.

$270,000 William Street Loan.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has negotiated a savings bank loan amounting to $270,000 for the owners of the eleven-story Black Building, 200 William Street, corner of Frankfort.

$108,000 Apartments for Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for seven apartment and store buildings to be erected on the northeast corner of Kingston Avenue and Crown Street for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation, as owners, to cost $63,000; also plans for five apartment and store buildings to be erected on the northwest corner of Eighteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, for Louis Gold and Samuel Teplitz, as owners, to cost $45,000.

Another Pennsylvania Rumor Denied.

The report in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had finally decided to erect a twelve-story hotel on Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Street, was emphatically denied by an official of the company, who said: "The plot is still for sale and its future use has not been decided upon."

Bids for Bronx Subway Branch.

Sealed bids for the installation of tracks on the White Plains Avenue branch of the subway system have been advertised for and will be received by the Public Service Commission until Feb. 10, 1916, at 12:15 P. M.

The branch for which the tracks are to be installed is briefly described as follows: Beginning in Boston Road, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, between East 178th Street and 179th Street, and thence curving over Boston Road to a point in the block bounded by Boston Road, East 179th Street, Bronx Street and West Farms Road; thence continuing easterly and northeasterly through said block and over Bronx Street and over the Bronx River, and over city property and cross streets to a point in East 180th Street, between Bronx Park Avenue and Morris Park Avenue; thence extending northeasterly and northerly over city property between Bronx Park and New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad, and over Unionport Road and City property to Birchall Avenue; and thence continuing northerly over Birchall Avenue and White Plains Road to a point in White Plains Road near East 241st Street.

Commercial Leases.

Huberth & Huberth have leased the store at 8 Central Park West in the new American Circle Building to Longenecker & Sanders, Inc., dealers in automobiles, for a term of years.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased the building to the Susquehanna Silk Mills, now located at 18 East Eighteenth Street. They will occupy the entire building for their business.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the ground floor and basement at 212 Pearl Street for James W. McCulloch to the New York Color and Chemical Company; the ground floor and basement at 95 John Street for Charles E. Bainbridge to Fred Adee Company, and the store 76 Washington Street for B. Crystal & Son to J. H. Lufty & Co.

Pease & Elliman leased the two-story, twenty-foot stable at 125 West Fifty-first Street for C. E. Van Vorst to the Northeast Electric Company of Rochester.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

The Wilmore Realty Company has conveyed title to the Gem Realty Company, in the Florham, a seven-story elevator apartment, on plot 50 by 100.11, at 256 and 258 West Ninety-seventh Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

2d Av, 1,204, e s, 20.5 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; Grand Lodge United States Independent Order Free Sons of Israel against Richard Price et al.; Action 1; M. B. & D. W. Blumenthal, attorneys; A. De Silver, referee; due, $18,806.45; taxes, &c., $34.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

2d Av, 1,208, e s, 47.1 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; same against same; action 2; same attorneys; H. B. Spalding, referee; due, $18,930.45; taxes, &c., $39.20; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

2d Av, 1,208, e s, 73.9 ft n of 63d St, 26.8x80, five-story flat; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; Richard Steel, referee; due, $16,188.06; taxes, &c., $52.10; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

88th St, 111 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8, four-story dwelling; adjourned to Feb. 1.

By Charles A. Berrian.

9th Av, 692, e s, 75.1 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100.5, five-story tenement; withdrawn.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

117th St, 363 West, n s, 158.4 ft e of Morningside Av, 15.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; L. H. Cramer and another, executors, against E. J. Welling et al.; action 1; Sullivan & C., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $9,716.01; taxes, &c., $304; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

117th St, 365 West, n s, 141.8 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; action 2; same attorneys and referee; due, $9,190.93; taxes, &c., $304; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

117th St, 367 West, n s, 125 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; action 3; same attorneys and referee; due, $9,196.99; taxes, &c., $280.19; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

Fourteen two-story houses on Weiher Court, near Washington Av, sold by Auctioneers Day, Brady, and Marx to various plaintiffs for $2,500 each.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Brook Av, 1,462, e s, 89 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 25x100.6, four-story flat; M. C. H. Powell against W. J. Diamond et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $11,756.74; taxes, &c., $648.46; to the plaintiff for $11,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Arthur Av, 2,110 and 2,112, e s, 94.8 ft n of 180th St, 50.2x93, flat house; G. Morgenstein against Uwanga Construction Co. et al.; S. N. Tuckerman, attorney; M. F. Doyle, referee; due, $2,140.63; taxes, &c., $650; prior mtg, $35,000; to the plaintiff for $35,500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, s e corner of 55th St, 100.5x108.9; Park Avenue and 54th Street Corporation against Park Avenue and 55th Street Corporation; E. S. Frith, attorney; A. C. Thomas, referee; due, $71,916.02; taxes, &c., $2,477.75; prior mtg, $265,000.

Amsterdam Av, e s, opposite 192d St, (if extended,) 100x28.6x irregular; frame building and vacant; Robert Graves and another, Trustees, against James Thom et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; W. W. Pellet, referee; due, $16,370.19; taxes, &c., $247.88.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Henry Brady.

Pelham Av, s s, 50.11 ft w of Belmont Av, 25.5x137.6, vacant; City Real Estate Co. against J. M. O'Neill et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; J. V. Sheridan, referee; due, $2,277.31; taxes, &c., $160.

10th St, n s, 76.3 ft e of Pugsley Av, 76.8x108; Henry Kurz against Margaret Hartmayer et al.; W. S. Newhouse, attorney; F. C. Hunter, referee; due, $926; taxes, &c., $1,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, w s, 127.4 ft s of 215th St, 25.4x53.2x25x48.2; H. D. Ventres, admtrx, against George Zuelch et al.; B. W. Moore, attorney; C. L. Kingsley, referee; due, $4,159.04; taxes, &c., $344.69.

Barnes Av, w s, 152.9 ft s of 215th St, 84.5x60.2x27.2x53.2; same against same; attorney, same; Stephen O'Brien, referee; due, $4,-116.94; taxes, &c., $344.69.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

82d St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, for a nine-story apartment, 96.6x9.11; East 82d Street Corporation, 299 Madison Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $225,000.

43d St, s s, 133 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story store and offices, 25x65.5; 4 East 43d Street Co., 149 Broadway, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

250th St, n w corner of Goodridge Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 52x56.5; Dwight J. Baum, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, owner and architect; cost, $11,000.

Digney Av, e s, 175 ft s of Pitman Av, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 20x37; Mary L. Graham, 274 West 4th St, owner; James Hanson, 2,837 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand Av, w s, 25 ft n of North St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Russo Iodice Realty Co., John Russo, 2,364 Lorillard Place, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

South St, n e corner of Gouverneur Street, to 2 four and five story factories; H. Berg et al., 109 West 75th St., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, e s, 85th to 86th St, to a twelve-story hotel; Anderson & Price Co., premises, owner; Denby & Nute, 333 4th Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Park Av, n e corner of 64th St, to a four-story dwelling; E. A. Miller, Riverside Drive and 98th St, owner; Deutsch & Polis, 50 Church St, architect; cost, $18,000.

73d St, 10 East, to a four-story dwelling; H. W. Berg, 923 Madison Av, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Park Av, Madison Av, 70th and 71st St, block, &c., to a four-story hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, premises, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 119 East, s e corner of Chrystie St, 22x74.3; Casualty Company of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON Av, 1,960, n w corner of 115th St, 90x40; Sonia Krimsky to Cozy Home Realty Co., 207 North 4th St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, &c., b. & s., Jan. 22; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON Av, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Ida Schnaier to Milton Schnaier, New York City, mtg $107,500, Feb. 20, 1909; attorney, G. H. Breviller, 32 Liberty St....$1

LAIGHT ST, 52, n s, 125 ft w of Hudson St, 25x70.9x27.3x73.6, (partition sale, Nov. 11;) Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Ellie J. Donelan, 78 Charles St, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,100

PARK Av, 1,067, e s, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x80; Lazard Pecard to Rosalie P. Meyers and Melaine Pecard, both at 141 West 116th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 239, s s, 65 ft e of Willett St, 20x70; Hattie Fertig, et al., heirs of Hyman Fertig, to Harry Fertig, 544 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, June 23, 1915; attorney, Joseph L. Lefkowitz, 309 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 348, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Greenwich Savings Bank to Franklin C. Albee, at White Plains, N. Y., mtg $235,000, Aug. 9, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Ins. Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin C. Albee to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $25,-500, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

3D Av, n s, 201.4 ft w of Lewis St, runs e 20x n 102x w 28.6x s 39.6 and 58.6 to beginning, foreclosure, July 12, 1915; Edwin H. Hay, referee, to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

86TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Lorenz Maier to Augusta Maier, 647 East 16th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Dec. 22; attorney, August P. Wagener, 50 East 129th St.....$1

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 49.6x98.9; Barnett Berkowsky to John Roth, 305 East 22d St, Brooklyn, mtg $82,000, all liens, Jan. 24.....$1

88TH ST, s s, (as in 188, cp. 417,) being between line of lands of City of N. Y. and party of 1st part and now owned by party of 2d part, 21.11x76; Mary E. Reppchiger, 629 St. Marks Av, Brooklyn, to Bide-a-Wee Home Ass'n, 40 East 88th St, Nov. 18, 1915; attorney, A. A. Michell, 32 Nassau St...$4,000

117TH ST, 521 and 523 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 200.10 to s s of 58th St, 518 to 524, x w 100x s 100.5x w 25x n 100.5 to s s of 58th St, 528 West, x w 25x 200.10 to 57th St x n 150 to beginning; Emil Heuel and another, executors of Conrad Stein, to Overland Stores Co., corner West Central Av and Yost St, Toledo, Ohio, mtg $108,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, 243 West, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Equitable Trust Co., executor, &c, of Josephine B. Chambers, to Robert A. Chambers, 33 West 76th St, Jan. 14; attorney, Mortimer M. Singer, 55 Liberty St.....$1

64TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20.10x100.5; Edna A. Miller and another to Ritz Realty Corp'n, 12-14 East 46th St, all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

69TH ST, 23 West, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.6; Equitable Trust Co., executor, &c, of Josephine B. Chambers, to Robert A. Chambers, 33 West 76th St, Jan. 14; attorney, M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St.$1

74TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Katherine G. Frost, widow, to Paterno Construction Co., 2,255 Broadway, mtg $15,000, Jan. 24; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

80th ST, s s, 124.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Albert Jarmulowsky et al., exrs., &c.; Sender Jarmulowsky to Calvin Realty Corp'n, 128 Broadway, n. 13; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$49,000

97TH ST, 256 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $110,-000, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 113 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.6x100.11; William J. Casey to Antoinette D. Hill, 539 West 112th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, C. A. G. Jan. 25; attorney, M. T. Townsend, 52 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 213 East, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 27; John J. Rooney, referee, to Caroline E. Heath, ½ part; Marion B. Mauer, ¼ part, and Roy C. Jones, ¼ part, all at 43 Dill Place, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

115TH, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Gem Realty Co. to Wilmore Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $271,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

117TH ST, 70 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $18,950, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 133 East, n s, 340 ft e of Park Av, 25x01; Sonie or Sonia Krimsky to Cozy Home Realty Co., 207 North 4th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, &c., b. & s., Jan. 22; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, 541 West, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x100.11; Ida R. Crystal, New Rochelle, N. Y., to David Crystal, 49 Hamilton Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Max Tischler, 1,045 Morris Av, Bronx, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 18; attorney, A. P. White, 42 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Jennie Meehan to Julia A. Falk, 118 East 92d St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 18; attorney, Frank D. Arthur, Cotton Exchange Bldg.....$1

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Laura Hoertel to May E. Jaffe, 1,475 Amsterdam Av, mtg $49,500, all liens, Jan. 22, correction deed; attorney, Max J. Le Boyer, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

Mary A. Thornton to Ellinor T. Reilley, 225 West 137th St, mtg $4,000, July 17; attorney, Thomas T. Reilley, 111 Broadway....$1

LOTS 17 and 18, Section 2, Map George H. Huber; George H. Huber to John La Spina, 2,051 Grand Av., Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 16, Section 1, same map; same to Max Whitehorn, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, Jan. 17; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 43 to 45, Section 3, same map; same to Margareta Franzen, 1,161 Union Av, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, Map Wells vs. Storer; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,100

LOTS 43 to 45, Section 3, same map; same to Margareta Franzen, 1,161 Union Av, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, Map Wells vs. Storer; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,100

PARK AV, 1,067, e s, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x80; Lazard Pecard to Rosalie P. Meyers and Melaine Pecard, both at 141 West 116th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 239, s s, 65 ft e of Willett st, 20x70; Hattie Fertig, et al., heirs of Hyman Fertig, to Harry Fertig, 544 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, June 23, 1915; attorney, Joseph L. Lefkowitz, 309 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 348, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Greenwich Savings Bank to Franklin C. Albee, at White Plains, N. Y., mtg $235,000, Aug. 9, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Franklin C. Albee to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $25,-500, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

3D AV, n s, 201.4 ft w of Lewis St, runs e 20x n 102x w 28.6x s 39.6 and 58.6 to beginning, foreclosure, July 12, 1915; Edwin H. Hay, referee, to Adam Muller, 44 East 87th St, Aug. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

86TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Lorenz Maier to Augusta Maier, 647 East 16th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, Dec. 22; attorney, August P. Wagener, 50 East 129th St.....$1

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 49.6x98.9; Barnett Berkowsky to John Roth, 305 East 22d St, Brooklyn, mtg $82,000, all liens, Jan. 24.....$1

88TH ST, s s, (as in 188, cp. 417,) being between line of lands of City of N. Y. and party of 1st part and now owned by party of 2d part, 21.11x76; Mary E. Reppchiger, 629 St. Marks Av, Brooklyn, to Bide-a-Wee Home Ass'n, 40 East 88th St, Nov. 18, 1915; attorney, A. A. Michell, 32 Nassau St...$4,000

117TH ST, 521 and 523 West, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, runs n 200.10 to s s of 58th St, 518 to 524, x w 100x s 100.5x w 25x n 100.5 to s s of 58th St, 528 West, x w 25x 200.10 to 57th St x n 150 to beginning; Emil Heuel and another, executors of Conrad Stein, to Overland Stores Co., corner West Central Av and Yost St, Toledo, Ohio, mtg $108,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

81ST ST, 243 West, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Equitable Trust Co., executor, &c, of Josephine B. Chambers, to Robert A. Chambers, 33 West 76th St, Jan. 14; attorney, Mortimer M. Singer, 55 Liberty St.....$1

64TH ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20.10x100.5; Edna A. Miller and another to Ritz Realty Corp'n, 12-14 East 46th St, all liens, Jan. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

69TH ST, 23 West, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.6; Equitable Trust Co., executor, &c, of Josephine B. Chambers, to Robert A. Chambers, 33 West 76th St, Jan. 14; attorney, M. M. Singer, 55 Liberty St.$1

74TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; Katherine G. Frost, widow, to Paterno Construction Co., 2,255 Broadway, mtg $15,000, Jan. 24; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

80th ST, s s, 124.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Albert Jarmulowsky et al., exrs., &c.; Sender Jarmulowsky to Calvin Realty Corp'n, 128 Broadway, n. 13; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$49,000

97TH ST, 256 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $110,-000, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

106TH ST, 113 West, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.6x100.11; William J. Casey to Antoinette D. Hill, 539 West 112th St, mtg $30,000, all liens, C. A. G. Jan. 25; attorney, M. T. Townsend, 52 Broadway.....$1

107TH ST, 213 East, n s, 260 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 27; John J. Rooney, referee, to Caroline E. Heath, ½ part; Marion B. Mauer, ¼ part, and Roy C. Jones, ¼ part, all at 43 Dill Place, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

115TH, s s, 175 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Gem Realty Co. to Wilmore Realty Co., 115 Broadway, mtg $271,000, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....Exchange

117TH ST, 70 East, n s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 24.6x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to Gem Realty Co., 165 Broadway, mtg $18,950, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

118TH ST, 133 East, n s, 340 ft e of Park Av, 25x01; Sonie or Sonia Krimsky to Cozy Home Realty Co., 207 North 4th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, &c., b. & s., Jan. 22; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway.....$1

123D ST, 541 West, n s, 225 ft e of Broadway, 37.6x100.11; Ida R. Crystal, New Rochelle, N. Y., to David Crystal, 49 Hamilton Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., and Max Tischler, 1,045 Morris Av, Bronx, ½ part, b. and s., all liens, Jan. 18; attorney, A. P. White, 42 Broadway.....$100

132D ST, s s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Jennie Meehan to Julia A. Falk, 118 East 92d St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 18; attorney, Frank D. Arthur, Cotton Exchange Bldg.....$1

134TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Laura Hoertel to May E. Jaffe, 1,475 Amsterdam Av, mtg $49,500, all liens, Jan. 22, correction deed; attorney, Max J. Le Boyer, 80 Maiden Lane.....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, 50 ft n e of 183d St, 50x100; Levi M. Scoville to Delco Holding Co., Inc., 391 East 149th St, mtg $6,000, Jan. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, 75 ft s of Hermany Av, 94.5x irregular; Earnest R. Eckley, referee, to Thomas Amend, 348 Franklin St, Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 8; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.$500

KELLY ST, n w corner Leggett Av, 40x110; John J. Hynes, referee, to William L. Condit, Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 21; attorneys, Elkus, Gox & P., 111 Broadway.....$32,000

KNOX PLACE, w s, at n e corner of Mosholu Parkway North, 108x100x60.9x110.8; Hiram R. Fisher to Westmont Construction Co., Inc., 752 St. Nicholas Av, Jan. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LAURIE Av, n w corner of Appleton Av, 275 x100x100 to Arnold Av x 100 to Alice St x 200 to Ponton Av x400 to James St x200; Mary A. Thornton to Ellinor T. Reilley, 225 West 137th St, mtg $4,000, July 17; attorney, Thomas T. Reilley, 111 Broadway....$1

LOTS 17 and 18, Section 2, Map George H. Huber; George H. Huber to John La Spina, 2,051 Grand Av., Jan. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

LOT 16, Section 1, same map; same to Max Whitehorn, 1,058 Southern Boulevard, Jan. 17; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 43 to 45, Section 3, same map; same to Margareta Franzen, 1,161 Union Av, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, Map Wells vs. Storer; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,100

LOTS 48 to 45, Section 3, same map; same to Margareta Franzen, 1,161 Union Av, Jan. 24; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 41, 42, 43, 47, and 48, Map Wells vs. Storer; Joseph P. Hennessy, referee, to Charles A. Laumeister, 420 East 161st St, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,100

LOT 130, map of building lots near Williamsbridge station; Sidney B. Hickox to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, Jan. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

LOT 69, map of Daffy estate; also Lots 97 and 98, map of St. Raymond's Park; Alice V. Conklin to same, April 28; same attorney.....$1

LOTS 39 and 40, map of Eliza G. Ketchum; D. J. Lahey Building Co. to Joseph T. Hanlow, 874 Manida St, mtg $1,500, Jan. 21; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

LOTS 153 to 155, map of William Adee; George B. Hayes, referee, to Maynard M. Miller, 56 East 87th St, Jan. 21; attorneys, Feiner & M., 100 Broadway.....$3,000

43d St, s s, 133 ft e of 5th Av, for a six-story store and offices, 25x65.5; 4 East 43d Street Co., 149 Broadway, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

250th St, n w corner of Goodridge Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 52x56.5; Dwight J. Baum, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, owner and architect; cost, $11,000.

Digney Av, e s, 175 ft s of Pitman Av, for a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling, 20x37; Mary L. Graham, 274 West 4th St, owner; James Hanson, 2,837 Briggs Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand Av, w s, 25 ft n of North St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Russo Iodice Realty Co., John Russo, 2,364 Lorillard Place, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

South St, n e corner of Gouverneur Street, to 2 four and five story factories; H. Berg et al., 109 West 75th St., owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Broadway, e s, 85th to 86th St, to a twelve-story hotel; Anderson & Price Co., premises, owner; Denby & Nute, 333 4th Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

Park Av, n e corner of 64th St, to a four-story dwelling; E. A. Miller, Riverside Drive and 98th St, owner; Deutsch & Polis, 50 Church St, architect; cost, $18,000.

73d St, 10 East, to a four-story dwelling; H. W. Berg, 923 Madison Av, owner; H. A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

Park Av, Madison Av, 70th and 71st St, block, &c., to a four-story hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, premises, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 119 East, s e corner of Chrystie St, 22x74.3; Casualty Company of America to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON Av, 1,960, n w corner of 115th St, 90x40; Sonia Krimsky to Cozy Home Realty Co., 207 North 4th St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part, &c., b. & s., Jan. 22; attorney, Edmund Bittiner, 277 Broadway.....$1

LEXINGTON Av, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95; Ida Schnaier to Milton Schnaier, New York City, mtg $107,500, Feb. 20, 1909; attorney, G. H. Breviller, 32 Liberty St....$1

LAIGHT ST, 52, n s, 125 ft w of Hudson St, 25x70.9x27.3x73.6, (partition sale, Nov. 11;) Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Ellie J. Donelan, 78 Charles St, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,100

PARK AV, 1,067, e s, 75.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x80; Lazard Pecard to Rosalie P. Meyers and Melaine Pecard, both at 141 West 116th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 22; attorney, Samuel Bitterman, 309 Broadway.....$1

RIVINGTON ST, 239, s s, 65 ft e of Willett st, 20x70; Hattie Fertig, et al., heirs of Hyman Fertig, to Harry Fertig, 544 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, June 23, 1915; attorney, Joseph L. Lefkowitz, 309 Broadway.....$1

WEST END AV, 348, e s, 82.4 ft n of 76th St, 19.10x90; Greenwich Savings Bank to Frankl

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A narrow trough of low pressure still persists over Illinois and Missouri, and there are also indications that a disturbance will shortly develop over the extreme Southwest. This distribution has prevented the advance of the Northwestern cold weather to the east of the Mississippi River, but it extends in moderate form southward into Oklahoma, attended by quite general though light snows.

There were also sleet and rain in the upper lake region, and local rains in the South Atlantic States. Elsewhere in the East and South fair weather continues with still higher temperature. West of the Rocky Mountains rains and snows continued generally with low pressure, but with a rising tendency in the Coast States

There will be snow Wednesday in the northern upper lake region, rain or sleet in the southern upper lake and western lower lake region, rain or snow in the east lower lake region, and rain in the South. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England the weather will be generally fair Wednesday. On Thursday, with the development and eastward movement of the Southwestern disturbance, unsettled weather is probable throughout practically the entire district east of the Mississippi River, with snow over northern and rain over southern sections.

It will be colder Wednesday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and colder Thursday in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS TODAY AND TOMORROW.

Eastern New York—Cloudy south, rain or snow north, Wednesday; Thursday, unsettled and colder, probably rain or snow.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday; Thursday, probably rain or snow.

Western New York—Local rains and colder Wednesday; Thursday, snow and colder.

Northern New England—Probably rain or snow Wednesday Thursday, snow and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	32	39	4 P. M.	36	52
6 A. M.	33	40	6 P. M.	35	51
9 A. M.	34	41	9 P. M.	35	52
12 M.	35	45	11 P. M.	35	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46°; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees, at 3 P. M.; minimum, 38 degrees, at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.55 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.45 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

2:37 A. M. Loss.
12:15—66-68 Madison Av.; A. A. Volk..Slight
12:40—123 3 Av.; Herman Kram.....$50
1:15—174 Wooster St.; H. Kaufman & Son $1,000
1:45—59 Gramercy Park; Mary Ottie..Slight
4:35—Park Av. & 176 St.; (auto truck,) Borden Milk Co.....Slight
4:40—1,906 3 Av.; Henry Holstein....Slight
7:25—20 W. 47 St.; Reinault & Crawford $100
11:45—39 Norfolk St.; Yetta Isenberg..Slight
11:58—1,768 B'way; Louis C. Jandorf..Slight
P. M.
1:00—154 Ludlow St.; Morris Reiner..Slight
1:35—202 Broome St.; Cohen & Bayher.Slight
2:15—117 W. 33 St.; E. Matte.....None
3:30—362 Pleasant Av.; P. S. 78....Slight
5:55—229 W. 148 St.; Mrs. Tracy....Slight
6:05—116 Ludlow St.; Harry Schatzin..Slight
6:30—Delancey & East Sts.; D. S. C..Slight
7:15—Mott Av. & 138 St.; N. Y. Central Co.....Slight
7:30—551 W. 125 St.; Walter Stephens, ...$10,000
7:55—74 E. 113 St.; Jacob Pander....Slight
8:10—535 W. 125 St.; Mrs. Given.....Slight
8:15—College Av. & 167 St.; (auto truck,) C 11915, N. Y.....Slight
8:25—315 E. 84th St.; Morris Gosset..Slight
9:00—162 Mercer St.; Elmer Hat Co.Not given
11:25—109 E. 24 St.; Helda Shurman..$5,000

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Departmental recognition is awarded the following members of the force for acts of valor or meritorious conduct performed in line of duty:

HONORABLE MENTION: Patrol. E. F. Doyle; Shield 8918, 14.

COMMENDATION: Patrol. J. F. Archiopoli, Shield 33, B. B. H. Squad; F. W. Dixon, Shield 1482, 39.

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY: Sergt. I. H. Jones, Shield 900, 10; Patrol. T. Anderson, Shield 2784, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B; E. J. Meagher, Shield 9519, and J. B. Schaaf, Shield 5063, both attached to 32; J. J. Thompson, Shield 1017, 63; C. Normoss, Shield 4818, Bridge; P. Walsh, Shield 5470, 32; H. Baier, Shield 211, 154; G. J. Saig, Shield 7193, 153, and J. A. Neary, Shield 8562, Tel. Eng.; W. Lawson, Shield 5200, 170; R. Rogers, Shield 9357, 39; J. O'Connor, Shield 2583, 167; M. Cotter, Shield 7593, 39, and H. F. Hetrick, Shield 5392, 35; T. F. McGauley, Shield 7340, 51; H. R. L. Keepers, Shield 2644, 7.

Transfers and assignments: Lieuts., 8 A. M., Jan. 24, J. P. Loonam, 43 to Central Office Squad, assigned to Bu. of Statistics; 4 P. M., Jan. 25, J. J. Dalton, 16 to 29; P. M., Jan. 20, J. J. O'Connor, 16 to 29; Patrol, J. J. Daly, 29 to 283; C. W. Link, letter, 172 to 153; 8 A. M., Jan. 25, J. A. Gahanan, 32 to 31.

Temporary assignments: Patrol, P. O'Hara, 143, to T. S. 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 27; F. M. Taccardo, 27, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 20 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 25.

To 168 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Jan. 30: H. C. Widder, 153; J. J. Govern, 154; J. O'Connor, 167; M. S. Perfore, 167; F. Kelly, 172; B. J. Oswald, 153; J. J. Grady, 157; J. E. Cone, 171; G. Zeiss, 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. J. A. Nelson, 4, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 25; T. Linehan, 5, 2 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 23; E. B. Farrie, 12, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 26; A. F. Brooks, 16, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 26; E. F. Maher, 18, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 25; J. E. O'Brien, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 25; J. H. Breidenbach, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 26; E. H. Rush, 156, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 25; W. H. Earley, 172, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 26; C. Hellman, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 21.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. M. Lee, 144, 3:30 P. M., Jan. 24.

Death: Patrol. G. F. Jackson, 164, 11 A. M., Jan. 24.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

4th to 3d grade, Feb. 1: W. Byers, Eng. 17; F. Sichler, 21; J. J. McNamara, 32; J. P. Delahanty, 33; H. M. Beckett, 74; F. F. Weitsenberger, 212; W. F. Wallace, 280; L. Rubin, H. & L. 4; A. F. O'Connor, 10; W. E. Kroger, 40. 3d to 2d grade, Feb. 4: J. L. Sullivan, Eng. 31. 2d to 1st gr., Feb. 8: C. T. Bielte, Eng. 16; E. M. Plumeau, 31; E. C. Miller, 291; J. McCarthy, H. & L. 7; W. J. Anderson, 20; H. C. W. Bills, 24; P. V. Buckman, 30; C. A. Wellinghausen, 118. 4th to 3d gr., Feb. 18: E. Slevin, H. & L. 9. 3d to 2d gr., Feb. 20: O. H. Gerig, Eng. 71; R. J. Davis, H. & L. 16.

The following will report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice tomorrow, at 10 A. M.: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, 18; A. Hothersall, 31; R. Bornholz, 86; T. S. Richards, 282; H. Brenner, 288; A. Woolley, Eng. 287. (2d gr. Geo. Mc. Cole, Eng. 290; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; W. Clancy, 76; E. J. Donovan, 76; J. L. Dressler, 88; E. A. Dammeyer, 95; W. F. Gallagher, 218; W. F. Hickey, 214; F. M. Munn, 227; F. Ergenzinger, 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; H. B. Escher, 262; A. G. Klein, 263; F. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; W. F. Hickey, 249; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 9; W. H. Breuer, Eng. Schoppmeyer, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 40; A. J. Muir, 45; R. C. Fraser, 80; E. Bernsen, 127; N. J. Bruno, 128; G. Olsen, 128; C. G. Brown, 187; J. Miller, No. 3, 144; J. J. O'Keefe, 147; J. C. Stack, 148; H. Brenner, 140; W. F. Gallagher, 146.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire, 2d gr. D. W. Lane, Eng. 16, 24 hours; S. A. M., Jan. 26; Eng. of Steamer F. P. McKenna, Eng. 5, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 26.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Name of Maj. W. Ferze, C. A. C., to detached, March 5, and name of Maj. G. H. McManus, C. A. C., Acting Inspector General, removed, March 2.

Major R. S. Abernathy, C. A. C., is detailed as Acting Inspector General, March 6, vice Maj. G. H. McManus, C. A. C., relieved. Major Abernathy will repair to this city March 6 and report to Inspector General of the army for duty for one month, then to San Francisco for duty as Assistant to Inspector of Western Department.

The detail of Capt. H. L. Landers, C. A. C., on temporary duty in office of the Chief of Staff is extended until March 1.

Maj. W. L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, in addition to his other duties, is detailed for construction, or to superintend construction or repair of any aid to navigation in Seventh and Eighth Lighthouse districts, to relieve Lt. Col. C. Keller, Corps of Engrs. of those duties.

Major R. R. Raymond, Corps of Engrs., in addition to his other duties, is detailed for construction, or to superintend construction or repair of any aid to navigation in Ninth Lighthouse district, vice Lt. Col. C. S. Bromwel, Corps of Engrs., deceased.

Orders of Jan. 20 relating to 2d Lt. P. J. Kieffer, Cav., amended to assign him to 13th Cav. Feb. 2.

Upon relief from treatment from Walter Reed Hospital, 2d Lt. G. D. Riley, C. A. C., will proceed to Ft. Monroe, Va., and report to the President, Examining Board for Lieutenants, for examination to determine fitness for promotion, then to his station, Ft. Banks, Mass.

Major E. R. Schreiner, M. C., is detailed a member of the Board of M. C. Officers, appointed July 3, 1915, to determine result of preliminary examinations of applicants, and the final examination of candidates for admission to M. C., vice Major W. J. L. Lyster, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. R. P. Glassburn, C. A. C., from 114th to 8th Co., and will join 8th Co. on its arrival in New York City en route to Panama.

Following C. A. C. officers are relieved from staff duty in Coast Defenses indicated, and assigned or attached to company specified: Capt. R. L. McKenney, Chesapeake Bay, to 73d Co.; 1st Lt. J. S. Dusenbury, Savannah, attached to 87th Co. Capt. McKenney, upon expiration of leave heretofore granted him, will join company to which assigned. Lt. Dusenbury will join company to which attached.

1st Lt. D. Hall, C. A. C., transferred from 170th to 87th Co., in time to enable him to join 87th Co., upon its arrival at Ft. Monroe, Va., en route to Panama.

2d Lt. R. T. Cunningham, C. A. C., from assignment to 70th Co., is attached to 87th Co., and will join that company. Upon arrival of the 87th at Ft. Monroe, en route to Panama, Lt. Cunningham is then transferred to 53d Co., which he will join.

Transfers in C. A. C.: Capts. J. C. Goodfellow, 8th to 154th; J. P. Robinson, 87th to 82d, and J. A. Thomas, 109th to 5th; 1st Lt. F. J. Horton, 22d to 73d, and 2d Lt. W. B. Hardigg, 154th to 8th.

Following C. A. C. officers relieved from present assignment and will report to commanding officer of Coast Defenses indicated for assignment to a company: 1st Lts. R. F. Maddox, Southern N. Y., and G. Marshall, Narragansett Bay, and 2d Lts. A. J. French, Portland, and J. F. Kahle, Chesapeake Bay.

Leave: 1st Lt. J. C. Mattrons, C. A. C., 5 days; Capt. F. W. Glover, 6th Cav., 4 months; 1st Lt. G. F. Roselle, Jr., 22d Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. C. M. Cummins, 18th Inf., 1 month; Chaplain S. C. Ramsden, 28th Inf., 10 days' extension; 1st Lt. P. J. R. Kiehl, cavalry, 2 months; Capt. W. W. Whitside, Q. M. C., 2 months, and Col. L. Brechemin, M. C., 8 months and 25 days.

Navy.

Lt. D. P. Wickersham, the Ohio, to the Alabama.

Jr. Grade Lts. C. H. Cobb, the Dahlgren, to the Duncan, and J. S. Hulings, the San Diego, to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensigns D. R. Kirkpatrick, the Chattanooga, to temporary duty recg. ship at San Francisco, and F. B. Melendy, the Prometheus, to the Maryland.

Civ. Engr. F. R. Harris commissioner Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of Rear Admiral from Jan. 17, detached Philadelphia Navy Yard to Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Gunner F. Kerr, recg. ship at Philadelphia, to the Wisconsin.

Mach. D. T. Miller to Philadelphia Yard.

Carp. P. J. Britt, the South Carolina, to New York Yard.

Cable from Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, dated to-day, Jan. 21:

Ensign A. W. Dunn, the Brooklyn, to the Cincinnati.

Mach. J. W. O'Leary to the Brooklyn.

Pay Clerk W. E. Todd, receiving ship at Cavite, to the Naval Station, Olongapo.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Ajax and Pampanga at Hongkong; Chester at Dakar, Sierra Leone; Cushing at Key West, Drayton at New York Yard, Tecumseh at Washington, and Vulcan at Newport News.

Sailed: Melville, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay, and Tennessee, Tompkinsville for Port au Prince.

The Hull, now at San Diego, has been ordered to proceed to Mare Island Yard.

The Solace, now at New York Yard, will leave about Feb. 1 for Guantanamo.

The Panther, now at Charleston Yard, will leave about Feb. 1 for Norfolk and thence to Key West.

The Monaghan and Terry, now at Charleston Yard, have been ordered to proceed to Pensacola as relief of the Sterrett and Perkins.

Upon being relieved by the Monaghan and Terry, the Sterrett and Perkins will proceed from Pensacola to the Charleston Yard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The graduating exercises of P. S. 9, 466 West End Avenue, and the naming of the school for the late John Jasper, former Superintendent of Schools, will take place at 10 A. M. today.

The Bushwick High School, Irving Avenue, near Putnam, Brooklyn, will hold its graduating exercises at 8 P. M. today.

The nineteenth graduating exercises of P. S. 40, the Bronx, will be held in the Morris High School at 8 P. M. today. Children will not be admitted.

A school luncheon service will be opened at P. S. 4, the Bronx, Fulton Avenue and 173d Street, Feb. 1. The service will be under the auspices of the North Side Auxiliary of the New York Luncheon Committee. Mrs. S. Goddin, President of the North Side Auxiliary, will be in personal charge. The luncheon room at P. S. 4 will be used as a centre for neighboring schools. This is the first school luncheon in the Bronx.

The following have been elected as officers of the Parents' Association of P. S. 4, the Bronx: President—N. Foster. Vice Presidents Joseph Newmark, Mrs. Lifshitz, Mrs. Rosenzweig; Financial Secretary—Miss Lifschitz; Recording Secretary—Miss Knezek; Treasurer—Mrs. Daley. Sergeant at Arms—Samuel Berrigan; Trustees—Mrs. Olga Euer, Mrs. William Retstein, Mrs. Walzer, Messrs. Neuman, and Peter Brick.

To teach school children and their mothers the value of cleanliness and purity in foods, a pure food exhibit has been opened in P. S. 96, at Eighty-first Street and Avenue A, under the auspices of the Bureau of Food Supply of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and the Department of Health. Through the co-operation of Mrs. E. S. Fell, the Principal of the Girls' Department, several thousand cards admitting adults and children to the exhibit have been distributed. The exhibit will be on display from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily until Saturday. Special invitations have been extended to the mothers of the neighborhood for a meeting tomorrow afternoon, when Dr. Haven Emerson, the Commissioner of Health, will speak.

Abner P. Way has been nominated by the Board of Superintendents as an Assistant Director of Physical Training, to succeed Albert K. Aldinger. Mr. Way at present is a teacher of physical training in the Stuyvesant High School.

Justice Bijur, in an order restraining the Board of Education from appointing or assigning teachers of special subjects and kindergartens, whose names do not appear on the eligible list, Special License No. 1, to fill vacancies in the elementary grades, has been filed with the State Education Department by Dorothy Lichterman on behalf of 1,500 persons whose names appear on the No. 1 list.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following lists for licensed firemen are announced:

Queens—William Hill, John Sheedy, A. Haerar, Charles Horan, A. Manthey, Louis Gesualde, Patrick Clare, Joseph Jankiewicz, and Edward Walsh.

Richmond—H. Krull, J. Gunther, M. Corbett, A. O'Reilly, J. Murphy, John Stetter, George Lynd, R. Eilfsman, and Thomas Neurden.

United States.

Examinations for third-grade sub-clerical positions in the Federal Service will be held in June, and possibly in May, in this city. The salary ranges from $720 to $840 a year. The test will be held to fill vacancies for attendant, foreman, stamper, guard, and night inspector in the Customs Service, timekeeper in the Engineering Department at large, and for messenger, watchman, classified laborer, skilled laborer, and all positions requiring qualifications in the service named and other field branches.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

BROADWAY, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 5700 John.

SIX ROOMS.
Fort Washington Av., S. W. corner 170th St.—Attractive lay-out.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 William St.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 146TH ST.—4 and 6 large, light rooms and bath; modern improvements; elevator; rentals, $35-$60. Apply Supt., or PEASE & ELLIMAN, AGTS., 165 West 72d St. Phone Col. 8300.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

SEVEN ROOMS, BATH; $30.
430 St. Nicholas Av. (facing St. Nicholas Park,) near 130th St. "L"; steam heat, modern plumbing, refrigerator; location first class.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Elevator apartments; large rooms.
805 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

118th, 203 West.—6 rooms, third floor; all rooms direct light; steam heated; $32; improvements; near Central, Morningside Parks; Subway, "L".

WADSWORTH AV., 86-88, corner 177th—Six rooms; all improvements; $38; Broadway subway 181st; lowest rent on Washington Heights.

To Sublet—Five extra large rooms and bath; modern fireproof building. Apply Superintendent, 45 West 93d St.

8 ROOMS, CORNER; $70.
400 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

Beautiful five outside rooms; foyer, pantry; opposite subway station; sublet February-October, $60. Apply 599 West 190th St.

To sublet, unfurnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, conveniences; all outside rooms; main avenue; central. P 159 Times.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson; wellsley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

58th, 17 West.—Studios suitable music, dancing, meetings; also rooms furnished, unfurnished.

141st St., 221 West, (7th Av.)—4-6-8 rooms, elevator; $30 up.

106th, 65 West, (Central Park.)—Six large rooms, modern; $32 up; concessions.

Laureate Hall, Amsterdam Av., 119th St.—Very desirable, 3 rooms, kitchenette, sublet.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

64TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

WANTED.—To rent for the Spring months, with immediate possession, a thoroughly first-class furnished apartment, containing not less than five master's bedrooms, and adequate housing for five servants. B 14 Times Annex.

Bachelor Apt.—Wanted, bedroom, sitting room, with private bath and all modern conveniences; reply giving details. P 144 Times.

For a Client 5, 6, or 7 rooms, well furnished. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; modern; good locality; references; below 50s. P 174 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, desired by young man; nice neighborhood; between 15th-80th Sts.; all conveniences. P 170 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—A large front room, private bath; electric light; steam heat; phone; excellent table; references.

West Side.

77H AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive rooms; steam; phone; substantial board; fine location.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; good service; reference.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; table guests; references.

72D, 157 WEST.—Room; near subway, "L"; surface routes; will-appointed house; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable double room with board; near subway; references.

78TH, 256 WEST.
Large room, with sun parlor, heat, running water, near West End Av.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accomodations at table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

92D, 117, 119, 121 WEST.—Sunny front hall room, opposite St. Agnes grounds; parlor dining room; telephone; references.

93D, 21 WES.. — Comfortable rooms; "L," Park; business people desired; superior board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; table boarders; electric lights; reference.

106TH, 314 WEST.—2 rooms and bath in private residence; meals optional; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; excellent table board.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family; cheerful rooms; business man or couple; references. Leonard.

PRIVATE family having luxurious home on west side wishes two paying guests; large front room. Phone 8657 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow will rent, with board, large room, also connecting parlors, both facing Hudson. 8926 Audubon.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

BUSINESS couple want large unfurnished bedroom, private bath, breakfast, washing done, and accommodations for automobile; convenient to Madison Square; state full particulars; references exchanged. L 116 Times.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

ULSTER COUNTY.—Excellent cooking; reasonable rates; house heated; improvements. Write R. Baum, 732 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
43 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.

Do you wish to live in a first-class family hotel, with its luxuries and conveniences, and yet pay the same price charged by ordinary boarding houses? You may obtain exactly this if you will be permanent and will lease by the year after trying it for a few weeks to satisfy yourself that this is a genuine proposition.

Room, with private tiled bathroom, including table board for two, $14.50, $15.50, $16.50, and $20 per week.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"20 Minutes from Broadway."

Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

177H ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; housekeeping suite. Chevalier.

28D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large front parlor, furnished; unfurnished; suitable for musical or dancing studio.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

14-20 Renault, Brewster ex. front brougham, guaranteed for one year.
Lancia Runabout, Brewster body, first-class condition.
75 Simplex, Brewster close coupled body; less than year old; A-1 condition.
38 Pierce Arrow Touring; exceptional car. 1914 Cadillac.
Ellsworth, 331 Madison Av.
Phone 782 Murray Hill.

1912 Simplex "50" limousine; Quinby latest model body; cost $6,750; price $1,350, or will sell chassis separate. Williamsburg Garage, 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Packard (1916) limousine, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1916) runabout, 41 H. P.
Marmon (1916) touring, 41; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 5240 Bryant.

EIGHT-CYLINDER KING; late improved model 1915; used as demonstrator, 5,000 miles; perfect condition. Inquire 250 West 54th, 9th floor.

For Sale.—2-38 Packard 7-passenger touring car; low mileage and has complete equipment; no dealers. Box X 268 Times Annex.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 220 WEST 54TH ST.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS,
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted.

Rauch & Lang Brougham. — Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

Renault limousine for sale or rent; splendid condition. Frantois, 211 West 82d.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROWS, RENAULTS.
Limousines, Landaulets, Latest Models.
Polite Liveried Chauffeurs; Excellent Service.
Lowest Rates Day, Week, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

FOR HIRE.
Packards.—Limousines, landaulets, beautifully painted and upholstered; liveried chauffeurs and footmen; lowest rates in city for monthly hire; special theatre and shopping rates. Spencer, 223 West 80th. Schuyler 2907.

HIGH-CLASS PACKARD LIMOUSINE,
MONTHLY OR SEASON.
Strictly private; competent owner as driver; highest recoamendations. Napier Garage, 109 West 51st.

For rent, as desired, Packard limousine; beautifully equipped; rates reasonable. Audubon 4754.

For Rent.—Elegant automobiles, reasonable. Schmaltz, 332 E. 67th St. Telephone Plaza 5217.

Late Pierce-Arrow 6-48 limousine; also town car; $225 monthly. Columbus 8963.

1915 limousine, with chauffeur; owner going south; reasonable. Phone Murray Hill 4162.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Early Spring course for owners; chauffeurs trained for positions. Write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Single room, $3.50; double, $4.50; steam heat; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

44TH, 246 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, telephone; $4 weekly up; meals optional.

56TH 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; elegantly furnished; two rooms and bath.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, single room, beautifully furnished; electricity; telephone; elevator. Keen.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished front room, adjoining bath, modern apartment.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

68TH, 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large rooms; strict privacy; gentlemen; references reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST. — Large, medium rooms; steam, bath, hot water, electricity, telephone; references.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Spacious, accommodations, private residence; doctor or dentist; lower floor; private bath.

71ST, 104 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private family.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; suitable one or two.

73D ST., 302 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; small room; excellent board; best location; references and privacy; phone.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, in well-conducted house; electricity; references.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Large and small rooms, running water, suitable for studio or couple; piano; all improvements; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; running water; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH ST, 108 WEST.—Elegant large rooms with bath, second floor, private family.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, attractive room; dressing room; adjoining bath; refined home; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, medium, large, sunny rooms; running water, reception room, telephone.

78TH, 186 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; light housekeeping.

78TH, 214 WEST. — Attractively furnished rooms; single, double; block subway; reasonable; every convenience.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms, newly furnished; bath; phone.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny front room; also single room.

83D, 22 WEST.—Large hall room; bath same floor; quiet; homelike; gentleman.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath; breakfast; references; telephone.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally atractive sunny rooms; exclusive house; parlors for guests' use.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Private, attractively furnished medium size room; suitable two; reference.

86TH ST., (Near Subway.)—Cozy, well-furnished high-class room; gentleman. Schuyler 7160.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive, large room; running water; breakfast; subway, "L"; refined.

93D, 250 WEST.—Attractive outside parlor, connecting bedroom; separate closets; hot, cold water; ample cupboard room; well heated and ventilated; refined home for bachelors; subway. Apt. 1.

94TH ST., 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bedroom, bath; owner; references.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath, telephone.

98TH STREET, 254 WEST.
Gentlemen, couple, appreciating refined surroundings; 1-2 room suites; bath. Apt. 9.

98TH, 166 WEST.—Furnished room, apartment, telephone, near subway, elevated, $3. Dunn.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room; bath.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; modern apartment; near Broadway. Apartment 4.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Home for one or two, opposite Columbia; subway; all conveniences; unusual furnishings and care. John.

143D, 501 WEST. — Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Large, sunny front room beautifully furnished; quiet; Columbia; subway. Seller.

141ST, 610 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room private family; elevator. Apartment 8C.

ABSOLUTELY modern residence, Christian family, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $12; also large, $7; medium, $8.50; electricity. 186 West 97th.

BACHELOR suite; elevator apartment; telephone, electric light; near subway; references. G 299 Times Downtown.

CLAREMONT AV., 191, (Apt. 2.)—Newly furnished room; private family; all conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near 119th St.)—One of the best houses on Drive; couple have large front bedroom for gentleman who wants high-class home. 'Phone Bronis, Rector 5180.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Nicely furnished room, by young Western gentleman, between 72d and 96th, near Broadway; $5. X 50 Times Uptown.

Professional woman desires room, 70th to 120th St., west side; give particulars and telephone number. L 128 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY wanted for cashier; must have references. 64 West 33d. See Mr. Belmonte.

CLERK.—Large corporation wants college graduate (recent) for clerical work; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. B 296 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.—Part time; clerical work; state age, nationality, salary, references. Write K., 1,408 St. Nicholas Av.

GIRL wanted, English speaking, as cook; women, aged 25 and 30; best references. Wirnert, 8 West 84th St.

GIRLS wanted on laces and chiffons, 725 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORKER, &c.—White woman, general housework and some experience with babies, for family of three; good references required. Eshleman, 537 West 121st St.

INVOICE CLERK.—An expert typist wanted to fill position as invoice clerk in export company; one with previous experience in this line of work preferred; must be intelligent and of neat appearance; state particulars as to previous experience, salary desired, and references. B 288 Times Downtown.

LEARNERS, experienced copyists and preparers on ladies' trimmed hats. Apply S. Weinberg Co., 29 West 36th St.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADIES, SIZE 36, FOR WHOLESALE SKIRT HOUSE; HIGHEST SALARY AND LONG SEASON. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D.

NURSE or attendant for an insane hospital; pay $20 month. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 1 o'clock for a personal interview.

STENOGRAPHER. — Want superior American law stenographer, accustomed to and capable of transcribing technical and general dictation accurately and rapidly; salary, $35; please do not answer unless thoroughly qualified. B 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER with some experience for music publishing house; salary to start, $8; apply by letter. Carl Fischer, 46-52 Cooper Square, New York.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY in law office; give full particulars regarding experience, age, education, salary expected; references. P 152 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER for uptown position, good hours and advancement, $10-$12; bill clerk on Remington-Wahle machine, $11; typists, rapid, accurate operators, $8-$12; bookkeeper, must be young woman with experience in statistical work, $20. Call from 9 to 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $8, $10, $12, $15; positions switchboard operator, $9; typist, $12; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256

WILSON COMES HERE TO FACE A BUSY DAY

Will Address Preachers, Railway and Movie Men, and Meet Suffragists.

GERMANS HAVE MILK PLEA

Will Urge President to Induce Britain to Let a Supply of Condensed Article Pass.

President Wilson will leave Washington for New York at midnight tonight, and he will have a busy day here tomorrow. At noon he is expected to address a large gathering of clergymen at the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches at Aeolian Hall.

During the afternoon he is expected to receive a delegation of women of the Congressional Union at the Waldorf, and in the evening he has planned to deliver two speeches, one before the Railroad Business Association, and one before the Motion Picture Board of Trade.

He is scheduled to leave New York again on the midnight train, but some time during the day or evening a delegation of Germans hope to have an audience with him to urge him to try to have milk admitted to Germany for German babies.

His talk to the clergymen is to be in response to an address on his efforts for peace. The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon was in communication with the White House by telephone, and was assured that the President would be here.

Admission to the meeting will be by ticket only, and the invitations have been mailed to clergymen in the city. No advance information has been received by the Federation as to the address other than the nature of the meeting itself indicates.

The arrangement for the reception of the women was made in Washington, and the New York women were notified by telegraph last night. The women who will form the delegation will be Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Chairman of the New York State division of the union; Mrs. Mary Dryden Brewer, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr.; Mrs. Robert Adamson, Miss Marian May, Mrs. Julian W. Robbins, Mrs. Jesse D. Hampton, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Robert Niles, Mrs. Mary Beard, Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Walter Chamberlain, Miss Anna Constable.

Arrangements have also been made by the Congressional Union with William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, for a hearing before the committee tomorrow in Albany. A delegation of New York women will go to Albany to be present. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will present the women's case.

The plan of the German-Americans to urge President Wilson to take steps to have the British Government permit the shipment of milk from this country to Germany, was to have been discussed at a meeting last night at the New York Maennerchor Hall, at 220 East Fifty-sixth Street, but the meeting was abandoned. Alphonse G. Koelble, a lawyer with an office at 80 Maiden Lane, is the President of the organization and was out of town yesterday afternoon, but returned in time for dinner. Later Koelble said the meeting was called off for the time being because not enough women had appeared.

MAY PICK ST. LOUIS 'BIG 4.'

Murphy Goes to State Committee Opposing Convention.

Several New York City members of the Democratic State Committee will leave for Albany tonight to attend the meeting of the committee at the Hotel Ten Eyck at noon tomorrow. Charles F. Murphy will be accompanied by Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall. Mr. Murphy and others believe that the designation of candidates for delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention should be left to the committee. Most of the up-State committeemen and a few of the city members are in favor of holding an unofficial convention this Spring to choose the "Big Four." Gossip last night had it that most of the up-State committeemen are opposed to Charles F. Murphy going as a delegate-at-large. Among the names mentioned are those of Senator James O'Gorman, William Church Osborn, Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, and Norman E. Mack or ex-Governor Glynn. Friends of Samuel Untermyer are working hard for him.

State Chairman Osborn wants National Committeemen elected at the Spring primaries, as is now done in several States, and his proposed amendment to the election law will be discussed tomorrow.

Tammany heard a report yesterday that President Wilson was considering the appointment of Judge Benjamin N. Cardozo of the Court of Appeals for Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Cardozo is a Democrat, but Tammany will neither back him nor oppose him.

SAYS ROOSEVELT IS OUT.

Hilles Discusses Possible Candidacies of Colonel and Hughes.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, before leaving for New York today discussed the possible candidacies of Colonel Roosevelt and Justice Hughes for the Republican nomination for President.

In speaking of Colonel Roosevelt, Chairman Hilles said: "All the information I have on the subject is to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President. He has declined to permit his name to go on the primary ballot in the only three States where it has been suggested, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Michigan.

"In the statement issued by Chairman Perkins and the Progressive National Committee it was made plain that any reasonably satisfactory man would be acceptable as the Republican nominee. They insisted that they meant just what they said, and we will take the statement at its face value. I think we will be able to nominate a man who will be satisfactory to all elements of the party, and that our candidate will be elected.

"In regard to Justice Hughes, no one knows just what his attitude is today toward the Presidency. In discussing the subject with a friend in 1912 Justice Hughes said when he went on the United States Supreme Court bench he took the veil and renounced the world. I think he was in earnest when he made that statement, but whether he has since changed his mind I do not know. There is no man big enough to refuse the Presidency, in my opinion. If he were nominated without his consent I have no idea what he would do."

ROOSEVELT'S NAME HOOTED

His Military Ideas Denounced at Lutheran Society Dinner.

Several of the 550 diners at the dinner of the Lutheran Society at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, last night hooted the name of Theodore Roosevelt and his ideas on national defense when they were mentioned by the Rev. John A. W. Haas, President of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Penn.

The speaker said that if the Roosevelt theory of militarism and national defense were carried out disruption of the Union would follow. He said that Americans were not yet enough trained in sincerity to follow the truth wherever it led, and suggested that the word "truth" be added to the phrase "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Potatoes Higher in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 25, (via London.)—At a meeting today of the National Potato Growers and Dealers' Association it was announced that the Government had agreed to raise the maximum producers' price of potatoes to 4 marks a hundredweight. The present price is 2 marks and 75 pfennigs per hundredweight. It was not stated what the new retailers' price would be.

NEW TYPE MACHINE CO.

Intertype Corporation to Take Over the International.

Plans to reorganize the International Typesetting Machine Company which was purchased Monday for $1,650,000 by the reorganization managers, Edward D. Adams, Henry E. Cooper, and Richard H. Swartwout, were announced yesterday at the offices of Charles D. Palmer, 120 Broadway. The new company, Mr. Palmer said, would be an independent concern and a competitor of the other companies, such as the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, engaged in the same business.

This statement was given out:

To take over and manage the property, a new company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York under the title "Intertype Corporation." This company will have authorized capital stock, first preferred, $1,500,000; second preferred, $1,000,000; common, $3,000,000.

Of this there will be issued immediately: First preferred, $1,000,000; second preferred, $1,000,000; common, approximately, $2,400,000.

Under the plan of reorganization, by virtue of which the Reorganization Managers have acquired the property, the new company will begin its career free from bonded and unsecured indebtedness and provided with $1,000,000 cash capital.

It is understood that Mr. Palmer, for years one of the senior officials of the International Banking Corporation, will be President of the new company and that Robert H. Montgomery, of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, will be selected as Treasurer. The Directors will be Edward D. Adams, former President of the Northern Pacific Railroad; W. E. Bull of Swartwout & Appenzellar; George C. Haigh, Vice President of the American Exchange National Bank; Erskine Hewitt, Director in many banks and corporations; Mr. Palmer, Marsden J. Perry, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Trust Company of Providence, R. I.; Henry Rulender, a member of Speyer & Co.; William Shillaber, Vice President of the Bush Terminal Company, and Richard H. Swartwout.

Mr. Palmer said that the Ridder interests were no longer connected with the company.

JACK UP CARS TO GET BODY.

Brooklyn Merchant Caught Between Two in Broadway and Killed.

Hydraulic jacks had to be employed to get the body of a man from between two Broadway cars yesterday after he had been caught and crushed in attempting to run across in front of one of them.

From cards on the body the police identified the man as I. Levine, the proprietor of a men's furnishing store at 1,672 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. The accident occurred between Broome and Spring Streets when Mr. Levine had dodged in front of one of the cars, apparently not seeing the other. He had been caught between the two before the motormen could stop and his body rolled along between them.

The cars were finally stopped and Dr. Julius Blum of 550 West 157th Street crawled between them and pronounced the man dead. Members of a hook and ladder company were sent for and were soon joined by an emergency squad of the railroad company.

STORMS DELAY NOORDAM.

Liner Puts In at St. John's, N. F., to Replenish Coal Bunkers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 25.—The steamship Noordam of the Holland-America Line, with its fuel supply exhausted because of delays during stormy weather, arrived here today and will remain thirty-six hours to replenish her bunkers. A large number of the Ford peace delegates are on board. It is a four days' run from here to New York.

The Noordam encountered bad weather off the coast of England shortly after leaving Rotterdam. The vessel made less than 100 miles a day part of the time and is now about four days behind schedule. The Noordam left Rotterdam Jan. 11 and Falmouth, England, Jan. 15

HIS OFFICE BUILDING MONUMENT TO HILL

The 13-Story Structure Illustrates Publisher's Personality in Its Admirable Features.

A "FATHER" TO EMPLOYES

Many Labor-Saving and Work-Expediting Devices the Inventions of His Acute Mind.

The monument to John Alexander Hill, the publisher, who died suddenly near his home in East Orange on Monday, was built by himself. It stands today at Thirty-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, towering thirteen stories high, an office building, so modern and so well equipped, that its insurance rate is the lowest of any similar building in this city and perhaps in this country. On the upper floors are the Hill Publishing Company, of which he was the President.

Mr. Hill was born on Feb. 22, 1858, on a remote hill farm in the town of Sandgate, near Bennington, Vt., and in his early life he was a printer, a fact that made him interested always in the mechanical department of his great business and kept him from ever getting above holding down a "job," which meant that he was an indefatigable worker, but also one who looked out for the comfort and well-being of those who were with him on the job.

Mr. Hill, when he came to build, carried out his ideas for expediting work and safeguarding employes. Many labor and time saving devices were built according to his designs.

In the building are published the five weekly papers issued by the company—the Engineering and Mining Journal, Engineering News, Power, Coal Age, and The American Machinist. The building was constructed without wood, the entire equipment, except chairs, being of iron or steel.

The offices are on the top floor, in one great room taking up the entire floor. Rubber tiling deadens the sound, and on a mezzanine floor are forty noiseless typewriters.

The steel cabinets and the index tables are covered with battleship linoleum, which makes a good silencer. Instead of casters on chairs or desks, there are domes of silence.

"I will consider anything that is better than what we are using," Mr. Hill once told a salesman, and this illustrated the constant watchfulness of the head of the company to add to his equipment and to substitute for old systems. He had chutes to deliver waste paper, mail bags and clippings from the operating rooms to the basement and had an automatic telephone system connecting nearly every desk with a central switchboard.

In the offices the air has a delightful crispness, though not a window is open. Below the street level great pumps are drawing in and washing the air and sending it through pipes at the rate of thirty cubic feet a minute for every person employed in the building. Even the humidity is controlled. The air is pumped into great glass-sided compartments, where it passes through a spray of water.

Mr. Hill's advice to his men was always to be "original rather than good duplicates."

In the composing, the press, and the engine room and in the cutting and binding departments are evidences of his originality. The linotype machines are enamaled in white and the composing rooms, the entire engine room fixtures and the frames of the great presses and binding machines have a similar enamel finish. White lines even the elevator shaft. The theory is that white machinery gets dirty, but it advertises the fact. White also increases light under machinery.

The row of sheet-feed rotary presses are the fastest two-revolution presses made, printing 3,000 sheets an hour. They bear this testimony to Mr. Hill's watchfulness on a metal plate: "Designed and built especially for the Hill Publishing Company."

Mr. Hill was proud of the machine used for assembling the various sections of volumes to be published, and carrying them, when assembled, to the gluing machine, the binder, and the trimming machines. This assembling machine was said to embody many practical suggestions made by Mr. Hill. It is so delicately adjusted that it will stop and hoist a warning signal if it finds the thickness of paper too great.

Five separately equipped editorial rooms, separated only by the height of a steel file case, transact their own business without conflict. The system was the result of Mr. Hill's personal work.

Mr. Hill also devised a helpful index of subscribers of the different publications.

The good Mr. Hill did lives after him, and is to be seen in the contentment and comfort of the 465 employes, who speak of him not only as their employer but also as their friend. Evidences of Mr. Hill's care are to be seen in the splendid washrooms, the well-equipped restaurant, the roof garden, where the boys play ball and the girls dance or knit. A testimony of his employes' feelings is to be found in the beautiful bronze and stone drinking fountain and tablet presented to him by the employes.

One keynote of his success was his intimate personal knowledge of each of his many employes. He settled questions that were personal rather than business, and in every instance made a friend. His office was the only private office in the concern, but that was not really private, for there was no latch or lock on the door, and the door was never shut. He made the Hill Publishing Company a democracy. He delighted in the employes referring to him as the "Old Man."

SEES FLAWS IN OUR PLANS.

Japanese Observer Is Amazed Because We Ignore Merchant Marine.

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, who was for eleven years a university extension lecturer on political economy for the University of Chicago, in a speech last night before the Traffic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria said that America's preparedness plans were lacking in logic.

"The strengthening of national defense is the chief topic of the day in America," Dr. Iyenaga said. "I am, however, at a loss to understand why with this tremendous outburst for a big navy and navy there arises but faint voice for the upbuilding of America's merchant marine, which would serve as a military arm and the purveyor of commerce. You are tremendously rich and can well afford in time of peace to pay annually $150,000,000 or so to foreign ship owners. But once you are involved in war and deprived of the foreign vessels thereby the burden of your overseas trade, how would this foreign commerce of yours fare? Would it not be completely paralyzed for the time?

"Even today, when you are at peace with the world and, in fact, reaping the best harvest of a neutrality, you are feeling strongly the pinch that, because of the lack of ships, you are unable to utilize to the utmost the golden opportunity now afforded to push your trade with Europe, South America, and the Far East? I am, therefore, constrained to confess my inability to comprehend the logic of your preparedness program that leaves out of it the building of an ocean-going merchant marine."

PLAN NEW HUNGARIAN LINE.

Steamship Company Will Foster Emigration Here After War.

ZURICH, Jan. 25, (via London.)—Conferences at Vienna and Budapest between representatives of German and Hungarian shipping companies have resulted in an agreement to organize a new transatlantic steamship line for emigration traffic to America. The capital of the new company is to be $2,000,000, half of which will be subscribed by the present Adria-Hungarian Navigation Company.

The agreement provides that a majority of the Directors shall be Hungarians, that the ships, if possible, shall be built in Hungary, that they shall fly the Hungarian national flag, and that the officers and crews shall be composed chiefly of Hungarians. German steamship lines will provide ships until new vessels can be built.

MRS. MOHR IN HASTE TO SEEK PROPERTY

Filed Petition on Day of Her Husband's Death to Have Herself Appointed Custodian.

CONFESSIONS UP AGAIN

Five Witnesses Testify That Accused Negroes Told Them of Part They Played in the Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 25.—Five witnesses called today by the prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is accused of plotting the death of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, and Victor Brown and Henry Spellman, who are charged with the actual murder, added their testimony to the evidence that Brown and Spellman, shortly after their arrest last September, confessed murdering Dr. Mohr for pay promised by Mrs. Mohr. Assistant Attorney General Abbott Phillips attempted to show through the witnesses that the negroes told the truth before deciding to fight the case against them.

The first of the witnesses was Herbert B. Healis, a brother of George Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, who turned State's evidence and testified last week that he stopped the doctor's automobile so that Brown and Spellman could shoot him. Herbert Healis said that he talked with Brown and Spellman in the Bristol Jail on Sept. 3.

"Brown called me over," the witness said, "and I said, 'For God's sake, what have you been doing?' And Brown said, 'Yes, I did it. I plugged the doctor and Spellman plugged the girl.' And Spellman nodded his head and said he did it. They asked me to go to Mrs. Mohr and get her to help them, and I told them the best thing they could do was to tell the truth, so that she would get what was coming to her. They said they had promised them money for the shooting."

Police Inspector James Ahern of Providence, who arrested Spellman, testified to hearing him and Brown admit that they shot Dr. Mohr and Miss Burger at Mrs. Mohr's instigation. Fred Mack, a reporter on a Providence newspaper, corroborated his testimony and added that Brown told him that Mrs. Mohr wanted the doctor killed so she could get his money, and that because she was jealous of Miss Burger. Ralph E. Bayley, another Providence reporter, and Thomas F. Triebell, a Boston reporter, told of hearing the negroes confess.

Joseph H. Clark, a handwriting expert, testified that the handwriting on the sheet of paper given by Brown to Miss Gertrude Stevenson and the handwriting of a note given by Brown to George Healis's second brother, Nelson, were written by the same person.

Mr. Lewis indicated that the defense would claim that the note handed to Miss Stevenson was written by George Healis, and not by Brown.

Milford Rogers, Clerk of the Probate Court of Providence, testified that the day after the shooting Mrs. Mohr filed with him a petition that she be appointed custodian over the husband's property, and another petition that she be appointed administratrix of his estate. The prosecution seemed to desire to show that Mrs. Mohr was in an unseemly hurry to get control of Dr. Mohr's money, but on cross-examination by Arthur Cushing of counsel for Mrs. Mohr, the witness admitted that another petition for the custodianship of the estate had been filed on the same day in behalf of Charles Burger, brother of Baltimore, a son of Dr. Mohr by his first wife, and that it was not unusual for relatives of deceased persons to hurry in filing petitions for custodianship where they had reason to anticipate rival claims.

At the adjournment of court this afternoon Attorney General Rice announced that he would call one more witness, which means that the defense will open its case tomorrow. It is thought that Mrs. Mohr's defense will be presented before that of Brown and Spellman. The trial will be resumed at 9:45 in the morning.

TO AUCTION CANDY PLANT.

Order Affects Company in Which Dr. Parkhurst Is Interested.

Charles A. Tipling of Long Island City, referee in the bankruptcy of the American Candy Company, which was formerly the Franklin Candy Company, and in which it has been testified the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was a stockholder and a Vice President, issued an order yesterday for James Gray, the Trustee, to sell the property of the company at 317 to 335 Hamilton Street, Long Island City, at public auction. Dr. Parkhurst was not present at the hearing, which was held in Mr. Tipling's office on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City.

Henry Schutte appeared for Mr. Gray and pleaded for the order to prevent the property from being eaten up in foreclosure proceedings, which have been started by the Williamsburg Savings Bank, the holder of a $25,000 mortgage. Miss Hazel M. Cole of Albany, representing Mrs. Ella L. Moore, whose petition brought the company before Mr. Tipling in bankruptcy, opposed the motion, saying that the reorganization by which the American Company succeeded the Franklin Company had been illegal, and consequently the bankrupt company was not the owner of the property, and its sale, under these circumstances of a defective title, would result in a sacrifice much below the true value of the property.

Mr. Tipling examined several witnesses yesterday without throwing any light on the whereabouts of the books, which disappeared and never have been recovered, and finally set Feb. 10 for the next hearing, when it was announced Dr. Parkhurst would be represented by counsel.

PERKINS CORRECTS HILLES.

Progressives Not Flocking Back, Executive Chairman Says.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Progressive Party, sent a letter yesterday to Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, warning him not to be too sure that Progressives are flocking back to the Republican Party. Mr. Perkins took exception to the statement of Mr. Hilles in Chicago to the effect that "from every State save one the Republican Committeemen report that the breach of 1912 may be regarded as practically healed." Mr. Perkins cites Massachusetts and Kentucky, where, he says, the Progressives dictated the results of last Fall's elections, and says:

"In New York State, without any Statewide campaign, more men enrolled as Progressives than voted for the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914.

"These examples are cited to show you that the idea that the Progressive Party has disintegrated and its voters returned to the Republican Party is quite erroneous. Reports made to the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, which has just been in session here, show that our National Convention in Chicago in June will have its full quota of delegates. These men will undoubtedly be imbued with but one purpose, viz., to render the highest order of service to the country at this critical time. They will do anything and everything they honorably can to have both the Republican and Progressive Parties name the same man for the national ticket and adopt the same platform, believing this to be the surest way to remove from the White House the man who has brought so much discredit and dishonor to our country."

STEEL COMMON BACK ON 5 PER CENT. BASIS

Continued from Page 1.

when they met on Tuesday of last week. The rate at which money is flowing into the corporation's coffers is indicated by the fact that in one week approximately $5,000,000 was added to bank accounts, representing largely collections on sales of steel at home and abroad.

The remarkable earning power of the Steel organization is displayed in the subjoined tables, which show, for one thing, that earnings in the last month of the year were more than ten times greater than in the first month. From a big deficit in the final quarter of 1914, earnings expanded until the last quarter of 1915 showed a surplus equivalent to an annual rate of close to 24 per cent. on the common stock.

Net Earnings by Months.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
January .	$1,687,150	$4,941,337	$11,342,533
February.	3,638,578	5,655,611	10,830,051
March ...	7,182,081	7,397,453	12,254,217
1st quar.	$12,457,809	$17,994,381	$34,426,801
April	$7,286,409	$6,920,879	$13,072,710
May	9,320,576	6,845,823	14,554,566
June	11,843,070	6,690,894	13,592,537
2d quar.	$27,950,055	$20,457,596	$41,219,813
Half yr.	$40,407,854	$38,451,977	$75,646,614
July	$12,048,218	$7,457,993	$12,936,658
August ...	12,869,099	7,584,926	12,657,430
September	13,793,327	7,215,083	12,856,312
3d quar.	$38,710,644	$22,276,002	$38,450,400
October...	$16,563,854	$5,580,533	$11,480,461
November	16,990,968	2,798,385	7,892,166
December	17,677,996	2,554,249	4,218,722
4th quar.	$51,232,788	$10,933,170	$23,036,349
Year ..	$130,351,286	$71,661,149	$137,133,363
Cor'cted	130,351,286	71,003,615	137,181,345

Income Account.

	Quarter Ended Dec. 31,'15.	Quarter Ended Sept. 30,'15.	Quarter Ended Dec. 31,'14.
Net earn.	$51,232,788	$38,710,644	$10,933,170
Dep., s. f. &c.	10,379,675	8,664,853	4,587,912
Net inc..	40,853,113	30,045,791	6,345,258
Int., U. S. S.b.& p.	5,687,777	5,703,631	5,777,081
Balance .	35,959,393	24,342,160	-568,177
Div. pf...	6,304,020	6,304,919	6,304,920
Div. com.	8,353,781	.....	.....
Surplus ..	23,300,592	18,037,241	5,606,283

Year's Earnings.

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross ...	†$675,000,000	$558,414,983	$796,894,299
Sur. for div. ...	75,789,175	23,496,768	$1,216,986
Bal. for c. stock.	50,580,695	*1,722,909	55,997,809

†Deficit. *Estimated.

The foregoing figures cover the final quarter, and also the full year of 1915, and they show clearly the strides taken forward in succeeding quarters. Each month of the December quarter brought in more earnings than the first quarter complete. The second half produced 120 per cent. more income than the first half, owing both to a vast expansion of orders and to better prices, which in the case of many products were 100 per cent. higher in the final quarter than in the first. A further increase of $2 a ton for wire products, hoops, and tubes was announced in the Directors' meeting yesterday.

The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent., payable Feb. 28 to stockholders of record Jan. 31, was voted. The common stock dividend will be paid March 30 to holders on the books March 1. The corporation had unfilled orders amounting to 7,806,220 tons on its books when the year ended.

Mrs. Gouraud Ill, Will Case Put Off.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Owing to the reported illness today of Mrs. Annie Crocker Gouraud, chief witness in the case, the suit of Mrs. Eugenie Ferrar to break the will of the late Theodore S. Lord, Yonkers lawyer, was adjourned until Tuesday by Surrogate Sawyer. Mrs. Ferrar calls herself Lord's widow, and Mrs. Gouraud has stated that she witnessed the marriage in San Francisco. The trial has been postponed several times on account of her health.

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Homes to suit every taste and every purse.

Unsurpassed, frequent and fast train service at low commutation rates. No smoke—Hard Coal used. Send to-day for Booklet "A."

W. C. Hope, G. P. A., Room 802, 143 Liberty St., New York.

$5,000 FOR JEWISH CHARITY.

Brooklyn Federation Raises That Amount Toward $30,000 Fund.

An enthusiastic meeting in the Unity Club, Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night raised $5,000 in an hour for the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities. The meeting opened the campaign by which the Federation expects to raise $30,000 by April 1.

Among those who spoke were Mason S. Jonas, who is Chairman of the Federation Membership Committee, and who is conducting the campaign; Rabbi Nathan Krass, Magistrate Geismar, and Louis Firuski.

"Jewish humanitarianism is not sufficiently awakened in Brooklyn," said Mr. Jonas. "If I had my way I would publish the names and publicly pillory every man who did not do his full duty according to his means. I would have ostracized from membership in clubs, associations, and social organizations such selfish, self-centred individuals and make them associate with money alone until they became sick and tired of it and volunteered to bear their share in the burdens of relieving the misery of the world."

The largest gift was $1,000, subscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rothschild, in honor of their son, Walter, who is soon to marry Miss Carola Warburg, daughter of Felix M. Warburg.

The $30,000 is being raised because of an offer made by Jacob H. Schiff to increase by $2,500 his yearly subscription to Brooklyn Jewish charity, provided that sum was raised by April 1.

FINDS STATE WAS CHEATED.

Court Upholds Conviction in Great Meadow Prison Scandal.

ALBANY, Jana. 25.—The judgment convicting the Hudson Valley Construction Company of Troy of grand larceny in connection with the construction of Great Meadow Prison was affirmed by the Court of Appeals today.

The charge against the company was that by means of false representations and exaggerating the actual cost, it obtained from the State $4,026 more than it was entitled to receive under the contract. The company was fined $5,000.

Attorney General Woodbury announced today that he would begin prosecutions of several indictments and civil actions growing out of the investigation, which had been held up pending final determination of the case against the company.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR TARIFF BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

opinion, should furnish the State Department with valuable information about commercial treaties between the United States and foreign countries.

To Aid New Industries.

The board, the President thought, might be of further great assistance to Congress and to industry by furnishing information of the effects of production competing with American industries and conditions of competition between American and foreign producers, including the industrial effects of competition in commodities at home and abroad, the volume of importation competing with American production, and the possibility of establishing new industries and expanding present industries through scientific and practical processes.

According to the view of the President, it would be useful as well as necessary to use appropriate agencies in and out of the Government to avoid duplication. And the President also suggested that the Tariff Board might be useful in procuring facts with regard to the prospects of a resort to unfair dumping of foreign products in the United States.

Representative Kitchin and his Democratic associates of the Ways and Means Committee will have these views before them when they give further consideration to the question of an independent tariff board. Earlier in the session there had been some opposition among Democratic members of the House to the creation of an independent tariff board, which they regarded as a Republican experiment that might interfere with the right of Congress to revise revenue measures.

Some of the New York Democrats in the House are not in sympathy with the support given to President Wilson's proposal for an independent tariff body and have expressed themselves forcibly in private. On the whole, however, the President's suggestion seems to have appealed to many important Democratic members of the House, and they are certain of having considerable Republican support.

On returning to the Capitol from the White House Representative Kitchin said the views of the President regarding a Tariff Board probably would be announced in detail within a few days. He intimated that the President might refer to the subject on his speaking tour, which will be begun this week.

Mr. Kitchin, who is not enthusiastic over the Tariff Commission plan but has agreed to support it as an Administration measure, was asked if the Democrats would not be "appropriating Republican ideas in creating a Tariff Commission."

"I do not think so," he replied. "The Democratic idea is that the Tariff Commission shall be an advisory body to aid the Congress in framing legislation, and the bill can be framed along Democratic lines, although personally I have not advocated Tariff commissions."

Mr. Kitchin intimated that when he went to the White House he hoped he would find the President of the same mind as when Mr. Wilson wrote Governor Cox of Ohio last September on the subject of the Tariff Commission, but he ascertained that the President now favored the creation of such a body.

So-called "pork barrel" members of the House heard with considerable disfavor, but without outward expressions of dissatisfaction, that the President told Mr. Kitchin he was opposed to a distribution of "pork" at this session. Mr. Kitchin came back with the message that the President was opposed to an omnibus public buildings bill or any river and harbor measure except one that provided merely for the maintenance of existing improvements. The action is assumed to include the $25,000,000 "Good Roads" bill which passed the House today and probably will be pigeonholed in the Senate.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee soon will begin the work of framing amendments to the income tax law, which, as previously published in THE TIMES, is to bear the brunt of the burden in the raising of money for national defense. Representative Hull, author of the income tax section of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, said today there would be a general revision of the income tax, and it would be possible to amend this law to raise $100,000,000 additional without imposing onerous taxes on any one."

THOMPSON WINS FIGHT IN ALBANY

Continued from Page 1.

too pleased to see the Thompson Committee discredited and its investigation abruptly closed.

WOOD IS INDICTED ON $5,000 BRIBE CHARGE

Ex-Commissioner Pleads Not Guilty to Signal Man's Accusation.

Robert Colgate Wood, who resigned as a member of the Public Service Commission just before charges alleging corruption in office were made against him by the Thompson legislative investigating committee, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on a charge of soliciting a bribe from the Union Switch & Signal Company. He surrendered himself to District Attorney Swann and was arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions. Thomas Thacher, his attorney, William M. Parke of Stanchfield & Levy, he pleaded "not guilty," and asked for one week in which to change his plea or make necessary motions. Mr. Wood refused to make any statement after he learned of his indictment, and when approached by reporters said "No" emphatically to all questions. His counsel said:

"Enough has been printed already about this matter. Why add to it?"

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley asked that bail be fixed at $7,500, and arrangements were made to have the money put up by a surety company. Mr. Wood left the Criminal Court Building soon afterward. Asked when his trial would be called, District Attorney Swann said:

"Wood should be brought to trial next month. We will be ready in February, and if there is any delay it will be through the action of the defendant's lawyers."

When Senator Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which filed charges against Wood, was informed in Albany of the action of the Grand Jury, he said:

"The result was inevitable. There was no other way the Grand Jury could have acted in the light of the disclosures made by the committee."

Sidney G. Johnson, former Vice President and sales manager of the Union Switch and Signal Company, was the most important witness against Wood before the Grand Jury. The indictment charges Wood with having solicited a bribe in violation of Section 372 of the Penal Code. The penalty provided is imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than $5,000 or both. A conviction also forfeits any office held by the guilty person and disqualifies him from again holding public office under the State.

The evidence which brought about the indictment was given before the Thompson Committee. Sidney G. Johnson told the committee that Wood, shortly after he was named as a Public Service Commissioner by Gov. Glynn in May, 1914, suggested that a $5,000 commission might swing the contract for equipping the Centre Street loop to the Union Company. Johnson reported to his company. He was dismissed and the directors asked for the resignation of President Prout. Subsequently Johnson was employed by the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester.

When Prout appeared for the Thompson Committee he said that Johnson reported Wood's alleged solicitation of a bribe.

GRAND JURY THREAT BY FISH.

$9,075 Week-End Junket Bill at Biltmore O. K.ed by Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., Progressive of Putnam, said on the floor of the Assembly today that if the Republican majority did not take some action by Feb. 15 to curb the expenditures of the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections he would place before District Attorney Swann of New York County the 1915 expense account of the committee.

Mr. Fish attacked the committee last night in introducing a resolution providing that the committee receive no money for hotel bills and railroad fare, thus compelling the members to sit in Albany. His resolution went to the Ways and Means Committee, and realizing that it would not be acted upon favorably, Mr. Fish today moved to discharge the committee. He was overwhelmingly defeated, but not before he accused the members of "probable petty larceny," and said an investigation would show that "they ought to be in jail or at least expelled from the Legislature."

Eight of the eleven members of last year's committee heard the attack upon them, but made no reply, except to vote down the Fish resolution.

"The way this committee makes the State pay for week-end junkets to New York City all during the Legislature is a disgrace to the Legislature," said Mr. Fish. "They begin at the first of the session and pretend to sit Fridays and Saturdays in New York hearing contest, which manage to exist every year, and they never report until the last hours of the session, when it doesn't do any good for a man to be given his seat. The session is all over. I have here a bill of last year's expense of this committee for hearing two contests in New York. The Biltmore Hotel was paid $9,075.98 for expenses of this committee."

Fish Reads a Week-End Bill.

Mr. Fish then read this bill:

State of New York, Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections, to the Biltmore, Dr.
Address Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y., 1915.

Itemized statement of actual necessary expenses and for what purpose expenditures were made:

		Total.
Jan. 29, to committee, rent	$60.00	
April 19, meeting room sundries	103.00	$163.00
Jan. 14, Brereton, H. E. H., room	340.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	477.23	817.23
Feb. 11, Machold, H. E., room	187.50	
April 19, restaurant.....	206.81	344.81
Jan. 14, Adler, S. L., room	118.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	473.45	591.45
Jan. 14, Hopkins, E. D., room	229.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	708.01	937.01
Jan. 29, Tallett, M. E., room	162.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	289.76	451.76
Jan. 29, Green, S. R., room	28.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	339.40	367.40
Jan. 29, Perlman, N. D., room	62.50	
April 19, restaurant.....	764.22	826.72
Jan. 17, Goldberg, M.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	507.75	507.75
Jan. 29, Taylor, F. J., room	3.50	
April 4, restaurant.....	256.00	259.50
Jan. 29, Kiernan, O. M.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	657.25	657.25
Jan. 29, Campbell, J. C.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	228.65	228.65
Jan. 29, Haines, H. W., room	49.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	723.23	772.23
Jan. 29, Madden, F. J.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	520.35	520.35
Jan. 29, Teuson, R. E.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	589.21	589.21
Jan. 29, Roberts, G. W., room	169.50	
April 19, restaurant.....	363.63	533.13
Jan. 25, Shotwell, G. H.—		
April 19, restaurant.....	309.45	309.45
Feb. 19, St. John, C., room	10.50	
Feb. 22, restaurant.....	11.60	22.10
Jan. 29, Imrie, D. F., room	67.00	
April 19, restaurant.....	110.48	177.48
Total.....		$9,075.98

Approved at $9,075.98, H. E. H. Brereton, Chairman.

Charge—Legislative contingents, Chapter 726, Laws 1914.

Approved at $9,075.98, T. C. Sweet, Speaker. Received payment E. D. Miller.

"This makes no mention of railroad fare, attorneys' fees, and other expenses running into the thousands," said Assemblyman Fish. "I know my resolution is going to be voted down, but I serve notice that if the Republican majority does not take some action to remedy this I will place this last year's hotel bill in the hands of District Attorney Swann to be presented to a Grand Jury."

Six Live in the City.

Assemblymen Perlman, Goldberg, Kiernan, Campbell, Taylor, and Green, who are charged with expenses at the Biltmore, lived in New York City.

Mr. Fish contends that the committee should hold its sessions in Albany, as the Congressional Committees on Privileges and